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THE

UNION ARMY

A History of Military Affairs in the Loyal States 1861-65—Records of the Regiments in the Union Army—Cyclopedia of Battles—Memoirs of Commanders and Soldiers

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VOLUME IV

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Oregon, The Territories and District of Columbia

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J. A. Wahous.

JEROME A. WATROUS

Lieut.-Col. Jerome A. Watrous, U. S. Army, was born in Conklin, Broome Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840. When four years old his parents removed to Wisconsin. Four years later, his father, Capt. O. J. Watrous, died, and his mother and her children returned to York state. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm for his board and clothes and three months of schooling each winter until he was fifteen. At sixteen he taught school one term in Pennsylvania, and in 1857 he returned to Calumet Co., Wis. He taught school the winters of 1858-59; attended Lawrence university part of a term, then began his career as a printer, and a few months later as an editor. He was an editor and publisher at Appleton when the Civil war broke out and he enlisted under President Lincoln's first call, but the company, like thirty others, was not ordered to camp. He again enlisted, under the next call, and was mustered in July 16, 1861, as a private of Co. E, 6th Wis. infantry. The following winter he was made ordnance-sergeant of a brigade, and after the battle of Antietam was advanced to ordnance-sergeant of a division. He reënlisted at the end of three years, was made sergeant-major of his regiment and a little later first lieutenant and adjutant, finishing his service as adjutant-general of the "Iron Brigade" on the staff of Gen. John A. Kellogg. His horse was shot under him at the battle of Gravelly run, Va., March 31, 1865, and he was captured and taken to Libby prison. For service in the last named battle he was brevetted captain. Upon muster out May 15, 1865, the young officer returned to his calling as an editor, first on the Jackson County Banner. In 1866 he was county superintendent of schools and that fall he was elected to the state legislature from the counties of Jackson and Clark. He declined a renomination and in 1869 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, and was one of the founders of the present daily Commonwealth. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for that district. In 1879 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the Milwaukee Telegraph, and for fifteen years was its editor, during which time he served as collector of customs for the Milwaukee district, and also as department commander of the Grand Army of the

Republic. He served as colonel and later as brigadier-general on the staff of Gen. J. M. Rusk. At the opening of the Spanish-American war Gen. Watrous tendered his services to both the governor of the state and the president. June 15, 1898, he was commissioned a major in the regular army and served on the Atlantic coast until June, 1899, when he was made chief paymaster of the Department of the Columbia on the staff of Gen. W. R. Shafter, with headquarters at Portland, Ore. The following year he was assigned to duty at Manila. Six months later he was made chief paymaster, Department of the Visayas, and in Dec., 1901, when the four departments were consolidated into two, Maj. Watrous became chief paymaster, Department of the South Philippines, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. J. T. Wade. In Sept., 1904, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army and retired for age. Since then he has followed his old calling as a writer and now resides at Whitewater, Wis. Col. Watrous is the associate-editor of this work for the state of Wisconsin. He has been a 33d degree Mason since 1888.

Military Affairs in Wisconsin

1861—65

Wisconsin was intensely loyal. Her position at the extreme northern boundary of the country rendered her people less susceptible to the taint of treason, so pronounced in the states nearer the border. Traitors there were; and others whose lack of force and of comprehension of conditions made them half-hearted sympathizers; but their numbers were small, their influence limited.

The various attempts to extend slavery, the scarce-concealed contempt of the South for the North, and the constant encroachments of the slave-power had stirred the wrath of the people of Wisconsin as well as elsewhere. One act was particularly repugnant—that known as the "Fugitive Slave Law"—and its application was bitterly resented. The arrest of the former slave, Glover, at Racine; his incarceration at Milwaukee, pending his delivery to his former master, by a United States commissioner; his sensational release by a mob headed by Sherman M. Booth, editor of the Milwaukee Free Democrat; and the arrest,

escape, and subsequent arrest and conviction of the latter, aroused the people of the state to a pitch of excitement and anger well nigh inconceivable at the present time.

In effect the supeme court of the state held the fugitive slave law to be unconstitutional, and the people declared its enforcement an outrage. An application for a writ of habeas corpus made by Booth's attorney was granted, Justice A. D. Smith writing the opinion, which concurred in the claim of the application that Booth had been "unjustly restrained of his liberty; his detention was illegal because the fugitive slave act, under which he was committed, was unconstitutional." The supreme court afterwards—July 19, 1854—affirmed the decision, after considering an agreement on the writ of certiorari. Chief Justice Whiton, delivering the opinion, in closing said:

"The states—the free states—will never consent that a slave owner, his agent, or an officer of the United States, armed with process to arrest a fugitive from service, is clothed with entire immunity from state authority; to commit whatever crime or outrage against the laws of the state; that their own high prerogative, writ of habeas corpus, shall be annulled, their authority defied, their officers resisted, the process of their own courts contemned, their territory invaded by Federal force, the houses of their citizens searched, the sanctuary of their homes invaded, their streets and public places made the scene of tumultuous and armed violence, and State sovereignty succumb, paralyzed and aghast, before the process of an officer unknown to the constitution and irresponsible to its sanctions. At least, such shall not be the degradation of Wisconsin, without meeting as stern remonstrance and resistance as I may be able to interpose, so long as her people impose upon me the duty of guarding their rights and liberties, and of maintaining the dignity and sovereignty of this State."

In passing, it may be noted that Booth was arrested the following day upon a warrant issued by Andrew G. Miller, Federal judge, a proslaveryite, and after the trial jury had failed to agree, Judge Miller practically instructed it to convict him on the ground that he had drawn up resolutions to the effect that "every person has an indefensible right to a fair and impartial trial by jury on all questions pertaining to his liberty," invoking the aid of habeas corpus, and pledging the efforts of all to a fair trial for Glover. The jury found him guilty of aiding Glover to escape, but acquitted him of resisting an officer. Judge Miller sentenced the prisoner on both charges, to pay a fine of $1,000 and costs amounting to $461.01, and to stand imprisoned until fine and costs were paid. This set the country on fire and indignation meetings were held in every large city, at which large sums of

money were subscribed to pay the fine and costs. Booth was again released by the supreme court, which reaffirmed its power of habeas corpus issuances in cases of illegal imprisonment, and declared that without such power the state would be "stripped of one of the most essential attributes of sovereignty," and unable to "protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their personal liberty upon its own soil." The court refused the request for a writ of error to the United States supreme court, whereupon the latter tribunal made a requisition for the record and papers, threatening the clerk of the court with arrest and deportation from the state if he refused. He refused and the United States supreme court, having secured a certified copy of the proceedings, sent a remittur to the Wisconsin court to reverse its decision and remand Booth into Federal custody. This was refused, and so hearty was the approval of the press and people that the case was some years later made the basis of a charge that Wisconsin was as steeped in the doctrine of state rights and contempt for the government as any state in the Union. But as the charge, in the form of a pamphlet used for campaign purposes, was of a partisan nature, with no attempt at an analysis of the conditions prevailing, it fell of its own weight.

The case against Booth dragged its weary way through the courts in various phases for six years, he being reimprisoned in 1860 upon the judgment of five years before, although released originally by a writ of habeas corpus; his request for release being denied by U. S. Atty. Gen. Jeremiah S. Black. Only after his successor, Edwin M. Stanton, had pointed out to Buchanan the disastrous effects of Black's decision did the president grudgingly grant the pardon sought.

But the result of this remarkable controversy was to solidify a sentiment which had gradually formed in the northwest as a result of the Dred Scott decision, the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, all serving to pave the way for the formation of a new party, destined to bring into line the scattered forces opposed to the states rights and pro-slavery contentions; and in Wisconsin the infant drew its first breath.

When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was reported in Congress in the winter of 1853–54, Alvin E. Bovay, of Ripon, called a public meeting in that city on the evening of Feb. 28, 1854. It was there decided to organize a new party along the lines he suggested, with the non-extension of slavery as its most pronounced feature. At a subsequent meeting, held March 20, Mr. Bovay suggested the name "Republican" for the new party. The various parties were well represented at this meeting, and as a result the town committees of the Whig and Free-Soil parties in that place were dissolved and a committee of five chosen

to act for the new organization. The outcome was a state convention, held in Madison July 13, following, at which a state organization was perfected and the name "Republican" adopted. A majority of the next delegation in Congress was elected by this new party, and Charles Durkee, a former Free-Soiler, was elected United States senator the following year, as a Republican. Mr. Bovay first approached Mr. Greeley with reference to the formation of a new party in 1852, while dining with him during the convention which nominated Gen. Scott for the presidency. He predicted Scott's nomination and defeat, and declared that the impending campaign would be the last one for the Whigs as a national party. He proposed a new party and suggested the name "Republican." This suggestion he renewed when Greeley committed himself to the dissolution of the Whig party in 1854.

The first Republican governor of Wisconsin was Coles Bashford, elected by a small majority in 1855, counted out by overzealous partisans through improvised sets of supplemental returns of election, but seated by the supreme court on incontrovertible evidence of his election. The same party gave the electoral vote of the state to Fremont in 1856, elected Alexander W. Randall governor in 1857 and again in 1859, building better than it realized.

Gov. Randall was an able, patriotic man, of deep convictions and decisive in action. In his message to the legislature in Jan., 1861, recognizing more fully than most men the gravity of the situation, he urged the necessity for prompt measures to put the state in readiness "to respond to the call of the national government for men and means to preserve the integrity of the union." "The signs of the times indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the government, where it will become necessary to respond to a call of the national government * * * to thwart the designs of men engaged in an organized treason. * * * It is the part of wisdom to be prepared. The government must be sustained, the laws shall be enforced," he declared. Henceforth he made such preparations as lay in his power to prepare for the worst, believing that nothing could prevent war, and a few far-seeing men, including the editors of some of the leading papers of the state, rendered valuable assistance in preparing the minds of the people for the gathering storm. The State Journal of Jan. 4, 1861, declared that "civil strife seems inevitable. * * * There ought not to be less than 20,000 men, out of our 152,000 voters, armed and equipped;" and on the following day urged that the arming and equipping of the soldiers in the north ought to be begun at once. It voiced the sentiment of the state when, in its issue of March 4 it said:

"At 12 o'clock today the administration of James Buchanan ended. For eight years the country has struggled under uninterrupted misrule. These eight years of misrule leave what was the happiest, the most prosperous, the most contented nation of the earth, divided into hostile sections, its treasury exhausted, and its very existence involved in peril and doubt. * * * Thank God his term is ended, while there is still a nucleus left around which the patriotism of the people may rally with a hope of yet preserving the Union and restoring it to its pristine prosperity."

Notwithstanding the threatening signs, the people of the state had been so impressed with Lincoln's conciliatory inaugural address that the public mind was at ease. The news of Fort Sumter's fall was a shock, but it aroused every loyal citizen. Partisanship was forgotten. From every direction came offers of volunteers. Then it was that Gov. Randall displayed the real strength, the capacity, with which he was endowed.

The legislature, just about to adjourn sine die, was recalled and its adjournment resolution was rescinded. The measure, passed on the 13th, providing for the acceptance of volunteers, authorizing the uniforming and equipping of such volunteers, appropriating $100,000 for carrying out the provisions of the act and providing for the issuance of bonds for the amount, was declared insufficient by the governor in a brief message. The legislature promptly doubled the amount to be raised by bonds and passed an act exempting from civil process all persons enlisting and mustering for service. During the session some one struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and in an instant the strain was taken up, not only in the senate and assembly chamber but by the clerks in the offices, and by scores who rushed to the building, the scene being one never forgotten by those who witnessed it. When the president's call for troops was received Gov. Randall at once issued his call. The response was instantaneous and overwhelming. In six days the 1st regiment was ready to go into rendezvous and every day brought offers of service from would-be volunteers. The governor requested repeatedly that Wisconsin's quota be increased.

At the beginning of the year the adjutant-general's report showed 130,000 men subject to military duty; fifty-two companies organized uniformed and armed, numbering 1,992 men; applications on file for organization and equipment of twelve more companies, which would have increased the number of state militia to 2,473. Their armament was not of the best nor their work of a quality to commend them for instant service, but most of the members were patriotic and the organizations formed a nucleus for the work in hand. Several independ-

ent companies, which had taken pride in their work, tendered their services and were accepted. Eight of the ten companies composing the 1st regiment had attained some proficiency in drill which went far to lighten the burdens so suddenly placed upon the executive.

Company after company was organized and tendered the governor, despite the war department's declination of additional regiments. But Gov. Randall, realizing more clearly than many the magnitude of the contest, continued organizing and equipping troops, his military secretary having on the rolls enough companies for a dozen regiments. Contracts were immediately authorized for uniforms, shoes, caps, etc. Every effort was made to secure arms, but the government was unable to make immediate provision for them, and nothing suitable for the work in hand was obtainable. Camps were formed for the comfort of the regiments, suitable buildings erected, and the 2nd, 3d and 4th regiments were ordered formed in advance of a call. Departments of quartermaster, commissary and paymaster were created; 1,600 army blankets were purchased in May, and thousands of yards of cloth were ordered from Wisconsin factories. On May 7th word was received that all further enlistments must be for three years and on the 15th two regiments were called for. About this time the secretary of war wrote Gov. Randall that it was "important to reduce rather than enlarge the number" preparing for war. In the face of continued rebuffs of this nature, Gov. Randall kept his head and continued to organize and prepare regiments for the call he was certain would come.

The legislature was convened in special session on May 15. The governor, briefly narrating what had been done, asked for authority to at once equip and drill six regiments, and for an appropriation of $1,000,000. These requests were promptly complied with; the governor was authorized to keep two regiments in reserve at all times; to organize new ones as soon as those in rendezvous were called to the front; to transport, quarter, subsist, clothe and pay them while in camp, purchase military stores, field and camp equipage; to provide two assistant surgeons and necessary medicine for each regiment; to purchase 2,000 stands of arms; to employ such assistance as was necessary, and counties, towns, cities and villages were authorized to levy taxes for the maintenance of the families of volunteers.

The governor promptly organized efficient military departments the result of their work afterwards being made apparent by the excellent field work of the Wisconsin soldiers, their proficiency, and fine physical condition, as compared with those from some other sections.

Through the strenuous efforts of Gov. Randall and Gen. Rufus King, the war department at last signified its willingness to accept six Wisconsin regiments instead of three, on the condition that they could be placed in readiness to move in three weeks. As a result, the 1st left the state June 9, the 2nd June 20, the 3d July 12, the 4th July 15, the 5th July 24, and the 6th on the 28th, all being in readiness at the appointed time. The defeat of the army at Bull Run opened the eyes of the secretary of war to the fact that the troops so freely offered were needed and the governor promptly assigned the necessary number of companies for the 7th and 8th regiments, but refrained from calling them into camp as long as possible, that the abundant harvest might be secured.

In the meantime the citizens had not been idle. The 1st regiment was full before the distant parts of the state knew of the call. The country's flag flew from every conceivable place. War meetings were held nightly. Hundreds volunteered their services. A great wave of patriotism swept over the state. In seven days after the issuance of the governor's proclamation, thirty-six companies had tendered service. Sympathizers with the South wisely kept silent—the spectacle of these quiet men of the Badger State throwing off their lethargy and casting themselves into the current that beat down all restraints was such as to inspire awe, dread and fear, and disloyalty dared not proclaim itself. The attack on Union troops at Baltimore April 19, intensified the feeling. At a meeting of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce on the 19th, with but one-half the members present, $11,175 was subscribed for the support of the families of volunteers. During the day the merchants of the city raised nearly $9,000, and at another meeting of the chamber of commerce in the evening over $3,000 was subscribed. In addition many subscribed from $5 to $25 per month as long as the war continued, and in a few days Milwaukee had raised $30,000.

In Madison on the evening of the 18th $7,500 was raised for the same general purpose, and to this was subsequently added a considerable amount, Simeon Mills pledging $50 per month as long as the war should last. In Waupun a similar meeting secured some $3,000. Kenosha raised $3,543 in one hour at a meeting April 19. Fond du Lac's meeting produced some $4,000, Janesville secured over $5,300, Beloit $2,400, Clinton $2,500, Palmyra $1,500 and $5 additional for each volunteer. These are but samples of what was done all over the state. Some counties made a direct levy. Citizens pledged themselves to see that all needy families were cared for. The mayor of Oshkosh offered to equip a full company for the war.

In public meetings addresses were made which were inspiring and patriotic to the highest degree. Speaker Cobb, in bringing to a close the legislative session, said: "Though we may feel sad at heart, see that we show it not upon our faces. Let us meet this emergency * * * and master it as our forefathers met and mastered the troubles and dangers by which they were surrounded." On April 15 a public meeting was held at the capitol. Gov. Randall declared that Fort Sumter should be retaken and held and that whatever means should be placed at his disposal for equipping Wisconsin troops should be most faithfully employed in aiding to prosecute the war. Mayor Brown of Milwaukee said: "There is the flag of our country. He who can gaze upon it as it floats in the free air without a thrill of reverence or affection is a traitor. * * * That flag has waved over every battle-field that has secured liberty to our country; and wherever, in any part of the world, it has floated in the breeze, it has heralded to the nations civil and religious liberty." Matthew H. Carpenter stirred the crowd to wildest enthusiasm by his eloquent, finished address, of which only brief extracts are here given: "With everything to fill the hearts of the American people with thanks to God, and love toward each other, God has been forgotten, and brother is in arms against brother. * * * To quiet this unholy rebellion, to avenge this unendurable insult to our national flag, our people are rising as one man and every man feels insulted by this insult to his country. * * * Old, tottering Spain may now and then presume upon her imbecility, and slight our flag, and our careless and generous people will say with Berengaria, ' 'Tis but a silken banner neglected;' but when a whole state forgets her allegiance, when organized traitors levy war upon the national government and our national colors are lowered to the rags of treason, we all feel this is a stain upon our honor which no man has a right to forgive, and which the state must punish."

Senator James R. Doolittle, at the close of a remarkable arraignment of the Congress with which he had been associated, and of the leaders of secession, said: "I would hope and pray and labor still for a peaceful solution of this great national trouble: but if blood must flow, if it be His will that we must 'tread the winepress of the fierceness of his wrath' before we reach the end, be it so! In such a struggle, if true to ourselves, God the Almighty, must be with us."

At its convention at Madison Sept. 25, 1861, the Republican party adopted resolutions to the effect that the war "must be prosecuted for the sole purpose of suppressing treason and maintaining the constitution," and that the party "should not be confined in the present crisis to its own party in making nomina-

tions for office, but loyal and unconditional Union men of other parties are equally entitled to its confidence and support."

E. H. Brodhead, Democrat, was in favor of "taking the slaves of rebels, and using them in our army to perform labor, and, if thought best, to arm them." Jonathan E. Arnold, also a Democrat, would attack the enemy at every point and take their property, slaves and all. If necessary he would use the slaves as Jackson did the cotton—make ramparts of them and let the enemy destroy their property if they would.

The above quotations are from a few of the many addresses made from time to time at public meetings. From pulpit and press came stirring words to further arouse and maintain the spirit of patriotism which had taken possession of the people. While opposed in principle to the sword, the clergy of the state realized that here was a time corresponding to that which called forth from the Savior the declaration that He came "not to send peace, but the sword."

Rev. C. D. Helmer of Milwaukee, in a sermon a week after Sumter's fall, said: "It is vain to talk of holding back the popular mind from thinking upon this subject. Only dead men, and such as are as good as dead—I mean such as are morally, politically and patriotically fast asleep—will remain without a touch of excitement amid this national tumult." And again, with reference to slavery in its relation to the coming war and as an institution, he said; "Let the gates be opened and the sea of freedom begin to flow with extinguishing streams into the crater of oppression."

Rev. W. G. Miller of Milwaukee predicted a terrific struggle. "The war is inevitable. Its coming may be hastened or retarded by the shaping of events, but that civil war of a most frightful character is upon us is to my mind no longer a question. You can no more stay it than you can stay the leaping floods of Niagara. It is the legitimate offspring of an 'irresistible conflict' of ideas as antagonistic as light and darkness, as diametrically opposed to each other as right and wrong, truth and error. * * * The glove is thrown to us and we must accept it. If our principles are right, we would be unworthy of our noble paternity if we were to shrink from the issue. The battle is for human liberty and it were better that every man should go down and every dollar be sacrificed, than that we should transmit to the coming millions of this land other than a legacy of freedom."

Rev. C. W. Camp of Sheboygan declared that "the Providence of God is summoning us to another work. We have looked back to the Revolution as our heroic age, and have hardly felt that the spirit of the fathers could be needed again. But we seem to be in a graver crisis now. All that they left us is in peril,

and God and the interests of our children demand that we meet the peril bravely."

Rev. C. Collie of Delavan, said: "The fact that the war now forced upon us leads right in the direction of our true destiny, right in the line of work which God has given us to do, affords ground of hope that it is to be only an instrument to enable us to fulfill our heaven appointed service, and not a means of destruction. * * * And if in this mad attempt (to fasten slavery upon the whole land) the South shall insist on an appeal to the issues of war, then God grant us a brave heart, good cannon, and a speedy victory."

Rev. W. W. Whitcomb: "It is God's war to purge away slavery. 'The Lord reigneth—let the earth rejoice.' "

These extracts might be multiplied by hundreds. But they serve to show the belief and the spirit of these "men of peace," many of whom, with a prayer-book in one hand and a musket in the other, went forth to fight the battles of the Union. Through all the troublous times that followed, the clergy of the state spoke and labored manfully for the success of the Union army, and so too did the press, which day by day sought to lift the drooping spirits of those who were left in the state to care for the weaker ones, the women and children, and to provide the "sinews of war."

To illustrate briefly the general attitude of the press of the state, a few extracts from leading papers are given herewith:

Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee, April 13, 1861: "The rebels of Charleston have finally inaugurated civil war by commencing the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It is thus that the war is commenced against our country by the conspirators. We trust in God that the U. S. fleet will be able to relieve Maj. Anderson, and then give the South Carolina traitors such a lesson as will render their fate memorable in the history of great crimes."

On Apr. 15, the day the president's call for 75,000 men was issued, the Madison State Journal said: "We entreat the legislature to show no niggardly or stinting spirit in responding to the president's call. The people of the state will not justify it. The bill which is now in course of preparation should reflect the public spirit and loyal generosity of Wisconsin. If our porportion be only 1,500, let us treble or quadruple the number."

The Milwaukeee Sentinel of Apr. 17 contains the following: "Animated by the infernal spirit which prompted the rebellion, the South has needlessly opened this war. Let this government now draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. Let us hear no more of peace till it comes in the appeal of trembling lips of conquered traitors. What may be the duration of this strife we cannot tell. How many lives, how much sacrifice of

treasure it may involve, the future alone can reveal. But the man who doubts that the final result will be to crush out this treason and strengthen this government is weak of faith and judgment."

The Beloit Journal and Courier of April 18: "The Star Spangled Banner has been humbled and traitors have mockingly trodden its folds in the dust. A voice from every patriot's grave in the land demands that its honor be retrieved. Let the patriots of this day vow to redeem the proud old banner from dishonor. Our national existence, indeed, is once more at stake. No man with a true American heart in his breast, will fail to respond to the call of arms."

On April 18 the Waupun Times said: "Uncertainty has given place to reality—civil war has been inaugurated. The rebels have done an overt act—they have fired upon and captured, by force of arms a Federal fort, and there remains to the government no recourse but to maintain its rights and its power as a nation. There is no room for doubt and hesitation—men can no longer be Republican or Democrat—party is nowhere in this issue—every man must choose for himself between the proud title of patriot or the disgraceful name of traitor."

The La Crosse Union and Democrat: "There is a grand old storm arising—there will be such fighting as this country has never yet seen, and that right soon. This is no time for wavering. The Star Spangled Banner forever! Under its sacred shadow its forefathers fought and watched all through oppression's dark night. On its fair field of white, fair fingers toiled early and late, wrapped in its honored folds too many a brave and gallant man has gone to an honored grave, for it to be deserted now. Wherever it floats, let America's sons gather, regardless of past differences, let it be protected with the blood of patriotic men, and may our arms seek not for rest until every insult given it be punished."

The Madison Patriot: "Now that war has begun, take our advice and push it to its bitter end. Let nothing be left undone. Strike your blows thick and fast and leave nothing to chance. The only parties we know are Unionists and disunionists. We belong to the former, thank God, and all who stand by us in that belong to 'our party.' All others are not only enemies of our common country, but our enemies."

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth: "If we must fight to maintain the authority of the nation, to keep it from tumbling into anarchy, and from being swayed by the meanest oligarchs that ever drew a blade for despotism, then let liberty blaze brightly upon our banners; and if the falchion for freedom must glitter in the sunlight, when it falls let tyrants feel the blow."

The Dodge County Citizen: "The government must be sustained. It is the cause of justice and truth. It is the cause of God. Popular liberty, for this and future generations, on this and other continents, must stand or fall by the constitution of these United States. Let the war come. Let every man do his duty and may God defend the right."

Departing from the policy of using infantry only, it was decided to form cavalry and artillery regiments, and in June Edward Daniels was given a special permit to raise a squadron of cavalry. This he did, and it proved a valuable adjunct and a credit to the state. About the same time a company of sharpshooters was recruited to form a part of Berdan's famous regiment, and left the state Sept. 23, the finest body of marksmen sent out from Wisconsin, and destined to perform gallant work.

On July 26, G. Von Deutsch was commissioned to raise a company of cavalry, which was speedily accomplished, the company joining Fremont's forces in September.

A message was received from the seretary of war on Aug. 13, requesting that all the available force in the state be sent to Gen. Fremont, together with "a full supply of field artillery and small arms." As the state had but six old, 6-pounder cannon, without caissons or harness, no arsenal or means of getting possession of guns, and possessing none except the 1,600 stands of arms antiquated and worn out by years of drill work, the seeming hopelessness of the task is apparent. Nevertheless, the 7th regiment was called into camp, its numbers coming from harvest fields, and the 9th, the German regiment was called into being. On the 19th a request was made for Wisconsin's home guards if they could be spared. To this the governor replied that the state had no home guards, but that if the government would call for four, or six, or more regiments, agree to muster them into service at once, and to refund expenses on presentation of vouchers, the men would be forthcoming, and that a regiment of cavalry would be raised on the same understanding, as well as men for the artillery service. This brought a speedy order for five regiments and five batteries, and an offer of all the cannon, as well as such other arms, as might be required. The work of organization was rushed, commissions being issued the same day for raising companies of artillery. Sec. Cameron, in a subsequent communication said: "Permit me to extend the acknowledgments of this department for your prompt and liberal response to all calls that have been made upon you for forces." On Aug. 22, the first regiment was mustered out, its time having expired, but it was reorganized on the agreement of the war department to accept it. The 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th were speedily organized and ordered into camp; the 7th left the state, Sept. 21, and the 8th on Oct. 12.

Up to and including the 8th, the regiments had been clothed in grey, but the enemy having adopted that color, the result was confusion and uncertainty in battle, especially in "hand-to-hand" fighting. The government ordered blue to be substituted and this was carried out, the soldiers in many cases being compelled to pay for both suits without being reimbursed for the cast-off suit of grey.

Seven batteries were raised instead of five, and Fritz Anneke was appointed colonel. After much correspondence the additional two were accepted, but guns and supplies were not forthcoming.

A request for reimbursement for supplies and subsistence of the first six regiments amounting to $512,000, was met by the payment of but forty per cent of the amount.

Military Secretary Watson was sent to Washington early in October to ascertain what attention would be paid to the governor's request for equipment. He secured an order for 5,000 stands of arms and accouterments and the promise of horses for the artillery, if the state would furnish cannon. Also an order for organization of three additional batteries, five regiments of infantry, and six companies of cavalry in addition to the six already organized by Daniels. On Oct. 15, the governor telegraphed to the secretary of war that "unless steps were taken immediately to reimburse the state to some extent, he must stop and disband regiments and companies." This brought prompt reply that the disbursing officer would soon have the funds to pay all accounts. An application made by C. C. Washburn to raise a second regiment of cavalry brought a favorable reply from Washington.

On Oct. 25 the companies for the 12th regiment were called into camp and about the same time the 13th was called for. The reorganized 1st regiment was ordered away on the 28th, the 10th on Nov. 9, and the 11th on Nov. 20, the latter being the last regiment to leave the state in 1861.

Ex-Gov. Barstow, with the sanction of the war department, had engaged in the meantime in the organization of the 3d cavalry, and though ordered to discontinue early in November was soon permitted to proceed with it.

In early November the 14th was ordered organized, also the 15th (Scandinavian) and 16th. The 17th (Irish) was authorized and recruited during December and January, as was also the 18th, the last named completing the quota of infantry called for during Gov. Randall's administration. On Nov. 27 two of the artillery companies were ordered sent to Baltimore.

A general order was promulgated Dec. 3, ordering the recruiting service taken out of the hands of the state executives and

placed with the general government, the result being the discontinuance of recruiting for some time, the government still seeming to cherish the delusion that the war was of a few months duration only. Co. K of the 2nd regiment was detached in December as a heavy artillery company, and a company under Capt. Stahel was sent late in December to take its place.

Gov. Randall's term of office expired Jan. 6, 1862, and he retired from office after a strenuous year's work, having accomplished an almost herculean task—that of placing the state on a war footing and keeping it up to the demands made upon it, under conditions that would have broken the spirit of a weaker man. Commencing without means, without military knowledge, or instructions from the government, he threw into the work all his tremendous energies and capacity. Offices made necessary were created and filled with capable men, state bonds disposed of and funds raised, regiment after regiment organized, clothed, fed and cared for, and without in any degree reflecting upon his successors, he left the impress of his work upon the state's military operations for lasting good. He retired only to be called upon to fill the post of minister to Rome. In 1863 he was appointed assistant-postmaster-general, and upon the resignation of Postmaster-general William Dennison in 1865, was appointed his successor. He died at Elmira, N. Y., July 26, 1872.

The selection of a military staff seems to have been a happy one. Adjt.-Gen. W. L. Utley, Q. M. Gen. Treadway, Com.-Gen. Wadsworth, Paymaster Gen. Mills and Surg.-Gen. Wolcott were men of ability and of incalculable aid to their chief. Private and Military Sec., W. H. Watson, brought to his work a clear brain and tireless energy. State secretary, L. P. Harvey, and state treasurer, S. D. Hastings, whose duties were more than doubled, were unusually capable men, and the election of the former as governor and the re-election of the latter as treasurer to succeed himself were significant of the estimate of the people as to their qualifications.

Though death brought Gov. Harvey's administration to a speedy close, he exhibited many qualities of executive ability in the few weeks covering the span of his official life. He reappointed all his predecessor's military staff, with the exception of adjutant-general, Augustus Gaylord being appointed to that position and retaining it until the close of the war. The government having assumed the work of recruiting, Maj. R. S. Smith entered upon his duties as superintendent of that service, and all that was left for the quartermaster, commissary and paymaster-generals to do was to settle up the business of their offices, which was accomplished during the summer and the offices were abolished.

In his message to the new legislature, Jan. 8, 1862, Gov. Harvey reported the war fund receipts to have been $957,368.79, of which amount there was on hand Jan. 1, a balance of $50,227.09. The state's total war expense to that date amounted to $1,656,659.98.

Upon his recommendations the legislature during the session, passed several acts with special reference to the military department of the state. One of these defined the rights of families; others fixed penalties for the issue of false papers; imposed duties on military officers in the field to make certain reports; suspended the sale of lands mortgaged to the state or held by the volunteer; authorized the issue of bonds for war purposes to the amount of $200,000; defined the duties of allotment commissioners; and authorized the appointment of surgeons to batteries and assistant-surgeons to cavalry regiments.

Some trouble was experienced by Gov. Harvey, as well as by his predecessor, in securing a settlement of the state's claims for money advanced for subsistence and payment of the troops, but after several months time over $300,000 was paid, leaving a few claims unsettled, which were laid aside because of irregularities for further consideration.

An order was received discontinuing recruiting after Apr. 3, the war department still retaining the hallucination that the army was strong enough to cope with the rebellion, but this order was annulled June 6.

On receipt of the news of the battle of Shiloh, knowing that several Wisconsin regiments were in that engagement, Gov. Harvey gathered supplies and necessaries for the wounded and sick and started for the scene with Surg.-Gen. Wolcott and a staff of medical assistants, calling en route at Mound City, Paducah and Savannah, where many of the wounded were in hospital. The wants of all were supplied, and the party prepared to return home.

On Saturday evening, April 19, the party was on board the steamer Dunleith at Pittsburg landing, awaiting the arrival of the steamer Minnehaha. The latter reached there about 10 o'clock and as it came alongside the Dunleith the governor, who was standing near the guards of the Dunleith, made a false step and fell overboard between the two boats. Dr. Clark jumped into the river, caught the wheel of the Minnehaha and reached for the governor, but missed him. Gov. Harvey was swept down stream and passed under a flatboat. The darkness of the night and the disaster being wholly unexpected all efforts to rescue the governor proved unavailing. The body was found April 27 about 60 miles below Savannah, and was sent home. At Chicago, as the funeral cortege passed along the streets, the

bells of the city were tolled and the flag on the city hall was placed at half-mast. Upon arriving at Madison the body was conveyed to the assembly chamber, where it lay in state for 24 hours, with a military guard of honor stationed at the bier. The procession to the grave was one of the most notable ever witnessed in the state, including in its number a military detachment from the 19th regiment, state officers as pall-bearers, the United States officers, many members of the senate and assembly, judges, societies, members of the bar, and citizens of every rank, business and profession. Gov. Harvey's remains rest near the center of beautiful Forest Hill cemetery, at Madison. Although but 41 years of age, he had reached heights beyond those attained by most men of more mature years. Successively teacher, editor, business man, member of the first constitutional convention, state senator, secretary of state, and governor, he performed well the duties of each position and had won the confidence of the people, when death brought to an end the life so full of promise.

Lieut.-Gov. Salomon at once entered upon the duties of the office and proceeded to the organization of the 20th regiment, a call having been made for more troops. The regiment was in readiness Aug. 23, and a week later was sent south.

The legislature met June 3, having adjourned to that date in April. The governor reported in his message that with 24,000 men sent from the state, the executive was embarrassed in caring for the sick and wounded, by reason of no adequate measures having been taken by the legislature. An act was at once passed appropriating $20,000 for the purpose indicated.

On April 20 about 900 prisoners from the south were quartered at Camp Randall, remaining until the latter part of May, when they were sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and the 19th regiment, which had guarded them was sent to Virginia.

About this time Gov. Salomon united with the governors of the loyal states in a memorial to the president, urging that a large force be called into the field without delay to crush out the rebellion. The response was the call for 300,000 men, Wisconsin's quota being five regiments. The regiments were promptly called for, camps assigned at Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Racine, Madison and La Crosse and recruits offered one month's pay, and $25 of the $100 state bounty, in advance. Circumstances afterwards compelled the abandonment of state bounty. The regiments were filled up rapidly and as fast as organized left the state for the front. Gen. Sigel having been authorized by the government to raise twelve regiments, called upon Gov. Salomon for one, the Germans of the state speedily filled its ranks and the 26th left the state Oct. 6. The governor called

for seven more regiments, all of which were in the field by April 1, 1863.

An extra session of the legislature was called for Sept. 10, the governor deeming it best to in some measure forestall the operations of the draft, which had been ordered. He recommended an "organization of the militia of the state, an enrollment of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to enable the state to respond promptly to any call which might be made, and, in case of draft, to make such exemptions as would cause the draft to fall lightly on those who would be distressed by its operations," recommending that those between 18 and 35 be called first and that class exhausted before the older men were called out. This recommendation was not heeded and the disgraceful draft riots followed. A state tax of $275,000 was ordered levied for the war fund to be used in the payment of warrants for state aid to families of volunteers; commissioned officers out of the state were authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments; soldiers in the field were given the right of suffrage; and counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages were authorized to raise money for bounties.

Under the draft for 300,000 nine-months men, ordered Aug. 5, Wisconsin's quota was 11,904, and Gov. Salomon made the first and only draft made by the state authorities. By determined, repeated efforts he succeeded in getting an extension of recruiting time and the suspension of the draft from Aug. 15 to Nov. 10, and recruiting to fill old regiments was extended, bounty and advance pay to be continued. The war department had also failed to credit the state with the number of men actually furnished, having to its credit only 22,263 up to July 1, a surplus of only 510 to be applied on the state's quota under all calls. The state had actually furnished 24,653, making a surplus of 2,900 men, and after some correspondence this was credited. Unfortunately, volunteering in the new regiments was cut off in August, a grave error as it seems at this time, as the state's quota could have been filled without the application of the draft, the harvest being about completed and many being willing to enlist under the bounty and advance pay system.

At Milwaukee, in the make-up of the rolls, grave errors, to speak mildly, were made, and where that city's quota was properly over 700, the returns on their face showed but 105. The draft was postponed until the 19th, the rolls corrected, and with militia posted at every point, the draft was made without demonstration. In Ozaukee county a mob seized and destroyed the rolls, attacked several citizens and destroyed their property. The commissioner, a Mr. Pors, was thrown down the steps of the court-house and severely injured. He escaped with his life

by hiding in a cellar and the interior of his handsome home was completely wrecked. Subsequently 130 of the rioters were arrested and imprisoned, the legislature settled for property destroyed and the state was afterward reimbursed by the government.

Riots at Port Washington made it necessary to send eight companies to that point. At Westbend a mob drove the draft commissioner out of town and broke up the draft. Four companies of militia restored and kept the peace at that place. Altogether 4,537 were drafted for the service, 1,739 were mustered in, 988 discharged, 19 deserted, 129 were furloughed, and 1,662 failed to report. At the close of the year 1862 there were three incomplete regiments in the state—the 27th and 31st volunteers, and 34th drafted. Their ranks were filled and all were in service by March, 1863.

When the legislature convened in Jan., 1863, the governor in his message reported the war fund as showing total receipts of $807,928.07 for the year and disbursements of $760,929.72. There was still due the sum of $105,803.48. He also reported that the enrollment showed 127,894 men liable to military duty, the state having furnished 38,511 men in the organization of new regiments, 2,155 recruits for old regiments, and 795 drafted men in camp. Total loss by deaths, discharges and desertion, 7,875.

Numerous acts of a military nature were passed; bonds to the amount of $300,000 were authorized for war purposes; a levy of $200,000 for aid to volunteers' families authorized; the soldiers granted the right to vote for county, circuit and supreme court judges; a special act establishing the process of commencing and prosecuting suits against those in the military service: amending the act suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the state, or held by volunteers, extending the time to May 30, 1863; appropriating $15,000 for the care of sick and wounded soldiers; giving volunteers the right to redeem lands sold for taxes within two years from April 1, 1863; extending the volunteer aid to families for six months after the death of the soldier; special bounty acts, and numerous minor ones.

No additional regiments were organized during 1863, the old ones being furnished with recruits. The 13th light battery was organized this year, but did not leave until Jan. 28, 1864. Cos. B, C and D, heavy artillery, were also recruited and sent forward, with Co. A as a base, the intention being to form a battalion.

The conscription act was put into force Nov. 9. The enrollment numbered 121,202 and included all males between 20 and 45 years of age, divided into two classes. The first was composed of those between 20 and 35 years and all unmarried men subject to military duty between 35 and 45 years. From their

numbers was to be made a draft of one-fifth the number enrolled with 50 per cent added. From the enrollment of 121,202 the draft called for 14,935. Of the number 5,081 paid commutation, 2,689 failed to report, 6,285 were discharged, 252 furnished substitutes, and 628 mustered in person.

A call for volunteers, made Oct. 17, gave the state's quota as 10,281. In making the district assignments care was exercised by Adjt.-Gen. Gaylord to give credits by towns and wards of volunteers enlisted, much injustice having been done in drafting by the failure of the provost marshal-general to give credit when making the assignments of quotas. Bounties of $402 were offered to veterans and $302 to new recruits. Premiums were also offered to persons bringing in recruits. The war department was given assurance of exempton from the general draft ordered for January in such states as should fill their quotas by volunteers and every effort was made to induce men to voluntarily offer their services. The city of Madison led with an offer of $200 extra bounty to each volunteer and its quota was filled in a week. Other communities adopted this plan and the work progressed rapidly.

Gov. Salomon's term of office expired in Jan., 1864, and he gave way to his successor. Called into office under unusual conditions, through an unforeseen accident, he sustained well the reputation given the state by his predecessors. Whether engaged in the organization of regiments, the care of the suffering in the field, the carrying on of the detested draft against his personal wishes, or in conducting the affairs of the state, he acted with energy, good judgment and tact, his mental poise holding him above the wiles of partisans or political intriguers and giving to the administration a character and standing unsurpassed by any during those stormy days.

Gov. James T. Lewis was inducted into office on the first Monday in Jan., 1864, Wyman Spooner being lieutenant governor, and Lucius Fairchild, secretary of state. S. D. Hastings succeeded himself as treasurer for his fourth term; Winfield Smith, attorney-general; J. L. Pickard, state superintendent for the third time; and William H. Ramsey bank comptroller for a second term. Augustus Gaylord was reappointed adjutant-general; S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant-general; N. F. Lund, quartermaster and commissary-general and chief of ordnance; E. B. Wolcott, surgeon-general; Frank H. Firmin, military secretary.

When the legislature met on the 13th Gov. Lewis reported in his message thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery, and one company of sharp-

shooters sent from Wisconsin, exclusive of three months men, an aggregate of 41,775 men, of whch number 16,963 had been lost to the service by death, discharge and desertion. The amount received into the war fund during the year, including the balance at the commencement of the year, was $818,032.44. The disbursements amounted to $786,892.85. For sick and wounded $13,999.91 had been disbursed. The state's indebtedness was $1,775,000, the greater portion being for war purposes and chargeable against the general government. The amount paid to families of volunteers from the commencement of the war was $1,197,044.70.

The legislature authorized towns, cities and villages to raise money by taxation for the payment of bounties; amended the laws relating to extra pay for soldiers in the service, providing for relief of families, etc., that the unintentional discrimination be obviated; provided for the entertainment of returning regiments; repealed the allotment commissioners act; made the law relative to the sale of lands apply to drafted men as well as volunteers; levied a tax of $200,000 for aid of families; appropriated $10,000 for relief of sick and wounded; and authorized the borrowing of $650,000 for war purposes.

Under the bounty system the recruiting for new and old regiments progressed so rapidly that no draft was necessary for either the January call or the subsequent calls of Feb. 1 and March 14, those drawn by draft in November being credited to the proper localities in the last two calls The old regiments were fully recruited and three more regiments authorized. The government having authorized the reënlistment of men whose first term of service had not expired in the old regiments, as veterans, giving the regiment the right to the title of "veteran regiment," with 30 days furlough, on consideration of three-fourths reënlisting, three-fourths of the 3d reënlisted in Dec., 1863, and came home, being the first veteran regiment that received this furlough.

During 1864, besides the 100-day troops, the term of the three-years' service of non-veterans expired in the first twelve regiments of infantry, 1st and 4th regiments and one company of cavalry, Co. G, Berdan's sharpshooters, the first ten batteries of light artillery and battery A, heavy artillery. The 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th infantry, 4th cavalry and 7th light artillery, constituted veteran organizations by reënlistment. On April 8 veteran regiments on furlough received orders to join their brigades without a moment's delay, at the expiration of their leave.

In June, Gov. Lewis organized the 39th, 40th and 41st infantry regiments as 100-day men. On July 18 word was received that

the state's quota under the call of that date for 500,000 volunteers was 19,032. Investigation showed that the enrollment lists had not been corrected, the names of men already furnished not having been stricken off, and the names of aliens and those physically disabled, still remaining on the lists. A corrected list being ordered, it was found that the quota was but 15,341. While investigating this, Adjt.-Gen. Gaylord also discovered that the excess of 4,352, found to be due the state in the settlement with the war department the previous October had never been credited, and this brought the quota down to less than 11,000.

Volunteers not coming forward rapidly enough a draft was made Sept. 19th, the number drawn being 17,534, of which number 2,494 were mustered in, 945 furnished substitutes, 6,724 were discharged, 7,367 failed to report, and 4 paid commutation.

In 1865 Brig.-Gen. Lund, for so long the capable quartermaster-general, resigned, and James M. Lynch was appointed.

Gov. Lewis' message to the legislature of 1865 showed that Wisconsin had furnished 75,133 men, with the further addition of three regiments of 100-day men. The amount of state indebtedness was $2,005,000, all for war purposes (excepting the $100,000 used for the erection of the state capitol) and properly chargeable to the general government. The usual necessary enactments were made by the legislature for military purposes, including the authorization of a loan of $850,000.

Under the call of Dec. 19, for more troops, the state's quota had been placed at 17,800. As usual it was found to be an error, Wisconsin having always furnished more than her share, and the number was reduced to 12,356. On April 10, 1865, Gov. Lewis formally notified the legislature of the surrender of Lee, saying: "Four years ago, on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legisture. Today, thank God, and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to transmit to you the official intelligence, just received, of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army—the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice and thank the Ruler of the Universe for victory, and the prospect of an honorable peace."

Gov. Lewis was a worthy prototype of those who had held the reins in the earlier days of the war. Popular he must have been, receiving every vote cast in his home town of Columbus when a candidate for secretary of state, and receiving a majority of 25,000 in the state when a candidate for governor. During his term over 38,000 troops were raised, the sick well cared for, the interests of the state carefully guarded, its credits secured, quotas corrected, the draft evils mitigated, and the people at home given every possible consideration.

It is but just to say in conclusion, that one of the most capable aids in military operations in the state was Adjt.-Gen. Gaylord. With duties unusually arduous, the department became one of the most important in the state at a time when any position involved transactions of great moment, imposing burdens unknown in the history of the state up to that time. Through it all with a multitude of detail, constantly increasing with the years, Gen. Gaylord kept his head, his well trained mind grasping the most intricate point, solving every problem, and preserving an almost perfectly organized system throughout, when it seemed as though chaos ruled at Washington.

This recognition of his services in no wise detracts from those of others equally faithful, and Wisconsin seems to have been fortunate in the possession of officials well qualified for their positions.

With that keen foresight which marked his every act, Gov. Randall realized the necessity of caring for the sick and wounded. He appointed Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Milwaukee, surgeon-general of the state, April 17, 1861, and from that time until the close of the war Dr. Wolcott superintended the medical department of Wisconsin. Formerly surgeon of the U. S. army, he knew the requirements and provided surgical appliances, medical supplies and invalids' stores for the regimental surgeons and their assistants, and visited many a hospital and battle-field in person to see that everything was done that could be. Two assistant surgeons were appointed to each regiment and paid by the state.

On July 4, 1861, Gov. Randall addressed a letter to the governors of the loyal states, in which he called attention to the lack of care for the soldiers from the time they left their respective states, and urged united action that none might suffer unnecessarily in camp, field or hospital, or that the disabled ones be not left to find their way home, afoot and friendless. Agents were appointed to accompany the earlier regiments to the field and to attend to the distribution of supplies. Dr. Wolcott exercised such unremitting care that it came to be recognized that Wisconsin regiments were as well supplied as any, and better than many, of those of other states.

The governor was in New York when the battle of Bull Run occured. Hurrying to the scene, he employed several to look after the sick and wounded, relieving hunger and suffering and furnishing needed clothing.

An extra expenditure fund of $10,000 having been placed at his disposal May 25, 1861, the governor used it for alleviating conditions by engaging men to cook for and attend to the wants of the sick at Elmira, Harrisburg and other points, doubtless

saving many lives. Other states adopted the idea, and the secretary of war complimented Wisconsin for adopting the system. Gov. Randall did not approve of "the policy of experimenting with soldiers to ascertain how little they could live on, or how extreme privations they could endure and escape sickness or death."

Gov. Harvey was equally solicitous and it was while on an errand of mercy that he lost his life. Within 24 hours of the receipt of the news of the battle of Pittsburg landing, he with Dr. Wolcott and a staff of assistants, accompanied by Gen. E. H. Brodhead of Milwaukee, was on the way with supplies of every kind. Over 200 were found at Savannah alone, suffering from neglect. They were promptly cared for, the regiments within reach were visited and their needs supplied.

Gov. Salomon continued in the same manner to carry relief and see that everything was done of which the limited means at his disposal permitted. Invalid soldiers were brought home, and Surg.-Gen. Wolcott and Com.-Gen. Wadsworth, with assistants, visited the army before Corinth, where many were sick, provided proper care and greatly improved their condition.

The legislature appropriated $20,000 for the work in 1863, and Dr. Wolcott was authorized to visit the battle-fields and hospitals to attend the sick and wounded. State agents were located at the principal military points east and west with excellent results. Regular information was furnished of the condition of those in hospitals, their needs supplied, many abuses remedied, and so far as possible they aided in securing the discharge of those unfit for service. Expeditions, headed by Dr. Wolcott, visited the battle fields at Perryville and Stone's river.

In his message to the legislature in 1863 the governor reported an expenditure of $10,828.94 and a further appropriation of $15,000 was made for the work.

From the beginning of his term Gov. Salomon and others had labored incessantly to secure the establishment of general government hospitals in the state, to the end that those unfit for service might breathe their native air and be within reach of their friends. This persistency won the day and in Oct., 1863, a general hospital was established at Madison, the Gov. Farwell residence overlooking Lake Monona being selected. It was called the "Harvey United States Army General Hospital." Others were subsequently established at Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. During 1863 the regiments on the Potomac, in Missouri and Arkansas, and at Vicksburg were visited. The amount expended during the year was $13,999.91. A further sum of $10,000 was appropriated in 1864, which Gov. Lewis, used, as had his predecessors, with excellent results. The money

thus spent saved many a life and encouraged the soldiers to greater efforts and sacrifices. Gov. Lewis visited camps and hospitals from Washington to New Orleans, up the Mississippi, and east and west, attending to the physical welfare of the soldiers; secured an order from the surgeon-general of the United States for the transfer of Wisconsin soldiers from hospitals south to those in their own state, and made it his special charge to see that they were sent home.

So closely allied is the sanitary department with the soldiers' relief work noted above, that it is well-nigh impossible to refer to it as a work by itself. In addition to the medical supplies, books, hospital stores, bedding, dressings, extra blankets, etc., were sent with each regiment and shoes and other articles were often furnished. After the large battles, supplies of bandages, sheets, shirts and sometimes dainties were forwarded. After the battle of Shiloh, 90 boxes of such supplies were forwarded within a day or two and divided as needed. The surplus of these supplies, after all who were ill had been cared for, was left with the sanitary commission at St. Louis. After Perryville a large amount of summer supplies were forwarded and used to excellent advantage, not only for Wisconsin soldiers but for others who needed assistance. Ample supplies and $500 worth of groceries were ordered to Murfreesboro. Supplies of vegetables were sent to the vicinity of Vicksburg in March, 1863, where much suffering existed. Later in the year another visit was paid to Vicksburg, also to Chattanooga and Chickamauga.

During 1864 large supplies were sent to Fredericksburg, mainly through the sanitary commission's Chicago headquarters, and to other points as rapidly as the needs and conditions permitted. Gov. Salomon appointed Hon. J. W. Beardsley as the state's sanitary agent at St. Louis; Mrs. Cordelia P. Harvey at St. Louis; Robert R. Corson at Philadelphia; Col. Frank E. Howe at New York; George W. Sturges at Keokuk; Godfrey Stamm agent in Kentucky and Tennessee; and George R. Stuntz agent in Tennessee. A Wisconsin's soldiers aid society had been established in Washington, and it acted as the agent of the state. The system of state sanitary agents was continued during the war, with changes in the personnel, acting in general with the United States sanitary commission, but with special reference to Wisconsin soldiers. Much was done, everything, indeed, which limited means would permit; but much more might have been accomplished, many little comforts given, had the state increased its appropriations by a few thousand dollars.

A history of Wisconsin's part in the war would not be complete or accurate without giving some space to the work of the

wives, mothers and sisters during that time. The women of Wisconsin were early aroused to a realization of the part to be taken by them and were as quick to respond as were their sisters in other states. Almost from the first came a call for shirts, stockings and blankets, and without delay needles commenced to answer the call. Then lint and bandages were needed and delicacies for the sick asked for. Aid societies were formed in every community and when the United States sanitary commission was organized and branches established their assistance was invaluable. The Ladies Association for the Aid of Military Hospitals opened the way for organized, systematic efforts, and later the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society was formed with over 300 branches or auxiliaries and united with similar societies of the north in the work for which all were organized.

Mrs. Cordelia P. Harvey, widow of Gov. Harvey, found her solace and comfort in working in the hospitals and on the field, giving nearly four years of her life to devoted efforts for the sick, alleviating their sufferings and bringing good cheer to those who grew weary with the long weeks of hospital life. Many of those whose condition rendered them unfit for further service, secured a discharge through her efforts and to the dying she brought peace through her own Christian character. She it was who made the application for a government hospital in Wisconsin, and although at first refused she persisted in her efforts, informing the president and the secretary of war of the real condition of the hospitals and the treatment of soldiers in many of them, how the hospitals were put in special order for inspection, and urging that the soldiers could be cared for much better in Wisconsin than in the southern hospitals. A telegram from Mr. Stanton Sept. 27, 1863, brought the glad news that he had ordered "the establishment of a hospital at the Farwell house in Madison, to be called the Harvey Hospital, in memory of your late lamented husband, the patriotic governor of Wisconsin, who lost his life while caring for the wounded soldiers of the state."

When peace came the work of the sanitary commission and aid societies was apparently ended. But as scores of straggling, footsore, sick and destitute men appeared, the need of further relief became apparent and the women of Milwaukee secured rooms in a block in that city for a temporary home, where the hungry were fed, the weary refreshed, the wounded cared for and the penniless furnished with means to reach home. Contributions and supplies were sent from all over the state. The legislature appropriated $3,000 and private contributions up to April 15, 1865, were over $6,000. The report of 1865 showed that up to that time 17,456 meals had been served; 2,842 enlisted

men entertained and aided at the home; 2,000 more fed in camps and depots; nearly 400 received medical or surgical treatment, and many more were carefully nursed. Afterwards many thousands were entertained at the home.

The institution was incorporated and a state fair held in Milwaukee, through which $101,000 was realized, forming the nucleus for the beautiful national home which is now so prominent a feature of Wisconsin's first city.

A Bureau of Employment for Discharged Soldiers was also established in Milwaukee at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and many a homeless wanderer was put in the way of securing honorable employment.

Writing of the work of the sanitary commission, the surgeon-general said: "In several of its important departments, be it remembered, this grand work is conducted mostly by the women of our country. When was there ever before a field of such unselfish, patriotic, useful labor, opened for the occupancy of woman, and when was ever an opportunity more gloriously embraced? Work on, ye women of America! In the history of this gigantic struggle, your deeds will add luster to the achievements of our arms and go down in the memory of mankind 'to the last syllable of recorded time.' "

From the first the patriotic husband and father had been assured that his helpless ones should be tenderly cared for. When, at the close of the war, it was found that there were 8,000 orphaned children, the plan of a home for these little ones, which had been considered by a few led by Mrs. Harvey, met with ready coöperation. The owners of the Harvey hospital property offered it for $10,000 for the purposes of an orphans' home. Mrs. Harvey went to Washington and succeeded in securing a donation of the improvements made by the government, in the shape of extensive wings, originally costing $15,000. Residents of Madison and vicinity contributed $5,000. Repairs were made and by Jan. 1, 1866, it was ready for occupancy. In March the legislature passed the necessary legislation for its official organization, appropriated $10,000 for its purchase and an additional $25,000 for its support. Many children were cared for at this home, but the years brought all entitled to admittance within its walls to man's estate and its beautiful site on Lake Monona is occupied by modern homes.

During Gov. Salomon's administration he was requested to coöperate with other states, led by Pennsylvania, in the purchase of ground for a cemetery for the burial of Union soldiers at Gettysburg, and signified his willingness to do so. An appropriation of $3,523 was made by the legislature in 1864 in aid of the project. Seventeen acres were purchased and $63,500

determined upon as a sum required to enclose the grounds, bury the dead, beautify the place, erect a suitable monument and mark the graves. The bodies of Wisconsin soldiers were removed to the designated plat and appropriate headboards furnished.

The total number of troops furnished to the ranks of the Union army by Wisconsin under all calls from the general government during the war was 91,379. The following is a classification of the terms of service in the several years of the rebellion: Volunteer enlistments in 1861, three years, 21,815; 1862, 18,479; 1863, 2,943; 1864, 8,285; veteran reënlistments in 1864, 5,782; volunteer reënlistments in 1865, 246; draft in 1863, three years, 5,961. Total, three years' service 63,511.

Volunteer enlistments in 1864, one year, 9,102; draft of 1864, one year, 1,918; volunteer enlistments in 1865, one year, 9,678; draft of 1865, one year, 2,465. Total, one year's service, 23,163.

Draft of 1862, nine months, 961; first three months regiment, 1861, 810; 100-day service, 1864, 2,134; naval and southern recruits, terms of service not given, 743. Grand total 91,379.

RECORD OF WISCONSIN REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Cols., John C. Starkweather, George B. Bingham; Lieut.-Cols., Charles L. Harris, David H. Lane, George B. Bingham, Henry A. Mitchell; Majs., David H. Lane, George B. Bingham, Henry A. Mitchell, Donald C. McVean, Thomas H. Green. This regiment was organized as a 90-day regiment under the proclamation of April 16, 1861, with a numerical strength of 810, and left the state June 9. It led the advance on Martinsburg, participated in the battle of Falling Waters, and was mustered out Aug. 22, 1861. It was reorganized as a three year regiment and mustered in Oct. 19, with a strength of 945. Col. Starkweather was placed in command of the 28th brigade, Sept. 3, 1862, and Lieut.-Col. Bingham was advanced to colonel, Maj. Mitchell to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Donald C. McVean was appointed major. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone's river, Chickamauga and Missionary ridge. It was mustered out Oct. 21, 1864. The original organization of 810 lost 91 by death, desertion, transfer and discharge, and mustered out, 719. The reorganization, numbering 945, was increased by recruiting, drafting and reënlistment of veterans to 1,508; losses, by death, 235; by desertion, 57; by transfer, 47; by discharge, 298; mustered out, 871.

Second Infantry.—Cols., S. Park Coon, Edgar O'Conner, Lucius Fairchild, John Mansfield; Lieut.-Cols., Henry W. Peck, Duncan McDonald, Thomas S. Allen, George H. Stevens, William L. Parsons; Maj., George H. Otis. This regiment was organized in May, 1861, and was mustered in June 11, with a numerical strength of 1,051. It left the state on June 20 and was the first regiment of three years men to appear

in Washington. It was brigaded with three New York regiments under command of Col. W. T. Sherman, Col. Coon being detached for staff duty. The regiment participated in the first battle of Bull Run, losing 30 killed, 125 wounded and 65 missing. It was transferred from Col. Sherman's command to that of Brig. Gen. Rufus King, commanding a brigade consisting of the 5th and 6th Wis. and 19th Ind. infantry. Co. K was detached permanently and organized as heavy artillery, a new Co. K being mustered. Later Gen. King was succeeded by Col. Lysander Cutler and from Dec., 1861, the history of the regiment is merged with that of the famous "Iron Brigade" until it was detached in May, 1864, its loss being the greatest in proportion to numbers of any regiment engaged in the Civil war. The "Iron Brigade" consisted of the 2nd, 6th and 7th Wis., 19th Ind. and 24th Mich. At Bull Run the 2nd regiment bore the brunt of a determined onset by "Stonewall" Jackson's entire division on the Warrenton pike until the brigade could be moved into position and the enemy repulsed. The brigade held the line of battle until the army had passed on the road to Centerville, and was in a later engagement on the Warrenton and Sudley roads. It stormed the enemy's position as South mountain, the 2nd leading on the left of the road and the 6th and 7th on the right, routing the enemy. At Antietam the brigade dislodged the enemy after a severe conflict. At Fredericksburg it held an exposed position, subject to heavy artillery fire. At Gettysburg the regiment led the marching column and was the first to meet the enemy, (Heth's division), advancing upon it and receiving a volley that cut down over 30 per cent of the rank and file. Dashing upon the enemy's center, the 2nd held it in check until the brigade came into line, when the enemy was routed. At Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Gaines' mill, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and in numerous skirmishes, the "Iron Brigade" added new luster to the Union army, the 2nd Wis. bearing well its part. The regiment became so reduced in numbers that it was permanently detached from the brigade May 11, 1864, and employed as provost guard of the 4th division, 5th army corps until June 11, when it was sent home, the last company being mustered out July 2, 1864. The members who joined subsequent to its original organization were organized into an independent battalion of two companies June 11, 1864, under command of Capt. Dennis B. Dailey. The battalion was assigned to provost duty; took part in the advance and assault on Petersburg and the skirmishes at Yellow house; was transferred to the 1st brigade, 3d division for guard and picket duty; fought at Hatcher's run; and on Nov. 30 was transferred as Cos. G and H to the 6th Wis., with which it remained until mustered out. To its original number was added by recruiting, drafting and reënlistment 215, making a total of 1,266. The death loss was 261; missing, 6; desertions, 51; transferred, 134; discharged, 466; leaving 348 to be mustered out.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Charles S. Hamilton, Thomas H. Ruger, William Hawley; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas H. Ruger, Bertine Pinkney, Louis H. D. Crane, William Hawley, John W. Scott, Martin Flood, George W. Stevenson; Majs., Edwin L. Hubbard, Bertine Pinkney, Louis H. D. Crane, John W. Scott, William Hawley, Warham Parks. This regiment was organized in June, 1861, with a numerical strength of 979. It was mustered in June 29 and left the state July 12. It surrounded Frederick, Md., and arrested the "bogus" legislature; drove a superior force from Bolivar; was detailed as provost guard at Frederick in December; was attached to the 2nd brigade of Gen. Banks' army corps in Feb., 1862; took part in the advance on Manassas; acted as rear-guard in the retreat at Winchester; took part in the battle of

Winchester the following day; fought at Cedar mountain, eliciting high praise; was at Antietam, where of 335 men engaged 27 were killed and 171 wounded; over one-half of it was at Chancellorsville where it lost heavily; it took a prominent part at Brandy Station; was at Gettysburg; aided in the preservation of order in New York city during the draft riots; did guard duty in Tennessee; took part in the engagements at Resaca, Marietta, Pine knob, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek; accompanied the victorious army in its march to the sea and to Richmond; participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment was 2,156; loss by death, 247; missing, 5; desertion, 51; transfer, 98; discharged, 945; mustered out, 810.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Halbert E. Paine, Sidney A. Bean, Frederick A. Boardman, Joseph Bailey, Webster P. Moore, Nelson F. Craigue; Lieut.-Cols., Sidney A. Bean, Frederick A. Boardman, Joseph Bailey, Webster P. Moore, Nelson F. Craigue, George W. Durgin, Horatio B. Baker; Majs., Frederick A. Boardman, Joseph Bailey, Webster P. Moore, Nelson F. Craigue, Guy C. Pierce, Edward A. Ramsey, Erastus J. Peck, James Keefe, Henry Brooks, George W. Durgin, Horatio B. Baker, James B. Farnsworth. This regiment was organized at Racine in June, 1861, with a numerical strength of 1,047. It was mustered in July 2, and was first used in suppressing bank riots in Milwaukee and Watertown. It left the state July 15 and on the refusal of the railroad company to transfer it from Corning, N. Y., to Elmira, it seized the train and ran it to Elmira. It went into headquarters at the Relay house, Md., and later joined the "Eastern Shore" expedition, going to Baltimore in December. On Feb. 19, 1862, it left for Fortress Monroe to join the New Orleans expedition, but was sent to Ship island, Miss., until April 16. On the 28th Cos. E and G were landed 10 miles from Forts Jackson and St. Philip, after rowing 5 miles and drawing 30 boats loaded with arms and ammunition a mile and a half, while wading in mud and water waist deep. The regiment, with the 31st Mass., was first landed in New Orleans and took forcible possession of the custom house. The 4th Wis. was occupied in scouting duty in detachments until July 26, when it was sent to Baton Rouge, Col. Paine taking command of the troops there with orders to burn the city with the exception of the state library, paintings, statuary and charitable institutions. This order was afterwards revoked on Col. Paine's representation to Gen. Butler that the town "would be useful to our army for further military operations." The town was fortified thoroughly by the regiment, which was later ordered to Carrollton, near New Orleans, Co. G being detached for service with the heavy artillery, and 40 men were also transferred to the 2nd U. S. artillery. The winter and spring were devoted to picket duty and small expeditions through Mississippi. The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Fort Bisland near Brashear City in April. It was then sent to Opelousas, where it met and defeated a large mounted force of the enemy. By order of Gen. Banks the regiment was mounted and thereafter served as cavalry. It was in numerous skirmishes until ordered to Port Hudson in May as part of the investing force. It took part in the first assault and reached the ditch surrounding the fortifications, having been temporarily dismounted. It was in the second assault on June 14, losing 140 of the 220 men engaged in the charge. It returned to Baton Rouge July 25, and passed the following year in picketing, foraging and preserving the peace in that section, occasionally capturing or dispersing small bands of cavalry and guerillas. On Nov. 27, 1864, it formed part of a cavalry force to keep the enemy near Mobile from advancing toward Gen. Sherman.

The winter was passed at Baton Rouge and the regiment was sent to Mobile in April, 1865. After the surrender of the latter place, the 4th was sent on a 70-day expedition through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. In July it was ordered to Texas and remained there until May, 1866, to prevent smuggling, guard against the Indians and preserve the peace. It was mustered out May 28, 1866. Its original strength was 1,047. Gain by recruits, 982; substitutes, 16; reënlistments, 260; total, 2,305. Loss by death, 350; missing, 23; desertion, 74; transfer, 2; discharge, 474; mustered out, 754.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Amasa Cobb, Thomas S. Allen; Lieut.-Cols., Harvey W. Emery, Theodore B. Catlin, James M. Bull; Majs., Charles H. Larrabee, William F. Behrens, Horace M. Wheeler, Enoch Totten, Charles W. Kempf. This regiment was organized in June, 1861, with a numerical strength of 1,057. It was mustered in July 13 and left the state on the 24th, being assigned to Gen. King's brigade. In September it was made a part of Hancock's brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, with which it took a conspicuous part in the battle of Williamsburg and the Peninsular campaign. It was in reserve at Crampton's gap, but fought at Antietam, where Col. Cobb commanded the brigade. At Fredericksburg it was in Pratt's brigade, Howe's division, 6th corps. It was on duty in New York in Oct., 1863, during the enforcement of the draft; was one of the two regiments to carry the main fort and redoubts at Rappahannock Station; took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. It was then sent to assist in the defense of Washington and was mustered out Aug. 3, 1864. An independent battalion consisting of three companies, was formed July 13, 1864, by reënlisted veterans and recruits, under command of Capt. Chas. W. Kempf, and accompanied the 6th corps to the Shenandoah Valley, being in engagements at Snicker's gap, Charlestown and Cedar creek. The regiment was reorganized by Col. Thomas S. Allen, was mustered in Oct. 1, 1864, and joined the three veteran companies at Winchester on the 26th. It participated in the three days' engagement as Hatcher's run, in the relief of Fort Stedman and in the final assault on Petersburg, and won warm encomiums for its work at Sailor's creek, where it advanced through a swamp, waist deep, in the face of a galling fire and compelled the enemy to surrender. The regiment was with the 6th corps in the pursuit of Gen. Lee which resulted in his surrender at Appomattox. It was mustered out at Madison, Wis., July 11, 1865. The total enrollment during service was 2,256. Losses by death 285, missing 4, desertion 105, transfer 33, discharged 405; mustered out 1,424.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Lysander Cutler, Edward S. Bragg, John A. Kellogg; Lieut.-Cols., Julius P. Atwood, Benjamin J. Sweet, Rufus R. Dawes, Thomas Kerr; Majs., John F. Hauser, Philip W. Plummer, Dennis B. Dailey. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in July, 1861, mustered into the U. S. service on the 16th and left the state for Washington on the 28th. It arrived at Washington on Aug. 7, was immediately assigned to King's brigade and went into camp on Meridian hill, where it remained until Sept. 3, when it marched, with the brigade, to Chain bridge and was employed in picket and guard duty at Camp Lyon until it was joined by the 2nd and 7th Wis. and the 19th Ind. The regiment remained in camp, engaged in various duties until March, 1862, when it took part in the advance on Manassas, encamping near Fairfax Court House. On Aug. 5 an expedition was sent out to destroy the Virginia Central railroad and the regiment, with a small force of cavalry and artillery, was detached and marched to Frederick's hall Station, where they destroyed 2 miles of the track, the depot and other buildings, and rejoined the command

at Spottsylvania Court House. The regiment went into line at the battle of Gainesville and fought until darkness put an end to the contest, losing 14 killed or mortally wounded and 46 wounded. The following day the regiment was present on the battle-field of Bull Run, where it lost 9 killed and 93 wounded. It participated in the battle of South mountain, fighting during the day and occupying the field all night. In this engagement the regiment lost 15 in killed and mortally wounded and 67 were wounded. It was vigorously engaged at Antietam, the story of which is best told by the casualties, 38 being killed or died of wounds and 106 were wounded. The regiment was in the advance of a storming party at Fitzhugh's crossing, where it crossed the river in pontoon boats and charged upon the intrenchments of the enemy. For its gallantry in this desperate charge the regiment received special mention in a complimentary order from Gen. Wadsworth. The list of casualties in this daring exploit show that the regiment lost 4 killed and 12 wounded. During the early part of the first day's fighting at Gettysburg the regiment had been detached as a reserve, but later it participated in a charge under a terrible fire and captured a Confederate regiment. Reorganizing the shattered ranks, the 6th moved forward to the support of a battery in its front, which position it held until the enemy had pressed back the lines on the two flanks, when it fell back to the support of the brigade battery. During the day the regiment saved the 147th N. Y. volunteers from capture by charging down upon the enemy who was pursuing it and in conjunction with the 14th Brooklyn drove the Confederates from the field. The loss of the regiment at the battle of Gettysburg was 30 killed, 116 wounded and 22 missing. In November it took part in the operations at Mine Run, and the regiment was successful in preventing the breaking up of a train belonging to the 5th corps. In December, 227 of the regiment reënlisted as veterans. It was accordingly remustered into the service and in January the non-veterans were temporarily attached to other organizations and the regiment returned to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. The regiment participated in the battles of the Wilderness campaign in the spring of 1864. It lost from May 5 to June 10, 44 killed and 110 wounded, and from June 11 to July 1, 17 killed and 31 wounded, which was increased during the following month by 7 killed and a number wounded. The regiment fought with its accustomed gallantry at Dabney's mill, in Feb., 1865, and lost 18 killed and a larger number wounded. It took a prominent part in the famous battle of Five Forks and a few days later had the proud satisfaction of assisting in the capture of the army of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. In the short campaign, from March 29 to April 9, the casualties in the regiment were 16 killed and a number wounded. It moved to Black and White's Station, where it remained in camp until ordered to Washington, arriving there in time to participate in the grand review, and thence was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out on July 14. The original strength of the regiment was 1,108; gain by recruits, reënlistments, drafted men and substitutes, 1,035; total, 2,143. Losses by death, 322; missing, 7; desertions, 79; transfer, 75; discharged, 513; mustered out, 1,147.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Joseph Van Dor, William W. Robinson; Lieut.-Cols., Charles A. Hamilton, John B. Callis, Mark Finnicum, Hollon Richardson; Majs., George Bill, George S. Hoyt. This regiment, organized in Aug., 1861, was mustered into the U. S. service by companies and left the state for Washington on Sept. 21. It reached Washington on Sept. 26 and joined King's brigade at Camp Lyon on Oct. 2. It participated in all the movements of its brigade during the following winter and spring and had its first skirmish with the enemy in July,

1862. An expedition was sent out by Gen. King to destroy the Virginia Central railroad, of which expedition the regiment formed a part, and during the movement a skirmish occurred with the enemy's cavalry, but the troops suffered more from the excessive heat of the weather. The regiment took part in the celebrated retreat of Gen. Pope, taking position at Beverly ford after crossing the Rappahannock, and for 3 days skirmished with the enemy, losing 2 men wounded. But it had its first introduction to real warfare at Gainesville, where the fearful list of casualties proved the desperate nature of the contest. All the field officers of the regiment were wounded, and it lost 46 men killed or died of wounds. On the following day it was present at the battle field of Bull Run, where it was temporarily consolidated into six companies and took part in the contest. It acted as part of the rear-guard on the retreat and during these two days lost 5 killed and 135 wounded. The regiment was engaged throughout the battle of South mountain and held its ground until late in the night, when it was relieved. It lost during the day 20 killed and 105 wounded. At Antietam the regiment was hotly engaged and lost 17 killed and 25 wounded. It took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, but owing to the position it held it did not become very actively engaged and it lost but 1 man killed. At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863 the regiment was with the brigade when it crossed the river at Fitzhugh's crossing in pontoon boats and drove the enemy out at the point of the bayonet. In this affair the regiment lost 4 killed and 5 wounded. Early in June it took part in a cavalry reconnoissance towards Culpeper Court house and as infantry support in the battle of Brandy Station did very effective service. It bore its share in the battle of Gettysburg with characteristic gallantry and suffered severely, its loss being 32 killed and 80 wounded. It was in the affair at Buckland mills in October, where it had the misfortune to lose 30 men captured. In December 211 of the 7th reënlisted as veterans. This was sufficient to constitute a veteran regiment and in January the non-veterans were temporarily attached to other organizations, while the regiment returned to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. During the first day's fighting in the Wilderness, the regiment suffered severely, but in the attack on the enemy's first line it captured the colors of the 48th Va. The battle was resumed at daylight the following morning, when the regiment participated in the grand charge upon the Confederates in front and was the only regiment that succeeded in holding for a short time the enemy's first line of breastworks. At Spottsylvania the enemy established a body of sharpshooters within 50 yards of the Federal breastworks, but they were driven out by a company of the 7th Wis. On the following day the brigade again advanced to charge the enemy's works in front, the regiment being on the left. The troops to the left of the brigade were repulsed, and the 7th was obliged to return to its breastworks, which it did in good order. It was the first regiment to relieve Hancock's corps at the "bloody angle" and took position in the enemy's first line of intrenchments, which had been captured by Hancock earlier in the day. The list of killed and those who died from wounds in this campaign from May 5 to June 10 show that the regiment lost 92, while 184 were wounded. On June 18 the regiment advanced with its brigade across an open field, about 2 miles from Petersburg, against the heavy works of the enemy, through a galling and terrific fire. In this movement the regiment was left without any connecting line on its left, but the ground was held for an hour and a half, during which the regiment suffered terribly from the infantry and artillery fire of the enemy. The Federal batteries were firing over the heads of the men in order to prevent the Confederates from advancing from their works and having

to aim low many of the shells struck in close proximity to the regiment. Having a few shovels, earthworks on the left flank were commenced, the soldiers aiding the shovelers with their bayonets and tin plates. Before they could finish their works, however, the Confederates advanced to within 75 yards, and after fighting them as long as there was a chance of holding the position, the regiment was compelled to fall back, through a more deadly fire than that through which it had advanced, returning to near the position from which it had moved in the morning. The casualties in the regiment were 21 killed and 37 wounded. On July 30 the regiment took part in the operations connected with the explosion of the mine and had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. In the desperate fight on the Weldon railroad the 7th captured 26 prisoners without sustaining any loss. On Aug. 20 it rejoined the brigade on the west side of the railroad and assisted in the gallant repulse of the enemy on the 21st, the regiment capturing the battleflag and all the field officers of the 16th Miss. The regiment fought with its accustomed gallantry at the battle of Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865, with a loss of 4 killed and 19 wounded. It fought at Gravelly run in March, and took a prominent part in the famous battle of Five Forks, which immediately preceded the fall of Richmond. It then joined in the pursuit of the enemy and had the proud satisfaction of assisting in the capture of the army of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. In this short campaign from March 29 to April 9 the casualties in the 7th regiment were 18 killed and 52 wounded. After the surrender of the Confederate forces the regiment moved to Black and White's Station, where it remained until ordered to Washington, where it participated in the grand review. On June 17 it was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out and started for Wisconsin on July 2. The original strength of the regiment was 1,029; gain by recruits in 1863, 74; in 1864, 343; in 1865, 12; by substitutes, 189; by draft, 67; by veteran reënlistments, 218; total, 1,932. Losses by death, 385; missing, 12; by desertion, 44; by transfer, 106; discharged, 473; mustered out, 912.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Robert C. Murphy, George W. Robbins, John W. Jefferson, William B. Britton; Lieut.-Cols., George W. Robbins, John W. Jefferson, William B. Britton, James O. Bartlett, Duncan A. Kennedy. This regiment, known as the "Eagle Regiment" was organized Sept. 4, 1861, with a numerical strength of 973. It was mustered in Sept. 13 and left the state Oct. 12 for the lower Mississippi. It took part in the actions at Greenville, Island No. 10, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Henderson's hill, Pleasant Hill, Cloutierville, Bayou Lamourie, Atchafalaya river, Lake Chicot, Jackson, Haynes' bluff, Vicksburg, Richmond, La., and Nashville. The general commanding at Farmington, in general orders, said, "The Badger state may feel proud to have the honor of being represented by so gallant a regiment as the 8th Wisconsin." Gen. Sherman highly complimented the regiment for doing "its whole duty in the camp, on the march and in battle," for "Pecular courage and gallantry at Jackson and throughout the siege of Vicksburg," and for other services. The original strength of 973 was augmented to a total enrollment of 1,643. Losses by death 255, missing 3, desertion 60, transfer 41, discharge 320. It was mustered out at Demopolis, Ala., Sept. 5, 1865, with 964 men.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Frederick Salomon, Arthur Jacobi; Lieut.-Cols., A. George Wriesberg, Henry Orff, Arthur Jacobi, Herman Schlueter, George Eckhardt. This was a German regiment and was organized in the fall of 1861, under general orders of Aug. 26. Its numerical strength was 870 and it was mustered in Oct. 26. It left the state Jan. 22, 1862, and first took part in the "Southwestern Expedition" into Kansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory. It routed two Confederate camps

at Cowskin prairie, as well as a large camp of Confederate Indians en route, and took part in an engagement at Newtonia against a superior force pending the arrival of the main body. It fought at Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Terre Noir, Miss., Poison springs and Jenkins' ferry. It was mustered out Jan. 30, 1866. The foregoing does not do this regiment full justice. Its membership included a large number of veterans of the German army. It was a well disciplined body, organized with Gen. Fremont's promise that it should be joined to Gen. Sigel's command, and it expected to be sent to the front at once. Instead it was sent on arduous, disheartening campaigns among scattered bands of guerrillas and Indians, suffering great privations and being in small engagements. Through all, in the face of keen disappointment, it maintained the traditions of the army of the Fatherland, performed well its duty, and won praise for its gallantry. Its total enrollment was 1,422. Losses by death 175, desertion 25, transfer 7, discharge 191.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., Alfred R. Chapin, John G. McMynn, Duncan McKercher; Lieut.-Cols., Joshua J. Guppey, John G. McMynn, John H. Ely, Jacob W. Roby; Majs., John G. McMynn, Henry O. Johnson, John H. Ely, Duncan McKercher, Robert Harkness. This regiment was organized at Milwaukee and was mustered in Oct. 14, 1861, with a numerical strength of 916. It left the state Nov. 9, and the following spring made a march upon Bowling Green, dislodged the enemy at Huntsville, where it captured the military road, machine shops, engines and rolling stock, seized Stevenson, Decatur and Tuscumbia, and elicited high praise from Brig.-Gen. Mitchell. It defended and saved Paint Rock bridge, acted as rear-guard in the retrograde movement to the Ohio, in which it fought guerrillas at almost every step, brought trains safely from Huntsville to Stevenson, and assisted in repelling an attack at the latter place. It was under a heavy fire at Perryville, Ky., and at one time held its position with empty guns for 20 minutes until the battery which it had been ordered to support was placed in a safe position. Of 276 men engaged 36 were killed, 110 wounded and 1 missing. Gen. Rousseau said in his report: "For this gallant conduct, these brave men are entitled to the gratitude of their country, and I thank them here as I did on the field of battle." The regiment was engaged at Stone's river, remaining on the field for 4 days; was at Hoover's gap, and took part at Chattanooga under a terrible fire, losing 18 killed, 56 wounded and 132 missing, of whom the greater number were prisoners. It supported Loomis' battery at Missionary ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign participated in the battles at Dallas, Kennesaw mountain and Peachtree creek. On Oct. 16, 1864, the recruits and reënlisted veterans were transferred to the 21st regiment and the remainder were sent to Milwaukee where they were mustered out Oct. 25. The original strength of the regiment was 916. Gain by recruits, 105; veteran reënlistments, 13; total, 1,034. Losses by death, 219; desertion, 21; transfer, 23; discharge, 316; mustered out, 455.

Eleventh Infantry.—Col., Charles L. Harris; Lieut.-Cols., Charles A. Wood, Luther H. Whittlesey; Majs., Arthur Platt, Jesse S. Miller, Otis Remick. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and was mustered in Oct. 18, 1862, with a numerical strength of 1,029. It left the state Nov. 20, and performed railroad guard duty until spring, when it was sent further south. It was in a skirmish with the enemy at Bayou Cache, Ark., and was then on duty along the river until the spring of 1863, when it was sent to take part in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment took part in the battle of Port Gibson and received a special compliment from Col. Stone, brigade commander, for its splendid work. It was engaged at Champion's hill, and at the Big Black river, led the charge which carried the enemy's works, and captured several

hundred prisoners. At Vicksburg its loss was heavy, the regiment occupying open ground which was swept by Confederate bullets. Several months were then spent in arduous though uneventful campaigning, but the regiment received Maj.-Gen. Dana's compliments in an order "for the perfection of instruction discovered in picket and guard lines." Over three-fourths of the 11th reënlisted as a veteran organization and after a brief visit home it was sent on an invasion of western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, engaging Forrest's cavalry en route. It was given outpost duty at Brashear City, Co. D being detached to Bayou Louis and Co. E to Tigerville. Continued skirmishes with Confederate cavalry, as well as scattered bodies of infantry, prevented the massing of Confederate troops, and the smuggling trade was broken up. At Fort Blakely, Ala., its last engagement, the regiment held the record of 4 years by conspicuous work, being among the first to plant its colors on the enemy's parapet in the face of a murderous fire. It was mustered out at Mobile Sept. 4, 1865. Its original strength was 1,029. Gain by recruits 364; substitutes, 62; drafts, 147; veteran reënlistments, 363; total 1,965. Losses by death, 348; desertion, 25; transfer, 9; discharge, 31; mustered out, 1,264.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., George E. Bryant, James K. Proudfit; Lieut.-Cols., DeWitt C. Poole, James K. Proudfit, William E. Strong; Majs., William E. Strong, John M. Price, Carlton B. Wheelock. This regiment, known as the "Marching Twelfth," was organized in Oct., 1861, at Camp Randall and left the state Jan. 11, 1862. The regiment was one of those selected for the New Mexico expedition, and did much hard marching for raw soldiers, but the expedition was abandoned. It was sent to Columbus, Ky., to repair railroads and rebuild bridges, and from there to Humboldt, Tenn., from which point it made numerous brilliant expeditions, clearing the country of guerrillas and bridge-burners. In the fall of 1862 it was sent south with the Army of the Mississippi, engaging in numerous skirmishes, notably at Hernando, Miss., and the Coldwater river. It was engaged in the investment of Vicksburg, with small loss; was at the second battle of Jackson, and at Big Shanty, where it charged 2 miles through the timber, capturing the first skirmish line of the enemy and dislodging a brigade from the rifle-pits, with only six companies. It was also engaged at Kennesaw mountain, at Bolton, Miss., in two fierce engagements before Atlanta, at Jonesboro and at Lovejoy's Station. Joining in the march to the sea, it assisted in the investment of Savannah and the Carolina campaign. It fought at Pocotaligo, tore up railroads, drove the enemy from Orangeburg, assisted in the capture of Columbia and Winnsboro, joined the triumphant march north through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Alexandria, participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 16, 1865. Its original strength was 1,045. Gain by recruits, 420; substitutes, 177; draft, 25; veteran reënlistments, 519; total, 2,186. Losses by death, 294; desertion, 26; transfer, 64; discharge, 336; mustered out, 1,466.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., Maurice Maloney, William P. Lyon, Augustus H. Kummel; Lieut.-Cols., James F. Chapman, Thomas O. Bigney, Augustus H. Kummel, Charles S. Noyes; Majs., Thomas O. Bigney, Charles S. Noyes, Samuel C. Cobb. This regiment was organized at Camp Treadway, Janesville, and was mustered in Oct. 17, 1861. It left the state Jan. 18, 1862, for Leavenworth and moved from there to Fort Smith, Ark. to join the Southwestern expedition. Upon reaching Fort Scott it was ordered to Lawrence to join the New Mexico expedition, but this was abandoned and it was ordered back to Leavenworth. It was sent to Columbus, Ky., where it was placed on railroad guard duty, and later garrisoned Forts Henry and Donelson. It

accompanied an expedition against Clarksville Tenn., where it routed the Confederates and captured a quantity of army stores. It was then employed in scouting and was engaged in a skirmish near Garretsburg, defeating the enemy. It drove Gen. Forrest's forces through western Tennessee, then marched to Stevenson, Ala., where it captured a supply depot and held it until reënforced. It assisted in the successful defense of Huntsville against Forrest and of Decatur against Hood. A detachment of the regiment dispersed the 4th Ala. cavalry at New Market. The regiment fought Hood in his attack on Nashville. Lieut. Wagoner and 35 men of Co. G were captured at Paint Rock river by a force of 400. After the fall of Richmond the regiment was ordered to Indianola, Tex., and afterwards to San Antonio, a march of 145 miles with the thermometer at 100 degrees and many broke down. Through all the seemingly aimless wanderings and hard marches, with few heavy engagements to compensate, the conduct of the men was admirable, and Adjt.-Gen. Gaylord says: "The tireless vigilance which relaxes not, day by day, and week after week although lacking the excitement which accompanies the movement of armies, cannot fail to command our admiration and respect for the 13th Wis. volunteer infantry." It was mustered out Nov. 24, 1865. Its original strength was 970. Gain by recruits, 414; substitutes, 83; draft, 72; veteran reënlistments, 392; total, 1,931. Losses by death, 183; missing, 3; desertion, 71; transfer, 6; discharge, 321; mustered out, 797.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., David E. Wood, John Hancock, Lyman M. Ward; Lieut.-Cols Isaac E. Messmore, John Hancock, Lyman M. Ward, James W. Polleys, Eddy F. Ferris; Majs., John Hancock, Lyman M. Ward, James W. Polleys, Asa Worden, Eddy F. Ferris, William J. Henry. This regiment was organized in Nov., 1861, at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, and was mustered in Jan. 30, 1862. It left the state on March 8 and went into barracks at St. Louis until ordered to Savannah, Tenn., on the 23d. It was in action at Shiloh, where it charged a Confederate battery and drove the enemy from the guns, but was compelled to fall back. It repeated this three times during the day, holding the guns the fourth time, and receiving the sobriquet of the "Wisconsin Regulars," for the determined bravery on this, its first field. It lost 14 killed, and 79 wounded and missing. It was made provost guard at Pittsburg landing during the siege of Corinth, and was ordered to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans in the advance on Price at Iuka. When within 2 miles of Iuka it was ordered back to Corinth which was threatened by the enemy and at the battle at that place it had the advance position in the line, the post of honor. In his official report, Col. Oliver, commanding the brigade, said of its work: "Col. Hancock and his regiment, the 14th Wis., there was no discount on; always steady, cool and vigorous. This regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. * * * They maintained their lines and delivered their fire with all the precision and coolness which could have been maintained upon drill." The regiment was at Champion's hill, the Big Black river, and took a conspicuous part at Vicksburg, losing 107 men in killed, wounded and missing, out of 256, in an assault upon the enemy's works. It remained in the front line until the surrender and was given the position of honor in the brigade in the march into the city. Gen. Ransom said: "Every officer and man in the 14th is a hero." It was the first regiment to enter Natchez. Two-thirds of the regiment reënlisted in Dec., 1863, and joined the "Red River" expedition, being in the engagements at Pleasant Hill, Cloutierville, Marksville and Yellow bayou. It was also in action at Tupelo; assisted in driving Price out of Missouri; helped to defeat Hood in Tennessee in December; assisted in dislodging the enemy at Corinth in Jan., 1865;

and was a part of the force that reduced the forts at Mobile. Co. E and parts of other companies were detached in the spring of 1864 and attached to the 17th corps, being known as Worden's battalion, which joined Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was mustered out at Mobile, Oct. 9, 1865. Its original strength was 970. Gain by recruits, 540; substitutes, 85; draft, 315; veteran reënlistments, 272; total, 2,182. Losses by death, 287; missing, 13; desertion, 97; transfer, 23; discharge, 407; mustered out, 1,355.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Hans C. Heg, Ole C. Johnson; Lieut.-Cols., Kiler K. Jones, David McKee, Ole C. Johnson; Majs., Charles M. Reese, Ole C. Johnson, George Wilson. Lieut.-Col. Jones' commission was revoked, March 1, 1862, and David McKee was given the commission as his successor. This was a Scandinavian regiment and was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in Dec., 1861, and Jan., 1862. It was mustered in Feb. 14, 1862, and left the state March 2, being ordered to Bird's point, Mo. Six companies were sent to take part in the siege of Island No. 10, and at the surrender the entire regiment was used in garrisoning and strengthening the fortifications. Cos. G and I were left as a permanent garrison and the remaining eight companies were sent to Kentucky and thence to Mississippi. They joined the Army of the Cumberland and were sent to Nashville; then returned to Kentucky and participated in the battle of Perryville, being exposed to a heavy fire, but not losing a man. The regiment was sent in pursuit of Morgan's guerrillas and returned with 50 prisoners and many horses and wagons, having destroyed guerrilla premises, a distillery, whisky and grain, for which it received Gen. Rosecrans' compliments. The regiment was in a sharp fight at Nolensville pike in December losing 75 killed and wounded, and on the 30th and 31st was in the advance towards Murfreesboro. This brought it into action at Stone's river, where it made a name for itself for endurance and courage, losing in two days 119 in killed, wounded and missing. In the battle of Chickamauga it was engaged in a terrific contest with the enemy's main line, being hurried into line on the double-quick to fill a gap, its accompanying regiment leaving it unsupported. An Illinois regiment was sent forward, but soon fell back, and believing the 15th to have done likewise, opened fire, bringing the 15th under fire from friends and foes and compelling it to break lines and escape as best it could. The next day it was ordered into a gap and twice repulsed the enemy, but being left without support and nearly surrounded, it was again compelled to break ranks and retire. It lost in the two days 101, leaving but 75 men on duty. At Missionary ridge the regiment was the first to occupy Orchard knob. It was in the advance at Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face ridge; in the engagement at Resaca, charging the first line of the enemy's intrenchments; was in the engagements about Dallas, losing 83 in killed, wounded and prisoners; in the assault on Kennesaw mountain; was in reserve at Peachtree creek, and was engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. The regiment then performed provost and guard duty until mustered out. Cos. A, B, C and E were mustered out in Dec., 1864, and the others in Jan. and Feb., 1865, at Chattanooga. The recruits and reënlisted veterans were transferred to the 24th Wis. infantry and later to the 13th. The original strength of the regiment was 801. Gain by recruits, 97; substitutes, 1; veteran reënlistments, 7; total, 906. Losses by death, 267; missing, 23; desertion, 46; transfer, 47; discharge, 204; mustered out, 320.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Benjamin Allen, Cassius Fairchild; Lieut.-Cols., John Bracken, Cassius Fairchild, Thomas Reynolds; Majs., Cassius Fairchild, Thomas Reynolds, William P. Davis, John R. Wheeler, Joseph Craig. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall in Nov., 1861,

was mustered in, Jan. 31, 1862, and left the state, March 13, for Pittsburg landing. It participated in the battle of Shiloh, where it was exposed to a heavy fire for the greater part of two days and sustained a loss of 245 men killed and wounded. It took part in the siege of Corinth from April 15 to May 29; also in the second battle of Corinth in October. It was engaged in railroad guard duty from the latter part of Dec., 1862, to the latter part of Jan., 1863, and was stationed at Lake Providence, La., from Feb. 1, to the beginning of August, when it went into camp at Vicksburg until Sept. 28. It was then stationed at Redbone, Miss., guarding fords on the Big Black river and engaging in skirmishes with bands of Confederate cavalry until Feb. 5, 1864, when it again became a part of the garrison at Vicksburg. Its next important service was in the Atlanta campaign, and it was before Kennesaw mountain, occupying trenches and skirmishing during the most of June, 1864. In the battles before Atlanta in July, it sustained a loss of 123 men, killed and wounded. It was occupied in duty at Atlanta until Aug. 26, when it moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, engaged in skirmishes at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and went into camp at Atlanta on Sept. 8. It was on the march to the sea, took part in the siege of Savannah and in the Carolina campaign was engaged at Beaufort, Whippy swamp, and at Orangeburg, where it crossed the North Edisto, waded through swamps and drove the enemy from his position. It participated in the battle of Bentonville and took part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865. Part of the regiment was mustered out on June 2, at Washington, and the remainder on July 16, at Louisville, Ky. Its original strength was 1,066. Gain by recruits, 629; substitutes, 88; draft, 174; veteran reënlistments, 243; total, 2,200. Losses by death, 363; missing, 46; desertion, 115; transfer, 38; discharge, 386; mustered out, 1,252.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., John L. Doran, Adam G. Malloy; Lieut.-Cols., Adam G. Malloy, Thomas McMahon, Donald D. Scott; Majs., Thomas McMahon, William H. Plunkett, Donald D. Scott, Patrick H. McCauley. This regiment, known as the "Irish Regiment," was organized at Camp Randall in the early part of 1862. It was ordered to St. Louis a few days after organization and on April 10 was sent to Pittsburg landing, Tenn., where it remained in camp until called upon to take part in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of that place by the enemy the regiment was stationed there for the summer and in October it participated in the second battle of Corinth. Its loss in this action was 41 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. McArthur, the brigade commander, complimented the regiment, saying, "Boys of the 17th, you have made the most glorious charge of the campaign." An entire brigade was routed by this one Irish regiment. It took part in the battle of Port Gibson and the next day pursued the enemy toward Vicksburg. It was in the battles of Champion's hill and the Big Black river, and in the siege of Vicksburg its gallant services received special mention. On June 8, 1864, the regiment arrived at Acworth, Ga., where it joined the army under Gen. Sherman, and was engaged in heavy skirmishing until the 19th. It participated in the battle of Kennesaw mountain, sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery for more than 3 hours, with a loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded. It took part in the battles about Atlanta in July, and later was in action at Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station. It was with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea, and performed gallant service at Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville. After Johnston's surrender the regiment participated in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out July 14 and soon after disbanded in Wisconsin. Its original strength was 941. It gained by recruits during its service 385; sub-

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Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Benjamin Allen, Cassius Fairchild; Lieut.-Cols., John Bracken, Cassius Fairchild, Thomas Reynolds; Majs., Cassius Fairchild, Thomas Reynolds, William F. Davis, John R. Wheeler, Joseph Craig. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall in Nov., 1861,

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Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., John L. Doran, Adam G. Malloy; Lieut.-Cols., Adam G. Malloy, Thomas McMahon, Donald D. Scott; Majs., Thomas McMahon, William H. Plunkett, Donald D. Scott, Patrick H. McCauley. This regiment, known as the "Irish Regiment," was organized at Camp Randall in the early part of 1862. It was ordered to St. Louis a few days after organization and on April 10 was sent to Pittsburg landing, Tenn., where it remained in camp until called upon to take part in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of that place by the enemy the regiment was stationed there for the summer and in October it participated in the second battle of Corinth. Its loss in this action was 41 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. McArthur, the brigade commander, complimented the regiment, saying, "Boys of the 17th, you have made the most glorious charge of the campaign." An entire brigade was routed by this one Irish regiment. It took part in the battle of Port Gibson and the next day pursued the enemy toward Vicksburg. It was in the battles of Champion's hill and the Big Black river, and in the siege of Vicksburg its gallant services received special mention. On June 8, 1864, the regiment arrived at Acworth, Ga., where it joined the army under Gen. Sherman, and was engaged in heavy skirmishing until the 19th. It participated in the battle of Kennesaw mountain, sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery for more than 3 hours, with a loss of 2 killed and 11 wounded. It took part in the battles about Atlanta in July, and later was in action at Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station. It was with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea, and performed gallant service at Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville. After Johnston's surrender the regiment participated in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out July 14 and soon after disbanded in Wisconsin. Its original strength was 941. It gained by recruits during its service 385; sub-

stitutes, 136; draft, 215; veteran reënlistments, 287; total, 1,964. Loss by death, 221; missing, 5; desertion, 157; transfer, 32; discharge, 448; mustered out, 1,101.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., James S. Alban, Gabriel Bouck, Charles H. Jackson; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel W. Beall, Charles H. Jackson, James P. Millard; Majs., Josiah W. Crane, Charles H. Jackson, James P. Millard, Joseph W. Roberts. This regiment was organized in Oct., 1861. It was mustered in and left the state March 30, 1862, for Pittsburg landing and reached there April 5. The next morning, with absolutely no instruction in the manual of arms and but little drill, it was ordered to check the enemy's advance at Shiloh. It fought bravely, losing 24 killed, 82 wounded and 174 prisoners. "Many regiments may well covet the impressions which the 18th Wis. left of personal bravery, heroic daring and determined endurance," said Gov. Harvey. It took part in the siege of Corinth and then encamped at Corinth and Bolivar until Sept. 17, when it was ordered to Iuka to reinforce Rosecrans, but was immediately returned to the defense of Corinth which was threatened. On Oct. 1 it met the advance of Price and Van Dorn and fell back to the protection of Smith's bridge the following day. On the 3d, the enemy appearing in force, the regiment burned the bridge, rejoined its brigade at the railroad, and retained its position until overwhelming numbers compelled it to fall back. It joined in pursuit of the enemy after the battle of Corinth, and on Nov. 2 proceeded to Grand Junction. In the movement southward it went to Holly Springs, then back to Grand Junction, thence to Moscow, Tenn., and Memphis, and from there by boat to Young's point, La., where it remained until Feb. 9, 1863. In the advance upon Vicksburg it took position in the battle of Champion's hill, and reached Vicksburg on May 20. It deployed as sharpshooters to cover the assault on the 22nd, and on June 4 went into the trenches where it remained until the surrender. It was then on guard duty until Sept. 11, when it was sent to Memphis, thence to Corinth and to Chattanooga, reaching the latter place Nov. 19. It joined in the attack on Missionary ridge and was on guard duty at Bridgeport, Ala., during the greater part of December. It went to Huntsville on Dec. 25, remained there until May 1, 1864; then went to Whitesburg for guard duty until June 19, and was in camp, garrison and guard duty in Georgia and Tennessee until September. In October it aided in the defense of Allatoona against repeated assaults of a superior force. A furlough was granted reënlisted veterans on Nov. 12, and the recruits and non-veterans were tempororily assigned to the 93d Ill., which accompanied Sherman's army to Savannah. The veterans were ordered to Nashville, reaching there Jan. 11, 1865, and were then sent to New Berne, N. C., where they encamped until the last of March, when they joined Sherman at Goldsboro and took part in the movement to Richmond. The regiment participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865. Its original strength was 962. Gain by recruits, 226; draft, 271; veteran reënlistments, 178; total, 1,637. Losses by death, 220; missing 78; desertion, 208; transfer, 23; discharge, 265; mustered out, 843.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Cols., Horace T. Sanders, Samuel K. Vaughn; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Whipple, Rollin M. Strong, Samuel K. Vaughn; Majs., Alvin E. Bovay, Rollin M. Strong, Samuel K. Vaughn, Amos O. Rawley. This regiment was organized in the winter of 1861–62, at Camp Utley, Racine, and was ordered to Camp Randall on April 20 to guard Confederate prisoners sent from Fort Donelson. It was mustered in April 30, 1862, left the state June 2, and was on garrison duty at Norfolk, Va., until April 14, 1863. It was then on picket and guard duty at various points for about two weeks, when it was assigned

to duty at West Point and Yorktown until the middle of August, and at Newport News until Oct. 8. It was then divided by companies for outpost and picket duty at points near New Berne, N. C., and was in several small engagements with the enemy. It was ordered to Yorktown, April 28, 1864, and on May 12 the right wing, acting as a skirmish line, covered the 3d brigade. It accompanied the general advance upon Fort Darling, carried the first line of the enemy's works, and occupied the road in the rear of Fort Jackson, where the next day the regiment was united. It was compelled to fall back by the furious assault of a heavy force, but it did so in good order. It took part in the operations about Petersburg, doing siege and picket duty in the trenches. In August the veterans were sent home on furlough but returned in October, and participated in the engagement at Fair Oaks, a force of less than 200 men being engaged and suffering a loss of 136 wounded and captured. They were joined by the non-veterans and the regiment was kept on picket duty in front of Richmond until April 3, 1865, when it entered the city and planted the regimental colors upon the city hall. It was on provost duty at Richmond, Fredericksburg and Warrenton until Aug. 4, and was mustered out at Richmond Aug. 9, 1865. Its original strength was 973. Gain by recruits, 187; substitutes, 54; veteran reënlistments, 270; total, 1,484. Loss by death, 136; desertion, 46; transfer, 152; discharge, 345; mustered out, 805.

Twentieth Infantry.—Cols., Bertine Pinkney, Henry Bertram; Lieut. Cols., Henry Bertram, Henry A. Starr; Majs., Henry A. Starr, Augustus H. Pettibone, Almerin Gillett. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall in June and July, 1862, and was mustered in Aug. 23. It left the state on Aug. 30, going first to Benton barracks, St. Louis, then to Rolla, Springfield and Cassville, Mo., and Cross Hollow, Ark., the enemy falling back at its approach. On Nov. 4 the regiment started for Wilson's creek, joined Totten's command at Ozark on the 11th and reached Wilson's creek on the 22d. In December it made a forced march of 100 miles in three days to Fayetteville; was in the battle of Prairie Grove, where it charged the heights through underbrush and captured a battery of 6 guns. The cross-fire of five regiments of the enemy compelled the 20th to retire with a loss of 209 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Herron wrote Gov. Salomon: "I congratulate you and the state on the glorious conduct of the 20th Wis. infantry in the great battle of Prairie Grove." The regiment wintered in Missouri, moved to Vicksburg on June 3, 1863, and took position in the trenches, where it remained until the city's surrender. It then occupied Yazoo City as provost guard, was sent to Port Hudson July 21 and remained until Aug. 13, when it was ordered to Carrollton and Morganza. It was ambuscaded on the Simsport road to the Atchafalaya river, but lost only 1 man. It went to the Rio Grande on the steamer Thomas A. Scott, but encountered a violent storm and had some difficulty in landing. It was employed in fatigue, garrison and picket duty at Fort Brown, and was sent to Matamoras, Mex., Jan. 12, 1864, to protect the American consul and remove American goods. On July 28 it left for New Orleans, on Aug. 11 took position at Navy cove, and assisted in reducing Fort Morgan. On Dec. 14 it sailed for Pascagoula and started from there towards Mobile. It routed a body of the enemy at Franklin creek on the way, and was engaged in the vicinity of Mobile during the winter. On March 27th it went into action against Spanish Fort, being on duty and under fire several days and nights, and after the surrender of Mobile it remained in that section until June. It was then ordered to Galveston, Tex., and was mustered out July 14. Its original strength was 990. Gain by recruits, 138; substitute, 1; total, 1,129. Loss by death, 227; desertion, 41; transfer, 115; discharge, 222; mustered out, 524.

123; total, 1,117. Loss by death, 289; missing, 1; desertion 6; transfer, 124; discharge, 281; mustered out, 416.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Charles H. Larrabee, Theodore S. West, Arthur McArthur, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Herman L. Page Edwin L. Buttrick, Elisha C. Hibbard, Theodore S. West, Arthur McArthur, Jr.; Majs., Elisha C. Hibbard, Carl Von Baumbach, Arthur McArthur, Jr., Alva Philbrook, William Kennedy. This regiment, known as the "Milwaukee Regiment," was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and was mustered in at various dates from Aug. 15 to 21, 1862. It left the state Sept. 5, and reached Covington, Ky., on the 11th, whence it was sent to Louisville and assigned to the 37th brigade, 11th division. It was first in action at the battle of Perryville, and of its conduct the brigade commander said: "The 24th Wis. went forward with cheers and soon engaged the enemy's right, pouring in and keeping up a cross-fire which made sad havoc among them. This was the first brigade to break. * * * Both officers and men behaved with coolness and deliberation, marching to the front with the steadiness of veterans." The regiment proceeded to Crab Orchard and Bowling Green, reached Edgefield, near Nashville, on Nov. 8, and moved to Mill creek on the 22nd. It was engaged in the battle of Stone's river, losing 175 in killed, wounded and prisoners, after which it encamped at Murfreesboro until June. In July and August it marched to Cowan, Tenn., and Bridgeport, Ala.; participated in the battle of Chickamauga, sustaining a loss of 105 in killed, wounded and missing; took an important part in the storming of Missionary ridge, making the ascent under a heavy fire and carrying the enemy's position on the crest of the ridge; assisted in raising the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and was then on guard duty until Jan. 15, 1864. On the following day it dislodged the enemy from a piece of woods near Dandridge, and was then assigned to duty at division headquarters until May, when it joined the Atlanta movement. On this campaign it was in action at Resaca and near Adairsville; was under fire at Dallas for 11 days; took part in the operations in front of Kennesaw mountain; fought at Peachtree creek, and was then on railroad, guard and garrison duty until Nov. 1. It was with Gen. Thomas through Tennessee and Alabama during the fall, fought valiantly at Franklin, one of the severest battles in which the regiment had been engaged, and Gen. Stanley said: "I will not absolutely say the 24th Wis. saved the battle of Franklin, but they had a great deal to do with saving it." It participated in the battle at Nashville in December and spent the remainder of the winter at Huntsville, Ala. It was mustered out at Nashville June 10, 1865. Its original strength was 1,003. Gain by recruits, 74; total, 1,077. Loss by death, 173; desertion, 71; transfer, 138; discharge, 289; mustered out, 406.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Milton Montgomery; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel J. Nasmith, Jeremiah M. Rusk; Majs., Jeremiah M. Rusk, William H. Joslyn. This regiment was organized at Camp Salomon, La Crosse, and was mustered in Sept. 14, 1862. It left the state Sept. 19 for Minnesota to aid in restraining Indian outbreaks. This done it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., in Feb., 1863, and assigned to Montgomery's brigade. It was sent to Snyder's bluff near Vicksburg in June, and assigned to the district of eastern Arkansas in the latter part of the summer and fall. The winter and spring were employed in expeditions into Mississippi and Alabama, the regiment having an engagement at Decatur, and then joining Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign. It was in action at Resaca in the front line and under heavy fire, holding a hill against three determined charges and receiving the approbation of Gen. Wood. It was in the three days' skirmish at Dallas and at Kennesaw mountain was under fire for over two weeks. It was ordered to Decatur

in July to guard a train, and part of the regiment, with part of an Ohio regiment, engaged in a hot contest with two divisions of Confederate cavalry, intent upon capturing the train. Though compelled to fall back to the reserves they fought to such effect that the enemy was held off. The regiment reached Atlanta July 26 and assisted its brigade in dislodging a force camped on a hill, after which it aided in fortifying it effectively. The regiment performed effective service during the siege; then accompanied the army to Savannah; proceeded north through the Carolinas; was in a spirited fight at the Salkehatchie river; supported the attacking forces at Goldsboro; participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out June 7, 1865. Its original strength was 1,018. Gain by recruits, 312; substitutes, 6; draft, 108; total, 1,444. Loss by death, 422; desertion, 20; transfer, 65; discharge, 165; mustered out, 722.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., William H. Jacobs, Frederick C. Winkler; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Lehman, Hans Boebel, Frederick C. Winkler, Francis Lackner; Majs., Philip Horwitz, Henry Baetz, Frederick C. Winkler, Francis Lackner, John W. Fuchs. This was a German regiment, organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, mustered in, Sept. 17, 1862, and left the state on Oct. 6. It joined the 11th army corps at Fairfax Court House, Va., and was attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division. It joined the movement toward the Rappahannock in December, went into camp at Stafford Court House, and then was on drill, guard and picket duty until April. It participated at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, being posted on a ridge in an open field with its right wholly uncovered, where it and the 119th N. Y., both under fire for the first time, were savagely attacked by superior numbers. The men fought like veterans until both flanks were doubled up and only fell back when destruction or capture was inevitable. The regiment lost 177 in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the two days' contest. It was engaged at Gettysburg under the temporary command of Gen. Schurz. Ewell's corps, far out-numbering Schurz's command, bore down upon it with terrible fury, forcing it back, although the men fought like demons for every inch, until a point was reached where the line could be reformed. On the second day the regiment became hotly engaged and was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, contesting the way as on the previous day, and later acted as rear-guard in the retreat to Cemetery hill. Its losses during the battle were 210 killed, wounded, prisoners and missing. At Missionary ridge the regiment was in reserve the first day and in the front line against skirmishers on the second. In the beginning of the Atlanta campaign its brigade had the advance at Resaca; was engaged at Dallas; took position before Kennesaw mountain and had several sharp engagements in that vicinity. At Peachtree creek it was under a terrific enfilading fire from a body of the enemy concealed in a thick wood, and repelled at the same time an assault from the front. Col. Wood, commanding the brigade, said: "The brunt of the enemy's attack fell upon it; the brave, skillful and determined manner in which it met this attack * * * and drove back the enemy could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army." The regiment was in the front line before Atlanta during the greater part of the siege and was in many skirmishes and reconnoissances. On the march to the sea it charged and carried the enemy's works 10 miles from Savannah, for which it received the compliments of its commanders. It was in the engagement at Averasboro, was in line of battle at Bentonville, supporting the 14th corps, and at the close of the campaign of the Carolinas marched to Richmond. It participated in the grand review at Washington. In an official communication, Gen. Coggswell, brigade commander, stated that it was "one of the finest military

organizations in the service." It was mustered out at Washington June 13, 1865. Its original strength was 1,002; gain by recruits, 86; substitutes, 1; total, 1,089. Loss by death, 254; desertion, 31; transfer, 125; discharge, 232; mustered out, 447.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Conrad Krez; Lieut.-Cols., John J. Brown, Ten Eyck G. Olmsted; Majs., Ten Eyck G. Olmsted, Charles H. Cunningham. This regiment was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, in the fall of 1862, was mustered in March 7, 1863, and left the state March 16 for Columbus, Ky., for garrison duty. It made an expedition to Cape Girardeau to expel Confederate raiders and was sent to Snyder's bluff in June, for the siege of Vicksburg. It was attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 16th corps, and remained at Snyder's bluff until after the capitulation of Vicksburg. It then moved to Helena and on Aug. 13 was sent to Little Rock, where it remained until March, 1864. It joined Gen. Steele's Camden expedition as part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 7th corps; was in a skirmish near the little Missouri river on the march to Camden; took part in the action at Prairie d' Ane; fought at Jenkins' ferry; then returned to Little Rock until Oct. 3, when it was ordered to reinforce Gen. Clayton at Pine Bluff. It returned to Little Rock on the 22nd and was detailed for railroad guard duty, in which it was engaged until Feb., 1865, when it was ordered to New Orleans and assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 13th army corps. It took position in the trenches before Spanish Fort March 27 and remained there until the evacuation, when it was then sent to McIntosh bluff. After the surrender of the enemy there it was sent to Mobile and from there to Brazos Santiago, Tex., on June 1. It was mustered out at Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 2, 1865. Its original strength was 865. Gain by recruits, 328; substitutes, 3; total, 1,196. Loss by death, 246; missing, 4; desertion, 56; transfer, 57; discharge, 248; mustered out, 585.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., James M. Lewis, Edmund B. Gray; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Whittaker, Edmund B. Gray, Calvert C. White; Majs., Edmund B. Gray, Calvert C. White, John A. Williams. This regiment was organized at Milwaukee and was mustered in Oct., 14, 1862. It left the state Dec. 20 for Columbus, Ky., from which point it was ordered out on several minor expeditions. It embarked for Helena, Ark., Jan. 5, 1863, and joined Gorman's expedition up the White river. It was detached and placed in charge of St. Charles, which place the enemy had deserted on Gorman's approach, the balance of the forces proceeding to Devall's Bluff. The regiment rejoined the expedition on the return march, was transferred to the 1st brigade and sent on the Yazoo Pass expedition. It was engaged in the operations against Fort Pemberton, and in minor expeditions the remainder of the spring. It was on fortification and garrison duty at Helena from May 17 to July 4, when the enemy, 18,000 strong, attacked the garrison, numbering but 4,000. The regiment did its share in the defeat of the enemy in that brilliant engagement. On Aug. 6 the 28th was transferred to the Army of Arkansas and marched to Little Rock, which place was reached Sept. 10. It was detached from the brigade Nov. 7 and sent to Pine Bluff for the winter. On March 27, 1864, six companies were sent with an expedition to destroy the pontoon bridge at Longview, on the Sabine river, but were left at Mount Elba to guard a bridge where they held a force of 1,500 in check and with the assistance of a small reinforcement repelled a charge. The regiment was on guard and defense duty at Pine Bluff until winter, when it returned to Little Rock. On Feb. 22, 1865, it was ordered to Mobile and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 13th corps. It was in the trenches before Spanish Fort from March 27 until April 8; was then sent to McIntosh bluff; worked on fortifications until the middle of May, and was then

ordered to Texas for guard and garrison duty at Clarksville. It was mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, at Brownsville. Its original strength was 961. Gain by recruits, 144; substitutes, 32; total, 1,137. Loss by death, 231; desertion, 31; transfer, 81; discharge, 221; mustered out, 573.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Charles R. Gill, William A. Greene, Bradford Hancock; Lieut.-Cols., Gerrit T. Thorne, William A. Greene, Bradford Hancock, Horace E. Connit; Majs., William A. Greene, Bradford Hancock, Horace E. Connit, Gustavus Bryant. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, was mustered in Sept. 27, 1862, and left the state Nov. 2. Upon reaching a point on the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Helena, Ark., part of the regiment joined an expedition into the interior, after which it was engaged in picket duty and expeditions until Dec. 23, when it moved to Friar's Point and established a camp. Four hundred of the regiment marched into the interior and put to flight part of Forrest's force. On Jan. 11, 1863, the regiment went to Devall's Bluff, Ark., where it captured artillery, arms, stores and prisoners. In February it took part in the Yazoo Pass expedition, returning March 1, when it was assigned to the 13th corps and sent toward Vicksburg, reaching Port Gibson in time to contribute greatly to the successful results of that battle. It was assailed by a heavy fire from the enemy on the top of a ridge, and from some woods on the right, but it held its position and prevented a flank movement by keeping up a terrific fire on the enemy. In his report Gen. McGinnis, brigade commander, made special mention of the regiment for its gallantry in this, its first battle, saying the men "fought like veterans." The regiment lost 71, killed and wounded. At Champion's hill, the regiment advanced with its brigade across an open field to a thickly timbered hill where the enemy was posted, opened a concentrated fire and carried the position by a bayonet charge, capturing some 300 prisoners. The regiment lost 114 killed and wounded. It joined the besiegers at Vicksburg and remained during the siege in the advanced works. It was engaged at the second battle of Jackson in July; was then on expedition, guard and picket duty during the summer and fall; was in the Texas expedition with Gen. Washburn's division, which saved the 4th division from annihilation at Carrion Crow bayou; and it was at Cavallo pass, where a strongly fortified position was deserted by the enemy, who blew up the fort and fled, opening the Texas coast from Matagorda bay to the Rio Grande. The regiment was in action at Cloutierville, and the battle of Sabine cross-roads. It returned to Algiers in July, 1864, was attached to the 1st brigade, provisional division, and was in a severe skirmish at Atchafalaya river. It was next attached to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps; was ordered to Clinton, La., thence to Morganza via Port Hudson; and on Sept. 3 was sent to St. Charles, Ark., where it remained on guard and expedition duty until Oct. 23. The remainder of the year was spent in heavy fatigue and picket duty and expeditions along the rivers. Early in Jan., 1865, it went to Kennersville, near New Orleans, where it remained until Feb. 5, when it joined the movement against Spanish Fort, and was in the trenches at that point until March 31. It was then ordered to Fort Blakely, and was present at its fall, and then served as provost guard at Mobile until May 26, when it was sent to Shreveport on the same duty. It was mustered out June 22, 1865. Its original strength was 961. Gain by recruits, 127; substitutes, 1; total, 1,089. Loss by death, 296; desertion, 39; transfer, 103; discharge, 184; mustered out, 467.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Col., Daniel J. Dill; Lieut.-Col., E. M. Bartlett; Maj., John Clowney. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and was mustered in Oct. 21, 1862. On May 2, 1863, Cos.

D, F, I and K were ordered to the upper Missouri as guards for transports in the Indian expedition under Gen. Sully, from Sioux City, Ia., to Fort Pierre, Dakota. Cos. G and E were sent to Superior and Bayfield to keep close watch on the Chippewa Indians, who were stirred up by the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota. In August detached companies were used for maintaining order during the enrollment under the conscription act, furnishing guards for conscripts, recruits and deserters. The regiment spent the winter in the state. Detachments were ordered to various posts in northwestern Minnesota and Dakota in March, 1864, where they spent the spring and summer in campaigning under Gen. Sully against the Indians, guarding emigrants, making many difficult marches through wild country, and participating in a number of engagements. On Oct. 1, Cos. A, C, F and H under Col. Dill were stationed at Fort Rice, Dak.; Cos. B, E, G and K under Maj. Clowney at Fort Wadsworth; Co. D under Capt. Fulton at Fort Sully, and Co. I under Capt. Grier at Fort Union. The companies were reunited at Louisville, Ky., during the fall, with the exception of Co. I, which remained at Fort Union until the following summer. The regiment was attached to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Military District of Kentucky, and was used in prison guard duty, as provost guard at Louisville, and for garrison duty at Frankfort and Georgetown in detachments during the winter and spring. Col. Dill was appointed provost marshal-general of Kentucky, April 17, 1865. Co. I joined the regiment on June 22, and the organization was mustered out at Louisville Sept. 20, 1865. Its original strength was 906. Gain by recruits, 312; substitutes, 1; total, 1,219. Loss by death, 69; desertion, 52; transfer, 46; discharge, 340; mustered out, 710.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Cols., Isaac E. Messmore, Francis H. West, George D. Rogers; Lieut.-Cols., Francis H. West, George D. Rogers; Majs., John Clowney, William J. Gibson, George D. Rogers, R. B. Stephenson, Farlin Q. Ball. This regiment was organized at Prairie du Chien in Aug., 1862, when six companies were recruited. It was ordered to Camp Utley, Racine, on Nov. 14, where the remaining companies were recruited, and the regiment was mustered in, Oct. 9. It left the state March 1, 1863, for Columbus, Ky., and was assigned to the 6th division, 16th corps. It remained there on picket, provost and reconnoissance duty during the spring and summer and was ordered to Murfreesboro in October. Cos. B, G and K were detached and stationed at Stone's river in guard and fortification work until April, 1864. The regiment was assigned to the 4th division, 20th corps, and divided into detachments for patrolling the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, one detachment being mounted for dashes into the interior. The regiment was ordered to Nashville in June for provost guard duty, remaining there until July 3, when it was transferred to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 20th corps, joining the brigade on the 21st before Atlanta and remaining in the siege until Aug. 25. It took a position on the Chattahoochee river until the evacuation of Atlanta and was then on guard and forage duty until it joined the march to the sea. When within 10 miles of Savannah, accompanied by part of another regiment, it passed through a seemingly impassable swamp, charged the enemy in two redoubts commanding the road, and in the face of a severe fire carried the works. It accompanied the army in the campaign of the Carolinas, performing well its part in destroying railroads, building corduroy roads and foraging. At the battle of Averasboro it was in the front line under heavy fire from noon until dark. At Bentonville it held an exposed position at the front and was attacked in front and on both flanks simultaneously. It was thrown back, but reformed behind a rail fence, where it was speedily reinforced and withstood five determined charges, inflicting terrible punishment upon the

enemy. This closed its active service. It participated in the grand review at Washington. Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, were mustered out at Louisville June 20, 1865, and the remaining companies on July 15. The original strength of the regiment was 878. It gained by recruits, 200; total, 1,078. Loss by death, 114; missing, 2; desertion, 52; transfer 33; discharge, 167; mustered out, 710.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Cols., James H. Howe, Charles H. De Groat; Lieut.-Cols., William A. Bugh, Abel B. Smedley, Charles H. De Groat, Joseph H. Carlton; Majs., Abel B. Smedley, Charles H. De Groat, Joseph H. Carlton, William S. Burrows. This regiment was organized at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, was mustered in Sept. 25, 1862, and left the state Oct. 30. It reached Memphis on Nov. 3, and joined Sherman's movement toward Vicksburg, but returned late in Jan., 1863, the surrender of Holly Springs defeating the object of the expedition. The regiment acted as provost guard at Memphis until November; then moved to LaGrange; reached Moscow Dec. 3, just in time to repulse the enemy's attack on Hatch's cavalry; was sent to Vicksburg in Jan., 1864, where it was attached to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 16th corps, and took part in the Meridian expedition. It held a pontoon bridge at Jackson until the troops had passed and then destroyed it. The regiment was attacked in February by a brigade of Confederate cavalry, while destroying the Mobile & Ohio railroad, but it repulsed the attack handsomely. It returned to Vicksburg in March, thence to Memphis Tenn., Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky.; up the Tennessee river, 200 miles, to Crump's landing; thence across Tennessee to Decatur, Ala., where it was attached to the 3d brigade, and was engaged in guard duty and building fortifications. Cos. A, C, D and F, with a small additional force, engaged in a sharp skirmish with a large body of the enemy in May and was compelled to fall back. The following day the brigade, with artillery and cavalry, followed the enemy for 7 miles. The regiment, which was in the advance, met a portion of the enemy and drove them to their main force, where by an impetuous charge, the Federals completely routed them. The regiment also dispersed a small body near Courtland and then returned to camp. It was attacked by a superior force while guarding a wagon train at Courtland in July, but repulsed the enemy repeatedly, bringing the train safely into camp. The following day it was engaged in the action that forced the enemy from his works near Courtland. It then joined Sherman's army in the siege of Atlanta, was constantly under fire until Aug. 24, and it was in the battle of Jonesboro. It was transferred to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 17th corps, and was on picket and guard duty until October at East Point. It then moved to Atlanta and in November joined the march toward Savannah, destroying railroads and public property and skirmishing at the Little Ogeechee and Marlow. It remained in the vicinity of Savannah until Jan. 3, 1865, when the campaign of the Carolinas was commenced. It forced the enemy from his works at Rivers' bridge after an all day's struggle, losing 51 men. It repeated this at Binnaker's bridge and on March 3 drove the enemy back to his main line at Cheraw. It was in the heavy skirmish work at the Cape Fear river. and at Bentonville it advanced through a swamp, charged with the 1st division and captured the enemy's works. It was in the general movement to Richmond, participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Crystal Springs June 12, 1865. Col. Tillson, brigade commander, said that since the war commenced he "had not seen a body of men that, in point of discipline and efficiency, excelled, and very few that equalled the 32d Wis." Its original strength was 993. Gain by recruits, 381; draft, 100; total, 1,474. Loss by death, 275; desertion, 58; transfer, 27; discharge, 189; mustered out, 925.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Col., Jonathan B. Moore; Lieut.-Cols., Fred-

erick S. Lovell, Horatio H. Virgin; Majs., Horatio H. Virgin, George R. Frank. This regiment was organized at Camp Utley, Racine, in Sept., 1862, was mustered in Oct. 18, and left the state Nov. 12. It was sent to Memphis and assigned to the 3d brigade of Gen. Lauman's division, in the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, Col. Moore commanding the brigade. The regiment joined the movement toward Jackson and Vicksburg in November, building bridges enroute to replace those burned by the enemy in his retreat. It was transferred to the 1st brigade, 4th division, and went into winter quarters at Moscow, Tenn., suffering greatly for want of suitable food. It was transferred to the 16th corps, and on March 9, 1863, was ordered to Memphis. In April it was in the advance on the enemy at the Coldwater river, driving his skirmishers 25 miles one day and concluding with a sharp fight that night at Hernando. The following day the regiment had the advance and poured a destructive fire upon the Confederates, driving them across the river. It took possession of the fortifications at Snyder's bluff in May, then moved to Vicksburg and took a position close to the works, where it was under constant fire until the surrender. It attacked the rifle-pits on the night of June 4 with such vigor that the enemy was driven back to the main works. On the night of the 13th Co. D charged a hill, drove the enemy from the rifle-pits in confusion, but not being supported was compelled to retire, though it retook them the following night, when the position was held. On the night of the 21st six companies drove in the enemy's pickets and dug rifle-pits within 85 yards of a large fort. The ground was lost the next day, but five companies of the regiment regained it at night in a 15 minutes' fight and held it until the end of the siege. The regiment was ordered to Jackson and with the brigade drove in the enemy, capturing his ammunition train. The 33d made a reconnoissance towards the Pearl river, but met a heavy force and only escaped capture or annihilation through its steadiness and the coolness of its officers. It returned to Vicksburg and in August was ordered to Natchez, where it remained until December. It went into quarters at Milldale until Feb. 3, 1864, when it joined the Meridian expedition. In March it was ordered to join the Red River expedition, reached Fort De Russy on the 15th, and was engaged in guard duty for the transport fleet up the Red river in April, but was compelled to return because of the Sabine cross-roads disaster. It repulsed three attacks of a large force at Pleasant Hill landing, reached Grand Ecore, and repelled an attack at Cloutierville. It was in a severe engagement at Cane river the following day, defeating the enemy after a 2 hours' fight and was in reserve at Alexandria. It participated in the successful engagement at Moore's plantation; was in an engagement near Marksville; was in reserve at Yellow bayou, and was then sent to Vicksburg and Memphis. It left Memphis late in June on an expedition through Mississippi and repulsed two attacks on a supply train near Carmargo cross-roads in July. It held the extreme right of the front line in the battle of Tupelo and was in the charge that drove the enemy from the field. It was attacked at Old Town creek, but formed in line, advanced under a severe fire across a long bridge and causeway, and drove the enemy from his position with terrible punishment. The official report says of the 33d: "Too much praise cannot be awarded to officers and men for their gallantry, and it is stated with pride that during these actions not a man straggled from the regiment." It was engaged in guard duty and building fortifications at St. Charles, Ark., until Sept. 1, when it was ordered to Brownsville, and on the 17th set out in pursuit of Price. After severe marching under great difficulties, it reached Cape Girardeau, Mo., and proceeded to St. Louis, Jefferson City, Lamine bridge and Warrensburg. It was on guard duty at St. Louis, the greater part of November and was then ordered to Nashville, where it took part in the battle. It

reached Clifton, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1865; was on train guard at Grand View, and rejoined the brigade at Eastport, Miss., on the 14th. It participated in skirmishes at Corinth and near Iuka, was sent to Vicksburg in February, thence to New Orleans, Dauphin island, Cedar point and Smith's mills, skirmishing at intervals. It arrived at Spanish Fort and was the first organized regiment to enter the main fort, having been under fire much of the time during the siege. It was in reserve at Fort Blakely, reached Montgomery, Ala., Apr. 23, Tuskegee on the 25th, and remained on provost duty until July 19. It rejoined the brigade at Montgomery and was ordered to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out Aug. 8. Its original strength was 892. Gain by recruits, 174; substitutes, 2; total, 1,066. Loss by death, 196; missing, 4; desertion, 22; transfer, 37; discharge, 170; mustered out, 637.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Fritz Anneke; Lieut.-Col., Henry Orff; Maj., Geo. H. Walther. This regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, was mustered in Dec. 31, 1862, and left the state Jan. 31, 1863. It arrived at Columbus, Ky., Feb. 2, where it performed camp and guard duties at Fort Halleck. On March 3 Co. E was ordered to Paducah, Ky., and on April 25 Cos. I and G were sent to Cairo. On Apr. 27 Co. A was detached and ordered to duty at Fort Quinby, three-quarters of a mile south of Fort Halleck, and on May 12, Cos. B, C, D, F, H and K were sent to Memphis. On June 1 Cos. I and G returned from Cairo to Columbus, on Aug. 14 the several detachments of the regiment united at Cairo, and on the 16th proceeded to Wisconsin. The regiment was mustered out at Milwaukee Sept. 8, 1863. Its original strength was 961. Loss by death, 20; desertion, 283; discharge, 186; mustered out 472.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Henry Orff, George H. Walther; Lieut.-Cols., Charles A. Smith, George H. Walther, Robert Strohman, Fred Von Baumbach. This regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in the fall of 1863, was mustered in Nov. 27, and left the state April 18, 1864, for Port Hudson, La., where it arrived May 7 and engaged in guard and picket duty until June 26, when it was ordered to Morganza and assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 19th army corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. L. Lee. The regiment was ordered to St. Charles, Ark., and was engaged there in scouting expeditions and guard duty until Aug. 7, when it returned to Morganza. On Oct. 1 the brigade set out on an expedition to Simsport, and during the expedition the regiment participated in several skirmishes. It returned to Morganza, proceeded thence to Devall's Bluff, Ark., landing there Oct. 18, and on Nov. 9 was sent to Brownsville, where it remained until Dec. 1, when it was again ordered to Devall's Bluff. On Dec. 14, the regiment was assigned to the 4th brigade, reserve corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, and was employed until Feb. 7, 1865, when it embarked for the attack on Mobile. Landing at Mobile point on the 26th it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 13th corps, with which it engaged in the siege and remained until the enemy evacuated the place in April. It was then sent to McIntosh bluff and there engaged in building fortifications until the close of the war east of the Mississippi river. In August it was assigned to the command known as the separate brigade, Army of the Rio Grande, and during the rest of its term of service was engaged in guard duty and upon government steamers. It was mustered out Mar. 5, 1866. Its original strength was 1,066. Gain by recruits 22. Loss by death, 256; desertion, 29; transfer, 11; discharge, 177.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Frank A. Haskell, John A. Savage, Jr., Harvey M. Brown, Clement E. Warner; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Savage, Jr., Harvey M. Brown, Clement E. Warner, William H. Hamilton; Majs., Harvey M. Brown, Clement E. Warner, William H. Hamilton, George A. Fisk. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and was

mustered in in April, 1864. It left the state May 10 and was sent at once to Spottsylvania where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, and was held in reserve during the engagement there. It supported a battery at the North Anna river and was in line of battle, but not engaged, on the following day. Cos. H and K charged and captured a line of the enemy's works on May 26. The regiment advanced toward Richmond, and took part in the battle of Totopotomy. Cos. B, E, F and G moved forward as skirmishers across an open field and charged a strong line of works, unsupported, in the face of a savage fire of grape and musketry from the front and an oblique fire from right and left, driving in the enemy's skirmishers and losing 140 in killed, wounded and prisoners out of 240 engaged. But it accomplished the desired end by forcing the enemy to concentrate on this point on the double-quick thus relieving the pressure at the left. At Cold Harbor the regiment led the advance across an open field under heavy fire and remained on the field all day, losing 73 men. During the siege of Petersburg, it was engaged in several severe skirmishes, including one on the Jerusalem plank road, within 20 rods of the enemy's line, when one-half of the brigade was captured by a flank movement, the 36th saving itself by a quick change of front. It was engaged in skirmishing, short expeditions and picket duty in and about Petersburg, including Malvern hill, New Market road and Reams' station where of the 186 officers and men engaged there was a loss of 138 in killed, wounded and captured. At Hatcher's run, when separated from its division by a heavy force, the regiment faced to the rear, made a bayonet charge, doubled the enemy's line, captured a stand of colors and more prisoners than it had men engaged. This brought forth warm words of commendation from Brig.-Gen. Egan, who wrote: "It was a short fight; that rebel brigade was instantaneously crumbled and destroyed, being mostly captured with arms, colors and officers, to a total number three times greater than the 36th * * * I now depend upon them with my veterans." The regiment repulsed a charge at the same point in Feb., 1865. With other forces it charged the enemy's line at Hatcher's run in April, 1865, taking the works at an important point, which resulted in the entire line giving way. It then pursued Lee's army and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. It participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 12, 1865. Its original strength was 990. Gain by recruits, 24; total, 1,014. Loss by death, 296; desertion, 21; transfer, 38; discharge, 214; mustered out, 445.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Samuel Harriman; Lieut.-Cols., Anson O. Doolittle, John Green; Majs., William J. Kershaw, Robert C. Eden. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in the spring of 1864. The first six companies were mustered into service the latter part of March and left the state for Virginia April 28 to join the army of the Potomac. On May 17, Cos. H and L joined the first six and the regiment distinguished itself in the first assaults on Petersburg, when it lost 7 officers and 147 enlisted men, killed and wounded. On July 30 it participated in the assault following the explosion of the mine, sustaining a loss of 7 officers and 148 men, killed and wounded. It was at the battle of Reams' station, acting as the reserve in the unsuccessful advance on the South Side railroad, and when the brigade was compelled to retreat the regiment poured so heavy a fire into the charging enemy as to completely check him, then repulsed a second assault and with reinforcements held the position until night. The regiment was in action at Hatcher's run in October and the winter was spent in and about Petersburg, often under fire. In the final assault it supported the brigade picket line against Fort Mahone, which was carried, three companies of the regiment being the first to enter the works. It participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out at

Tenallytown July 26, 1865. Its original strength was 708. Gain by recruits, 101; substitutes, 64; draft, 271; total, 1,144. Loss by death, 211; desertion, 29; transfer, 29; discharge, 195; mustered out, 680.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., James Bintliff, Colwert K. Pier; Lieut.-Cols., Colwert K. Pier, Charles L. Ballard; Majs., Courtland P. Larkin, Robert N. Roberts, Charles L. Ballard, Frank A. Hayward. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in March, 1864, and was mustered in April 15. Cos. A, B, C and D left the state on May 3, being ordered to Arlington heights and from there to White House, Va., where they were assigned to the 4th provisional brigade, for guard duty. On June 9, they were transferred to the Army of the Potomac and assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, but on the 11th they were transferred to the 1st brigade. They were under fire in the trenches at Cold Harbor, took position in the extreme front before Petersburg on June 16, and the following afternoon charged the enemy's outer line of intrenchments, capturing them at the bayonet's point. The same evening they accompanied the general advance, capturing and occupying a second line of the works. They then went back to the trenches, where Co. E joined them. Upon the explosion of the mine July 30, Cos. B and E took part in the advance upon the enemy's works, capturing a position and holding it until the afternoon, when they returned to the trenches. The regiment continued in the siege and on picket duty until Aug. 19, when it moved to aid in the capture of the Weldon railroad, repulsed an attack from three directions simultaneously and fortified its position. It returned to Petersburg and in October was under fire for 22 hours at Hatchers' run, after which it took position opposite the "Crater" in the front line, remaining there until spring. It led the right wing of the victorious assaulting column at Fort Mahone on April 1, its loss being over half that of the entire brigade, and entered Petersburg on the 3d. It was in the grand review at Washington. The one year men were mustered out at Tenallytown June 2, and the remainder on July 26. The original strength of the regiment was 913. Gain by recruits, 112. It lost by death, 108; desertion, 55; transfer, 21; discharge, 208; mustered out, 640.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Edwin L. Buttrick; Lieut.-Col., Jacob S. Crane; Majs., Martin Throup, George C. Ginty. This regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in May and June, 1864, was mustered in for 100 days' service, and left the state June 13. It reached Memphis on the 17th, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, Col. Buttrick commanding. Co. A was detached for train guard duty. The regiment had a brush with Forrest's cavalry near the Hernando road, the enemy 5,000 strong, breaking through the picket line and entering Memphis. The 39th was engaged in detachments, in guard and picket duty until its term of service expired and was mustered out at Milwaukee Sept. 22, 1864. Its original strength was 780. Loss by death, 5; mustered out, 775.

Fortieth Infantry.—Col., W. Augustus Ray; Lieut.-Col., Samuel Fallows; Maj., James M. Bingham. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in May and June, 1864, for 100 days' service. It left the state June 14, reached Memphis on the 19th, was attached to the 2nd brigade, District of Memphis, and was assigned to train guard duty and in the defense of the city. It supported a battery, which was engaged with the enemy during Forrest's raid in August, having marched at the double-quick nearly 3 miles, and after the skirmish it pursued the enemy 2 miles. It was mustered out at Madison, Sept. 16, 1864. Its original strength was 776. Loss by death, 13; mustered out, 763.

Forty-first Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., George B. Goodwin; Majs., D. Gray Purman, Jesse D. Wheelock. This regiment was organized in Milwaukee in May and June, 1864, being the third and last of the 100-day regiments

sent from the state. It had no colonel, its numbers being insufficient. It left the state on June 15 for Memphis, where it participated in the fight with Forrest's cavalry, being posted with the 39th in the rear of the 40th. In common with those regiments it suffered much from disease. It was mustered out at Camp Washburn in September. Its original strength was 578. Loss by death, 6; desertion, 2; mustered out, 570.

Forty-second Infantry.—Col., Ezra T. Sprague; Lieut.-Col., W. Wallace Botkins; Maj., John W. Blake. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in Aug., 1864, was mustered in Sept. 7, and left the state about Sept. 20. It went to Cairo, Col. Sprague being placed in command of that post, and Lieut.-Col. Botkin took command of the regiment. On Oct. 15, Cos. A, F, D, I and C were sent to Columbus, Ky., to assist in the defense against guerrillas. Capt. George M. Humphrey of Co. C, was appointed chief of ordnance of that post and assistant inspector-general in charge of Fort Defiance. On Oct. 25, Cos. B, G, K, E and H were ordered to Springfield, where Co. B was assigned to provost duty and Co. G was sent to Marshall. Cos. H and K were afterwards sent in search of deserters and to forward drafted men to the rendezvous. The regiment was reunited at Cairo in the early winter, performed provost and guard duty until June, 1865, and was mustered out at Madison on June 20. Its original strength was 877. Gain by recruits, 130; substitute, 1; total, 1,008. Loss by death, 57; desertion, 18; transfer, 149; discharge, 138; mustered out, 646.

Forty-third Infantry.—Col., Amasa Cobb; Lieut.-Col., Byron Paine; Maj., Samuel B. Brightman. This regiment was organized at Milwaukee in the summer of 1864. The first company was mustered in Aug. 8, the last on Oct. 8, and the regiment left the state Oct. 9. It was sent to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Johnsonville for guard and garrison duty. Col. Cobb, member of Congress from the 5th district, was appointed commander of the post, and Lieut.-Col. Paine, who was chief justice of the supreme court, succeeded to the command of the regiment. The enemy opened fire on the place and gunboats early in November, but it being wholly an artillery engagement the 43d was compelled to lie in the trenches without action. It left Johnsonville Nov. 30, encamped at Decherd on the Chattanooga-road, and remained in that vicinity until the close of the war, engaged in guarding the railroad and dispersing guerrillas. It was mustered out June 24, 1865. Its original strength was 867. Gain by recruits, 38; substitutes, 8; total, 913. Loss by death, 70; desertion, 40; transfer, 1; discharge, 39; mustered out, 763.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—Col., George G. Symes; Lieut.-Col., Oliver C. Bissell; Maj., William Warner. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, in the fall of 1864. Co. A left the state Oct. 10, and was followed by Cos. B, F, D and C, successively, the last reaching Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30. The other companies reached Nashville in Feb., 1865, and the regiment was employed in post and guard duty until March 9, when it was ordered to Eastport, Miss., to escort the Union prisoners to be turned over by Forrest, but not getting them it returned to Nashville and left on April 3 for Paducah, Ky., where it remained on picket duty until Aug. 28, when it was mustered out. Its original strength was 877. Gain by recruits, 235; substitutes, 2; total, 1,114. Loss by death, 57; desertion, 48; transfer, 121; discharge, 92; mustered out, 796.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Col., Henry F. Belitz; Lieut.-Col., Gumal Hesse; Maj., Charles A. Menges. This regiment was organized during the fall and winter of 1864, was sent by companies to Nashville at various times during the early spring of 1865, and was stationed at Nashville until mustered out July 17, 1865. Its original strength was 859. Gain by recruits, 142; total, 1,001. Loss by death, 26; desertion, 8; transfer, 85; discharge, 80; mustered out, 802.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Frederick S. Lovell; Lieut.-Col., Abel B. Smedley; Maj., Charles H. Ford. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and was mustered in March 2, 1865. It left the state March 5 for Louisville, but was at once forwarded to Athens, Ala., where it acted as railroad guard. Col. Lovell was placed in command of the post, Lieut.-Col. Smedley assuming command of the regiment, and it passed the summer at that point. It was mustered out at Nashville Sept. 27, 1865. Col. Lovell was brevetted brigadier-general. The original strength of the regiment was 914. Gain by recruits, 33; total, 947; Loss by death, 13; desertion, 8; transfer, 31; discharge, 41; mustered out, 854.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Col., George C. Ginty; Lieut.-Col., Robert H. Spencer; Maj., Kelsey M. Adams. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall in the winter of 1864 and left the state Feb. 27, 1865. It proceeded to Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Tullahoma, Tenn., where it was assigned to guard duty until the close of August, and was mustered out Sept. 4. Its original strength was 927. Gain by recruits, 58; total, 985. Loss by death, 34; desertion, 23; transfer, 29; discharge, 87; mustered out, 812.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Uri B. Pearsall, Henry Shears; Lieut.-Cols., Henry Shears, Cyrus M. Butt; John B. Vosburgh. This regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in Feb. and March, 1865. Eight companies left the state March 22 and reported at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo. where they were ordered to Paola, Kan. Co. C was ordered to Lawrence, Co. H to Olathe, F and G were retained at Paola, and A, B, D and E were sent to Fort Scott. Cos. I and K left Wisconsin March 28 and arrived at Fort Scott April 28. Col. Pearsall was placed in command at Fort Scott early in May, and Maj. Butt was placed in command of all the troops in Miami and Johnson counties, with head-quarters at Paola. The regiment was employed by detachments in getting out timber for fortifications, protecting the country from guerrillas, constructing bridges, erecting new buildings, etc. On July 19 Col. Pearsall was assigned to the command of all the troops in and west of Neosho Valley, Kan., with head-quarters at Humboldt, Lieut.-Col. Shears succeeding to the command of Fort Scott. Capt. C. W. Felker succeeded to the command of the regiment, and on Aug. 10 the 48th was ordered to Lawrence. It left that place Sept. 6, for Fort Zarah, Kan., where Cos. E and G were stationed, and the remainder of the regiment moved to Fort Larned. On Oct. 1, the regiment was divided into detachments and sent to various posts for the purpose of guarding mail and government trains against the Indians. Cos. A, H, E and G were mustered out at Leavenworth Dec. 30, 1865, Cos. B, D, F and I, on Feb. 19, 1866, and Cos. C and K on March 24. The original strength of the regiment was 828. Gain by recruits, 4; total, 832. Loss by death, 9; desertion, 67; discharge, 36; mustered out, 720.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Samuel Fallows; Lieut.-Col., Edward Coleman; Maj., D. K. Noyes. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and left the state March 8, 1865. It reached Benton barracks, St. Louis, two days later, and was ordered to Rolla, Mo., for guard and garrison duty. Co. K was placed at Fort Wyman, I at Fort Detty and B was sent 10 miles east of St. James. Co. A was stationed at Waynesville in June, D at Big and Little Piney. In July Co. H was sent to St. Louis for provost duty, and Cos. D and E to Benton barracks as permanent guard. Col. Fallows was placed in command of the post at Rolla in March, and later of the 3d sub-district of Missouri. Maj. Noyes was detailed on general court-martial at St. Louis, Lieut.-Col. Coleman taking command of the regiment and giving it a name for discipline which elicited high commendations from the department commander. The

regiment was ordered to St. Louis Aug. 17, for prison guard duty, Col. Fallows being placed in command of the post there and of the first sub-district of Missouri. Cos. B, C, and D were mustered out Nov. 1, and the remainder on Nov. 8. Col. Fallows was brevetted brigadier-general, Lieut.-Col. Coleman became colonel, Maj. Noyes, lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Cheney was brevetted major. The original strength of the regiment was 986. Gain by recruits, 16; total, 1,002. Loss by death, 48; desertion, 6; discharge, 173; mustered out, 775.

Fiftieth Infantry.—Col., John G. Clark; Lieut.-Col., Edwin E. Bryant; Maj., Hugh McDermott. This regiment was organized at Camp Randall and left the state by companies in the latter part of March and beginning of April, 1865. It was sent to Benton barracks, St. Louis; thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in October to Fort Rice, Dak., where it remained until the spring of 1866. Co. E was mustered out April 19 at Madison. The remainder of the regiment returned in June and was mustered out on June 14. Its original strength was 942. Gain by recruits, 16; total, 958. Loss by death, 28; desertion, 141; discharge, 127; mustered out, 562.

Fifty first Infantry.—Col., Leonard Martin; Lieut.-Col., John B. Vliet; Maj., Alfred Taggart. The six original companies of this regiment were organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in Feb., March and April, 1865, and were sent to Benton barracks, St. Louis. Co. B was placed on duty at St. Louis, the remaining companies being ordered to Warrensburg, Mo. for railroad guard duty, and were joined there by Co. B, on June 21. Co. A was stationed at Crawford's run, the others at Pleasant Hill. In June the four companies of the 53d regiment were consolidated with the 51st. Cos. G, H, I and K, of the 51st, did not leave the state, but were discharged on May 6 under general orders for reduction of the army. The regiment was mustered out by companies on various dates during Aug., 1865. Its original strength was 841. Gain by recruits, 2; total, 843. Loss by death, 8; desertion, 87; discharge, 34; mustered out, 714.

Fifty-second Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Hiram J. Lewis. This regiment was organized in five companies during the spring of 1865 and left the state by companies in April. It was ordered to Holden, 248 miles from St. Louis, where it guarded workmen on the Pacific railway and furnished scouting parties for protection against bushwhackers. On June 21, it was assigned to duty at St. Louis and was mustered out Aug. 2. Its original strength was 486. Gain by recruits, 25; total, 511. Loss by death, 6; desertion, 42; transfer, 16; discharge, 41; mustered out, 406.

Fifty-third Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Robert T. Pugh. The four companies of this regiment were organized in the spring of 1865, when the government ordered all recruits not mustered in to be discharged. They were sent to St. Louis and thence to Leavenworth, where the battalion was transferred to the 51st on June 10, 1865. Co. A became Co. G of the 51st, B became Co. H; C became K, and D became I. They were mustered out with that regiment in Aug., 1865. The original strength of the four companies was 380. Gain by recruits, 9; total, 389. Loss by death, 8; desertion, 14; discharge, 47; mustered out, 315.

Company G, First U. S. Sharpshooters.—Capt., Frank E. Marble; First Lieuts., Charles F. Shepard, Charles A. Stephens; Second Lieuts., Charles A. Stevens, Ezzan H. Benson, Perrin C. Judkins. Col. Berdan, of New York, having been authorized by the government to recruit a company of sharpshooters from each loyal state, Co. G was raised in Wisconsin in Sept., 1861. No applicant was accepted unless he could put ten consecutive shots within 5 inches from the center of the bull's eye at 200 yards, when firing at rest. The company was organized at Camp Randall, left the state Sept. 19, went into camp at Weehawken, N. Y., and was mustered in on the 23d. The 1st regiment U. S. sharpshooters.

was organized with ten companies and on March 21, 1862, was assigned to Gen. Fitz John Porter's division in the Army of the Potomac at Fortress Monroe. It was under fire at Big Bethel, Va., for the first time, and was next in a skirmish at Cockletown in April, while en route to Yorktown. It was in the rifle-pits before Yorktown until its evacuation, 5 picked men of Co. G being the first to enter the works. It was engaged in the action at Hanover Court House in May, and assisted in the repulse of the enemy. Co. G was one of two companies sent to Gen. Slocum's division. It was engaged as skirmishers at Mechanicsville; took part at Gaines' mill; suffered severely at Charles City cross-roads from a flank fire caused by the retreat of a regiment in front, but it held its position; was in action at the battle of Malvern hill, and lost heavily during the spring and summer, in killed, wounded and sick. It was engaged in the skirmish near Manassas; was in the second battle at Bull Run; was present at Antietam, but not in action; was engaged in skirmishing and as guard at crossings in the march of the corps to Blackford's ford, on the Potomac; was at Sharpsburg, Md., until Oct. 30, when it joined the army at Warrenton; was ordered to Falmouth in November and went into camp, remaining there until Dec. 11. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg and was selected to cover the retreat of all the forces across the Rappahannock. It was in winter quarters at Falmouth until Apr. 28, 1863, when the forward movement was begun with the 3d army corps, to which the 3d brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2nd sharpshooters, was attached. Co. G was put forward as skirmishers in the battle of Chancellorsville and engaged in a hot fight with a body of the enemy, capturing 60 in one squad, and assisting in the capture of the 25th Ga. in a railroad cut. The company covered the movement of the troops in recrossing the river, maintaining one position for 17 hours without being relieved, even to obtain water. On June 11 the sharpshooters were assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, with which they were engaged at Gettysburg, Co. G being posted on the picket line, where it checked an advance of the enemy on July 2. It also aided in repulsing a desperate charge and in the capture of a brigade on the 3d. As skirmishers it took part in the battle of Wapping Heights, and also took part in the action at Auburn, where it charged across an open space and dislodged a party of dismounted cavalry, forming a strong skirmish line. At Kelly's ford, the regiment formed a line of skirmishers, drove the enemy across the river, prevented his reinforcements from coming up, and captured the rifle-pits, together with 500 prisoners, Cos. G and B covering the advance. Co. G formed the extreme advance in the demonstration against the enemy's works at Mine run, and then was in camp until Jan. 11, 1864. It was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps and was in camp near Brandy Station until May 3. In the battle of the Wilderness it was on the skirmish line and held an exposed position during the entire engagement. It was in the battle of Po river, and at Spottsylvania participated in the charge of the 2nd corps, which resulted in the capture of 4,000 prisoners, 20 cannon and the first line of works. The regiment was engaged at the North Anna, where Co. G supported a battery the first day and covered the passage of the river by the troops, a detail of 40 men capturing and holding several buildings close to the enemy's line. At Totopotomy creek, it was in continuous action and at Cold Harbor was sent with others to the front to protect the troops engaged in constructing earthworks. It took position before Petersburg on June 15 and was in the first assaults on the works. It was in the battle on the Jerusalem plank road, was also engaged at Deep Bottom, and remained before Petersburg on picket duty the remainder of the summer. Co. G was mustered out Sept. 22, 1864, the reënlisted veterans and recruits being transferred to other

companies. Its original strength was 105. Gain by recruits, 80; veterans, reënlisted, 9; total, 194. Loss by death, 34; missing 8; desertion, 4; transfer, 43; discharge, 58; mustered out, 47.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Edward Daniels, Oscar H. LaGrange; Lieut.-Cols., Oscar H. LaGrange, Henry Pomeroy, William H. Torrey, Henry Harnden; Majs., Oscar H. LaGrange, Henry S. Eggleston, Thomas H. Mars, Nathan Paine, Stephen V. Shipman, Henry Pomeroy, Henry Harnden, Newton Jones, William H. Torrey, Levi Howland. This regiment was organized at Camp Fremont, Ripon, and Camp Harvey, Kenosha, in the summer and fall of 1861, 600 men having been enrolled at the former place up to the time of the change of location in November. It was mustered in March 8, 1862, and left the state on the 17th for Benton barracks, St. Louis, for equipment. On April 28 it moved to Cape Girardeau, thence to Bloomfield, where companies were detached to various points in Missouri and Arkansas for scout and train guard duty. The companies were in several engagements, frequently with superior forces, and were generally successful, though at Jonesboro in August a small detachment was compelled to surrender to greatly superior numbers. At L'Anguille ferry, Ark., occurred one of the fiercest engagements of the war, when Maj. Eggleston, with 130 men, was attacked by 500 Texas Rangers, the enemy overwhelming the little company and only about 20 escaping. The regiment with the exception of detachments moved towards Helena and reached its destination early in August. It was ordered back to Cape Girardeau in September after terrible hardships, wading through swamps, without adequate supplies, drinking foul water, burdened by sick members, and being finally reduced to nearly half its original strength. It was ordered to Greenville in early October and on the 19th to Patterson, where it was stationed during November and December, engaged in dispersing guerrillas, picking up small bodies of the enemy and foraging. On Dec. 28 a small party of foragers was picked up by 400 of the enemy, and 200 infantry and 80 cavalry, including Cos. D and M, started in pursuit. The cavalry dashed into the Confederates and scattered their pickets in every direction. Co. D dismounted and drove the enemy for some distance. The regiment was stationed at West Plains, Pilot Knob, St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau, successively, from Jan. 7 to May 31, 1863, and was engaged with the enemy at Chalk bluff in March. At Whitewater bridge Capt. Shipman and 40 men on guard were surrounded by 300 of the enemy, but they cut their way out with a loss of 6 killed, 9 wounded and 10 taken prisoners. The regiment was in the battle of Cape Girardeau, where it supported a battery, and pursued the enemy in his retreat. In June it was ordered to join the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland. It reached Nashville June 15, took part in the movement toward Chattanooga, and was stationed at various points during the summer. It participated at Chickamauga, where it was engaged with the cavalry in holding the extreme right on the second day, and covered the retreat of the army. It was in a lively engagement near Anderson's gap in October, routing Wheeler's command and taking numerous prisoners, and it was also in a skirmish at Maysville, Ala. It then marched to Winchester, Alexandria and New Market, Tenn., engaging the enemy at the last named place and driving him across Mossy creek. In this action the regiment carried the enemy's position and captured a number of prisoners. In December it again repulsed a force which had advanced on Mossy creek, and it participated in the battle at Dandridge in Jan., 1864. It was also in the engagement near Sevierville, and was then stationed at Marysville, Motley's ford, Madisonville and Cleveland until May 3. It was in a severe engagement near Varnell's station with Wheeler's forces,

was in the advance on Dallas, and as skirmishers, was under a fierce fire from the enemy's batteries intrenched in a spur of the Allatoona hills, being forced to fall back. A detachment under Capt. Comstock routed a force at Burnt Hickory, and held its position against the attack of a body of cavalry until reinforced. A battalion under Capt. Harnden charged a heavy Confederate force guarding a supply train, and forced a way through the enemy's ranks, but was compelled to fall back to the reserves, where the enemy was checked. This dash has been referred to as the most brilliant of the campaign. A detachment defeated a force at Acworth and occupied the place. A few days later the regiment was in a skirmish at Big Shanty, and it was in frequent engagements about Lost mountain until the enemy's retreat across the Chattahoochee river. It acted as part of McCook's expedition to the rear of Atlanta; attacked Armstrong's forces, 2,000 strong, near Campbellton, but was forced to retire. It moved to Marietta and from there to Cartersville, Ga., reaching the latter place on Aug. 12 and remaining there until Oct. 17, when it moved to Calhoun, thence to St. Louis to be remounted, reaching there Nov. 9. It left St. Louis Dec. 4 for Nashville and assisted in driving 2,000 of the enemy from Hopkinsville after a severe engagement. At Elizabethtown, Ky., Col. LaGrange with 20 men attacked a force of 400 and captured several prisoners. The regiments reached Nashville Jan. 5, 1865, then moved to Waterloo, Ala., and joined Wilson's cavalry expedition. The 1st Wis. cavalry was in the front ranks in a desperate assault upon a fort overlooking West Point, which was captured in a hand-to-hand struggle. On May 6 a detachment of the regiment under Lieut.-Col. Harnden set out to search for Jefferson Davis. At midnight of the 7th a negro gave a minute account of the whereabouts of Davis and at early dawn of the 8th Harnden set out, traveling 45 miles that day. Early on the 9th the detachment resumed the march and at Abbeville met Col. Pritchard of the 4th Mich. cavalry, who had been ordered to camp there, guard the ferry and patrol the river. At 3 o'clock next morning Harnden went forward, believing Davis to be near. The advance guard came upon armed men, who ordered them to halt, and opened fire. Harnden advanced with a large force and the firing became general until a prisoner captured by Sergt. Howe stated that the supposed enemy were Michigan troops under Col. Pritchard, who had selected his best mounted men after Harnden had frankly told him his mission and where Davis was supposed to be, and had proceeded at full speed to that point and surrounded the camp which held Davis, though the latter was not captured until after the regiments had fired upon each other. Many will ever believe the 1st Wis. cavalry entitled to at least equal credit for the capture. The regiment was stationed at Macon, Ga., until May 24 and was mustered out at Nashville July 19, 1865. Its original strength was 1,124. Gain by recruits, 1,056; substitutes, 83; draft, 278; veteran reënlistments, 61; total, 2,602. Loss by death, 366; desertion, 91; transfer, 67; discharge, 634; mustered out 1,444.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Cadwallader C. Washburn, Thomas Stephens, Nicholas H. Dale; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Stephens, Levi Sterling, William H. Miller, H. Eugene Eastman, Nicholas H. Dale, William Woods, Newton De Forest; Majs., William H. Miller, Nicholas H. Dale, Myron W. Wood, H. Eugene Eastman, William Woods, John Whytock, Edwin Skewes, Levi Sterling, Edward D. Luxton, George N. Richmond, Newton De Forest, George W. Ring. This regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, between Dec. 3, 1861, and March 12, 1862. It left the state March 24 for Benton barracks, St. Louis, where it was mounted and equipped and was ordered to Springfield in May. The 2nd and 3d battalions were sent to join Gen. Curtis' army at Augusta,

Ark., from there to Helena, where they remained until Jan., 1863, when they moved to Memphis, and in June to Snyder's bluff, Miss., where they remained during the siege of Vicksburg. They joined Sherman's expedition to Jackson in July and then returned to Redbone, 10 miles from Vicksburg. The 1st battalion was stationed at Springfield and Cassville, Mo., alternately until Oct., 1862, when it went to Osage Springs, Ark., and remained there until December. It was stationed at Forsyth, Mo., until the latter part of March, 1863, going from there to Lake Springs, and in Sept., 1864, joined the other battalions at Vicksburg. The regiment was on picket duty until Nov. 6, when it joined an expedition to Gaines' landing, Ark. Subsequently it made a 300-mile expedition, destroying bridges, railroad track, cotton and supplies, and a detachment of 240 men engaged a considerable force of the enemy near Yazoo City. The regiment was ordered to Memphis on Dec. 10 and joined an expedition under Gen. Grierson unto Mississippi, destroying much railroad property, bridges and stores, defeating the enemy in a severe action at Egypt Station and capturing 500 prisoners, who were placed in charge of the 2nd. The command then marched through to Vicksburg, destroying the enemy's line of communication, then returned to Memphis and soon after made two similar expeditions without notable incident. On May 9, 1865, a detachment of 330 was sent to Grenada, Miss., for garrison duty and remained until June 24, when it rejoined the regiment at Alexandria, La. It was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd cavalry division, Department of the Gulf, and marched to Hemstead, Tex., where it went into camp. It was mustered out at Austin, Tex., Nov. 15, 1865. Its original strength was 1,127. Gain by recruits, 979; substitutes, 18; draft, 1; veteran reënlistments, 385; total, 2,510. Loss by death, 271; missing, 1; desertion, 103; transfer, 33; discharge, 557; mustered out, 1,541.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., William A. Barstow, Thomas Derry; Lieut.-Cols., Richard H. White, Elias A. Calkins, David S. Vittam, Theodore Conkey; Majs., Elias A. Calkins, Thomas Derry, Lorenzo B. Reed, Benjamin S. Henning, William Culbertson, John C. Schroeling, James B. Pond. This regiment was organized at Camp Barstow, Janesville, and was mustered in at various dates from Nov. 30, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1862. It left the state March 26, 1862, for St. Louis, and 12 men were killed and 28 injured in a railway accident near Chicago while en route. The regiment was sent to Leavenworth May 22, Col. Barstow being appointed provost marshal-general of Kansas. Cos. C, F, I and M were ordered to Fort Scott June 12, under the command of Maj. Henning, who took charge of the post. Bushwhackers and roving bands of guerrillas were speedily driven from that vicinity which was an outpost. Co. I was sent to Carthage, Mo., to protect loyalists, disperse guerrillas and keep watch on the enemy, and Co. C went to Trading Post for similar duty. Upon learning that a large force of the enemy was concentrating near Montevallo, Mo., Co. I was ordered to march from Carthage to meet forces from Fort Scott in an attack. Reaching the point in advance of the troops from Fort Scott, Co. I, under Capt. Conkey, charged through the camp of the enemy, 2,000 strong, and pushed on, but missed Col. Barstow, who was leading the approaching troops by another road. The company proceeded to Montevallo, where it engaged in a skirmish, and then started for Fort Scott, but was attacked by a greatly superior body of the enemy and escaped with a loss of 4 men captured. Cos. F and I accompanied an expedition in pursuit of the enemy in August and Co. I had the front at Taberville, being especially mentioned for gallantry in the official report. Cos. C and F were detached in September and employed until Jan., 1863, in scout and train guard duty, Cos. I and M replacing them at the fort. C and G made a part of the garri-

son until July. In the assignment in June of the previous year, Co. D was sent to Atchison, Co. G to Shawnee, Co. L to Aubrey, Cos. B and H to post duty at Fort Leavenworth, and Cos. A, E and K to provost duty in the city of Leavenworth. The last three were also engaged in scouting expeditions through the border counties of Missouri and on Sept. 13, six companies were attached to the 1st brigade, Army of Missouri and sent to Indian creek in southwest Missouri. They took part in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, were ordered to Fort Scott the following June, and reached there July 5. On May 30 Cos. B, G, H, I and M, while on escort duty, repulsed 1,500 Texans and Indians with heavy loss to the enemy, and in June, as part of an escort of 1,000 men, they defeated a greatly superior force, driving it 50 miles across the country. Arriving at Fort Blunt, their destination, these companies were attached to the 3d brigade, Army of the Frontier, and took part in the battle of Honey Springs. They were engaged in scouting and skirmishing most of the summer and fall, were joined at Van Buren, Ark., in October by Cos. E and K and the detachment routed a superior force at Waldron. The following day it put a large force of Indians to flight and it defeated a force of 1,000 in the Mulberry mountains in November. These seven companies were stationed at Van Buren from Nov., 1863, to Feb., 1864, on escort and guard duty. Co. I, while serving as escort to Gen. Blunt in Oct., 1863, was attacked by 500 of Quantrill's band. It made a gallant resistance, which secured the safety of the commanding general, but it was compelled to retreat with a loss of 22 killed, and 4 wounded, the most serious loss any company in the regiment sustained. In Jan., 1864, three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted and after a furlough were sent to Benton barracks. The regiment was ordered to Memphis in July and sent to Devall's Bluff, Ark. It engaged in picket duty and scouting service in the vicinity of Huntersville and Little Rock most of the time until Aug. 28. A detachment under Maj. Derry, with other mounted troops, numbering 800 in all, routed a body of 1,200 cavalry, and 145 men under Maj. Derry took part in an expedition to Fort Smith in September. The remaining companies were stationed at various points in Missouri, except Co. M. which was sent to Pawnee, Kan. Most of the regiment remained near Little Rock during the winter, engaged in scout, guard, patrol and skirmish duty. The regiment was reorganized April 19, 1865, and that part which was stationed at Little Rock was consolidated into Cos. A, B, C, D and E, this battalion leaving for St. Louis on April 21. From there it went to Springfield, Mo., for post duty, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 8, 1865. The remaining companies performed the usual scout, guard and forage duty during the summer, F, H, I and K being mustered out Sept. 29, and G and L Oct. 27 and 23 respectively. The original strength of the regiment was 1,186. Gain by recruits, 962; substitutes, 18; veteran reënlistments, 357; total, 2,523. Loss by death, 215; missing, 9; desertion, 126; transfer, 64; discharge, 418; mustered out, 1,691.

Fourth Cavalry.—See the 4th Infantry, organized as such, but later mounted and attached to the cavalry service.

Milwaukee Cavalry.—Capt., Gustav von Deutsch; First-Lieut., Charles Lehman; Second Lieuts., Louis Pelosi, Albert Galoskowsky. This company was organized at Milwaukee in July and Aug., 1861, and left the state in September, being mustered in at St. Louis Sept. 23, as an independent body. It served for a short time as body-guard to Gen. Fremont, and was then incorporated as Co. M, with the 4th Mo. cavalry, with which it served until mustered out. Its original strength was 83. Gain by recruits, 1; veteran reënlistments, 9; total, 93.

First Light Battery.—Capts., Jacob T. Foster, Daniel Webster.

First Lieuts., Alexander Cameron, Daniel Webster, Oscar F. Nutting, John D. Anderson, Charles B. Kimball; Second Lieuts., Albert W. Bishop, Charles B. Kimball, Oscar F. Nutting, Ephraim L. Hackett, Edward P. Aylmer, Edwin E. Stewart. This battery was organized at La Crosse in Sept., 1861, and was mustered in Oct. 10. It rendezvoused at Racine from early October until Jan. 23, 1862, when it left the state. It encamped at St. Louis until April 3 and then joined Gen. Morgan's expedition to Cumberland gap, hauling the Parrott guns by hand over the steep passes. In August it assisted in repulsing the enemy in a fight at Tazewell; assisted in the defense of Cumberland gap until Sept. 17, and then joined the forces under Gen. Fox in Virginia. In Dec., 1862, it joined Sherman's forces at Memphis and started toward Vicksburg. It did effective work at Chickasaw bluffs and also in the reduction of Arkansas Post, where the work of the right section of the battery won from Gen. Osterhaus this praise: "The reduction of the lower casemate (of the fort) and the silencing of 3 or 4 formidable guns are their exclusive merit." It remained at and about Vicksburg until spring and at the battle of Port Gibson it dismounted 4 of the enemy's guns and cut to pieces the celebrated Virginia battery, its fire being most effective. It participated at Champion's hill; was engaged at the Big Black river the following day; bore a prominent part in the first assault at Vicksburg, doing terrible execution; and continued to perform excellent service during the entire siege. During the Vicksburg campaign the battery fired over 12,000 rounds, its 20-pounder Parrotts becoming so worn as to be unserviceable and were replaced with 30-pounders. After the fall of Vicksburg it aided in the reduction of Jackson. The battery was attached to the 13th army corps, Department of the Gulf, and in December, joined the forces at New Orleans, where it was equipped as horse artillery. An inspecting committee said of it: "A more self-sustaining, self-reliant body of men cannot be found in the U. S. Army." It covered Banks' retreat in the Red River expedition in April, 1864, and was in the engagement at Alexandria in May. In October 80 of the battery, whose term of service had expired, left for home, their places being filled by reënlistments and recruits. Capt. Foster was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Wis. heavy artillery, and Lieut. Webster was advanced to the captaincy. On Nov. 26 the battery accompanied a cavalry expedition to West Pascagoula, Miss., but returned to New Orleans and Baton Rouge and remained there until ordered home. It was mustered out at Milwaukee July 7, 1865. Its original strength was 155. Gain by recruits, 112; substitutes, 2; reënlistments, 34; total, 303. Loss by death, 22; desertion, 7; transfer, 14; discharge, 48; mustered out, 212.

Second Light Battery.—Capts., Ernst F. Hersberg, Charles Berger; First Lieuts., J. C. Her von Schlen, Charles Berger, John Bulander, Charles Schulz, Charles Saupe, C. J. Emil Stephan, John Schabel, Lewis Rabe; Second Lieuts., John Schabel, Charles Schulz, August Buchwald, Charles Saupe, Edward Hanson, Charles Berger, John Bulander, George Fischer. This battery, known as the "Washington Artillery," was organized at Camp Utley, Racine, in Sept. 1861, and was mustered in Oct. 10. It left the stateJan. 21, 1862 for Baltimore, thence to Washington, and was ordered to Fortess Monroe as part of the garrison, remaining there until September. It then moved to Camp Hamilton, Va., for garrison duty and on Jan. 10, 1863, was sent to Suffolk, Va. In January 5 pieces of the battery engaged in the battle near South Mary bridge. During March and April, 3 pieces of the battery were stationed between Forts Dix and Union, and 2 pieces on the Nansemond river. On May 6 the battery was ordered to Portsmouth, from there to West Point and thence to Williamsburg, where it remained until July 20.

It then moved to Yorktown, where it was retained until Jan. 20, 1864, and then proceeded to Point Lookout, Md., where it was employed principally as guard for prisoners until mustered out. Its original strength was 153. Gain by recruits, 42; reënlisted veterans, 48; total, 243. Loss by death, 12; desertion, 6; transfer, 7; discharge, 30; mustered out, 188.

Third Light Battery.—Capt., Lucius H. Drury; First Lieuts., Cortland Livingston, Hiram F. Hubbard, James T. Purdy, Henry Currier; Second Lieuts., Albert Le Brun, Henry Currier, Webster J. Colburn, Joseph W. Wait, Hiram F. Hubbard. This battery, known as the "Badger Artillery," was organized at Camp Utley, Racine, in Sept. and Oct., 1861. It was mustered in Oct. 10, and left the state Jan. 23, 1862, for Louisville, Ky., where it was armed with rifled 32-pounders. It went into camp at Nashville March 14, joined Grant at Savannah, Tenn., April 3, and moved to Pittsburg landing. It was on the march through Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky during the summer, and was present at Perryville, but not in action. It accompanied the army in the southward movement, having several small engagements, and was stationed for a time at Mount Vernon, Ky. It was in camp at Nashville until Dec. 26 and then accompanied the army in the movement towards Murfreesboro. It was in action at Stone's river, where it guarded a ford and repelled a charge of cavalry upon a hospital. On New Year's day, 1863, with a brigade of infantry, it crossed the river, fired a few rounds at the enemy's skirmishers and cavalry, and received a strong fire in return. It advanced in the afternoon and developed the opposing army stationed in the woods, but was compelled to fall back across the river, when it was reinforced and the enemy was routed. In Jan., 1863, Capt. Drury was appointed chief of artillery on Gen. Van Cleve's staff. The battery encamped near Murfreesboro until July 5, then went to McMinnville and engaged in scout and picket duty. It participated at the battle of Chickamauga, where it was overwhelmed by numbers and driven from the field, losing 5 of its 6 guns, 33 horses and 26 men killed, wounded and missing. It was stationed at Chattanooga during 1864, on guard and garrison duty, and was transferred to Murfreesboro in the spring of 1865. It was mustered out at Madison, July 20, 1865. Its original strength was 170. Gain by recruits, 100; total, 270. Loss by death, 26; desertion, 3; transfer, 4; discharge, 60; mustered out, 177.

Fourth Light Battery.—Capts., John F. Vallee, George B. Easterly, Dorman L. Noggle; First Lieuts., John F. Valee, George B. Easterly, Martin H. McDevitt, William P. Powers, Burr Maxwell, Spencer S. Hillier, Dorman L. Noggle, Robert Campbell; Second Lieuts., Andrew H. Hunt, Charles A. Rathbun, George R. Wright, Dorman L. Noggle, Burr Maxwell, Delos H. Cady, Martin H. McDevitt, Alexander See, George R. Wright, Dorman L. Noggle, Levi Westinghouse, Robert Campbell, Benjamin Brown. This battery was organized at Beloit, Sept. 14, 1861, and was sent to Camp Utley, Racine, Sept. 19. It was mustered in Oct. 1 and left the state Jan. 21, 1862, for Washington, but was sent at once to Fortress Monroe, where it was put in charge of the barbette guns and spent the summer. It had the honor of firing the gun "Union" during the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac. When fully equipped it was sent to Camp Hamilton near Hampton, Va., and was engaged there in garrison duty until Jan. 11, 1863. It was then ordered to Suffolk and assisted in the defense against Longstreet during April. It was at West Point during May, constructing fortifications, and joined Keyes' expedition toward Richmond in June, a junction with Dix's forces being effected on the 20th. The battery went into camp at Yorktown July 10, was ordered to Gloucester

Point Aug. 25, and remained there until Oct. 11, when it was attached to Getty's command at Portsmouth for permanent duty. It engaged in small expeditions and reconnoissances until April 23, 1864, when it was assigned to the artillery brigade, 1st division, 18th army corps, which moved up the James river and took part in the two days engagements about Fort Clinton on the Appomattox. It was under fire at Proctor's creek, near Drewry's bluff and covered the army's rear as it retired. It took position in the intrenchments on Bermuda Hundred, where it remained until June 4, when it was attached to Kautz's cavalry division, with which it participated in the early assaults on Petersburg, at one time being exposed for 2 hours to a concentrated fire of 14 guns. On July 8 the entire battery was converted into horse artillery and on the 27th the left section moved with the cavalry and participated in the battle of Malvern hill. The right section made a short expedition at the same time to Lighthouse point on the James and on Aug. 4 went to Prince George Court House. The battery returned to Petersburg and was in numerous engagements with the Army of the Potomac in and about Richmond. It was mustered out July 3, 1865. Its original strength was 151. Gain by recruits, 62; substitutes, 38; reënlistments, 43; total, 294. Loss by death, 24; missing, 1; desertion, 15; transfer, 1; discharge, 82; mustered out, 171.

Fifth Light Battery.—Capts., Oscar F. Pinney, Charles B. Humphrey, George Q. Gardner, Joseph McKnight; First Lieuts., Washington Hill, George Q. Gardner, Joseph McKnight, George Lafferty, Daniel Titus, Charles B. Humphrey, Elijah Booth, Jr.; Second Lieuts., Almon Smith, Joseph McKnight, George Lafferty, Daniel Titus, Elijah Booth Jr., John Dickinson, George Q. Gardner, Charles M. Wyman. This battery was organized at Monroe, but afterwards rendezvoused at Camp Utley, Racine, and was mustered in Oct. 1, 1861. It left the state March 15, 1862, for St. Louis and was ordered to New Madrid, where it was engaged in building and guarding forts until the surrender of Island No. 10. It moved with Pope's army in April, took position near Corinth, and was in the battle of Farmington, where two sections of the battery took position in the extreme front and for three days defended a bridge, across which the enemy must advance. The battery passed through the siege of Corinth, was then on guard duty at Ripley from June 29 until Aug. 14, when it was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee and marched to Nashville, thence to Louisville, skirmished with the enemy at Bardstown and participated in the battle of Perryville. It supported McCook's corps, which was hard pressed, and repelled three attempts to take the battery. Gen. McCook thanked the battery, saying it had "saved the corps from disgraceful defeat." It was engaged at Stone's river, where it checked the enemy's advance and was again commended for its "gallant and distinguished" service. It encamped at Murfreesboro during the winter and spring of 1863, and joined the advance towards Chattanooga in June. It reached Crawfish springs at Chickamauga on the second day of the battle, but was not in action. It remained near Chickamauga until Nov. 20, going out on short expeditions. Most of the men reënlisted in Jan., 1864, and were furloughed home for a month. On their return the battery was assigned to the 2nd division, 14th army corps, near Rossville, Ga. It was actively engaged at Resaca and was in a severe skirmish near Rome a few days later. It held several important positions in the operations about Dallas, and was in the front at Kennesaw mountain. Subsequently it took a new position from which it did such effective work as to compel the enemy's artillery to vacate its position. At the battle of Peachtree creek it shelled the enemy out of his works and was then in active service about Atlanta until Aug. 28. It was in the engagement at Jonesboro,

and then remained in camp at Atlanta until Oct. 3, when it went on the expedition to repel Hood's threatened attack upon the railroad communications. It returned to Atlanta, moved from there to Savannah with the army, accompanied Sherman north, participated in the battle of Bentonville, and the review at Washington. It was mustered out at Madison June 14, 1865. Its original strength was 155. Gain by recruits, 70; reënlistments, 79; total, 304. Loss by death, 24; desertion, 1; transfer, 5; discharge, 61; mustered out, 213.

Sixth Light Battery.—Capts., Henry Dillon, Thomas R. Hood, James G. Simpson; First Lieuts., Henry Dillon, Samuel F. Clark, John Jenawein, Thomas R. Hood, Alba S. Sweet; Second Lieuts., John W. Fancher, James G. Simpson Sylvester E. Sweet. Daniel T. Noyes, John Jenawein, Lucius N. Keller. This battery, known as the "Buena Vista Artillery," was organized at Lone Rock in Sept., 1861, but was transferred to Camp Utley, Racine, where it was mustered in Oct. 2, and left the state March 15, 1862. It reported at St. Louis, was ordered to New Madrid, and placed in charge of a battery during the siege of Island No. 10. It was in reserve during the siege of Corinth, but took part in the battle in October. It spent the winter in Tennessee, joined the movement toward Vicksburg in the spring of 1863, went to Helena and was sent out on several minor expeditions. It participated at Port Gibson; was in a sharp skirmish at Jones' cross-roads; was at the battle of Raymond in reserve; took part in the battle of Jackson; was engaged at Champion's hill, and was in the trenches before Vicksburg from May 19 until the surrender. It remained at Vicksburg until Sept. 12, then moved to Chattanooga and was in the battle at Missionary ridge. It was then on railroad guard duty until Jan. 7, 1864. It wintered at Huntsville, Ala., and spent the summer on the Etowah river near Cartersville, Ga., most of the time in Fort Etowah. On Nov. 10 it left for Nashville and joined the reserve battery at Fort Barry. On Jan. 7, 1865, it was transferred to the reserve garrison artillery. The men were armed with muskets on Jan. 16 and assigned to provost guard duty. On Feb. 17 it was sent to a permanent camp at Chattanooga and was mustered out at Madison July 18, 1865. Its original strength was 157. Gain by recruits, 82; substitutes, 2; reënlistments, 34; total, 275. Loss by death, 29; desertion, 5; transfer, 9; discharge, 36; mustered out, 196.

Seventh Light Battery.—Capts., Richard R. Griffith, Harry S. Lee, Arthur B. Wheelock; First Lieuts., Harry S. Lee, Galen E. Green, Arthur B. Wheelock, William E. Hearsey, James H. Bridgeman; Second Lieuts., Arthur B. Wheelock, William E. Hearsey, James H. Bridgeman, Moses Jerome, Samuel Hayes, Frank Fox, James H. Langworthy. This battery, called the "Badger State Flying Artillery," was organized at Milwaukee during the summer and fall of 1861, and was mustered in Oct. 4. It left the state March 15, 1862, for St. Louis and was sent to New Madrid, where it was placed in charge of heavy siege guns during the siege of Island No. 10. It was engaged in garrison duty on that island after its surrender and on June 11, left for Union City and Trenton, Tenn., for railroad guard duty. On July 20 it moved to Humboldt and remained there until Dec. 1, when the battery was divided, 3 guns being sent to Trenton. About the middle of the month, a feint by Forrest's cavalry on Jackson led to a concentration of forces at that point, leaving a part of the battery, some horses, camp and garrison equipage, all of which was captured by the enemy two days later, as well as much of the camp equipage at Trenton. Half of the battery was sent as far as Lexington, Ky., after Forrest and the entire battery took part at Parker's cross-roads in December, but the enemy with 10 guns in concentric fire disabled the guns of one section and captured the men handling them. Most of those captured were released later by a charge of infantry. The

battery was stationed at Jackson until June 1, 1863, when it moved to Corinth, thence to Memphis, where it was attached to the 4th brigade, 5th division, 16th army corps, for permanent garrison duty, and remained there, with the exception of a few short expeditions, until the close of the war. The reënlisted veterans took a furlough home in February, but returned early in April, and on May 1 the right section joined the pursuit of Forrest, a ten days hard trip. The left section engaged in a similar expedition in June and in a severe engagement near Guntown, Miss., lost its guns, and 5 men. The guns were soon retaken and used on the raiders with telling effect. The battery was mustered out at Madison. Its original strength was 158. Gain by recruits, 93; substitutes, 1; reënlistments, 92; total, 344. Loss by death, 29; desertion, 9; transfer, 1; discharge, 68; mustered out, 237.

Eighth Light Battery.—Capts., Stephen J. Carpenter, Henry E. Stiles; First Lieuts., James E. Armstrong, George L. Cross, Obadiah German, Henry E. Stiles, John D. McLean, Thomas B. McNair; Second Lieuts., John D. McLean, Henry L. Wheeler, Azro Mann, Samuel S. Armstrong, Thomas B. McNair, William O'D Reilly. This battery, known as "Lyon's Pinery Battery," was organized in the fall of 1861 at Stevens Point. It rendezvoused at Camp Utley, Racine, was mustered in Jan. 8, 1862, and left the state March 18 for St. Louis. On April 4 it proceeded to Fort Leavenworth to join the Southwestern expedition. At Fort Riley it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Humboldt, Tenn., for guard duty. In July it was ordered to Mississippi and reached Corinth on the 9th. It was next transferred to the army of the Tennessee, and two sections were sent to Nashville, the center section under Lieut. McLean being left at Eastport, Miss. The other two sections were in the battle of Perryville, afterward joining in the pursuit of the enemy and shelling him from his position at Lancaster. They then returned to Nashville. The center section left Eastport for Iuka, but did not reach there in time for the battle. At Corinth it did excellent work and was ranked with those who greatly distinguished themselves. It joined the right and left sections at Nashville and at Stone's river the battery performed honorable service. It encamped at Murfreesboro during the winter and spring of 1863, and was in action at Chickamauga. It was also in action at Missionary ridge and Lookout mountain, and was ordered to Nashville in December, where it was assigned to the 2nd division, artillery reserve. The veterans were remustered, Jan. 26, 1864, and given a furlough. They rejoined the battery at Murfreesboro in April, and it was assigned to Fort Rosecrans for garrison duty. It was mustered out at Milwaukee, Aug. 10, 1865. Its original strength was 161. Gain by recruits, 102; reënlistments, 66; total, 329. Loss by death, 25; missing, 1; desertion, 13; transfer, 14; discharge, 53; mustered out, 223.

Ninth Light Battery.—Capts., Cyrus H. Johnson, James H. Dodge, Watson D. Crocker; First Lieuts., James H. Dodge, Watson D. Crocker, John A. Edington; Second Lieuts., John A. Edington, Henry A. Hicks, Albert Helliwell. This battery, known as the Randall Battery, was organized and mustered into service on Jan. 27, 1862. It remained at Racine until March 18, when it proceeded in company with the 8th and 10th batteries to St. Louis. On April 3 it embarked for Leavenworth, Kan., where it prepared for a march across the plains. On the 26th it proceeded by way of Fort Kearny and Julesburg, to Denver, reaching there on June 2 after a march of 700 miles. On June 4 it proceeded to Fort Union, New Mex., and soon afterward Lieut. Crocker with the left section marched to Fort Larned and remained there until Dec., 1864. On July 5, the right section marched to Fort Lyon, where

it joined the center section. These two sections remained in Colorado until April 26, 1864, either at the fort or at Denver, making frequent marches to the distant frontier. The most noteworthy of these was made by Lieut. Edington with one section in June, 1863. The march was a distance of 240 miles and it was made in three days—the quickest in the history of the war at that date. In April, 1864, the battery marched to Council Grove, Kan., where it remained as garrison of the town, escorting trains and U. S. mail coaches over the road until August, when it went to Fort Riley. In July Lieut. Edington with one section joined in an expedition against the Indians at Fort Larned. Late in August he joined an expedition to Smoky Hill, where the Indians were defeated in a well contested engagement. In July, 1863, Lieut. Crocker and the left section held Fort Larned with its large and valuable government supplies against the combined forces of the Indians in that locality. In Oct., 1864, Capt. Dodge, with 4 guns, joined the command of Gen. Curtis and participated in the campaign against Price in Missouri and Arkansas. In the battle at Westport the battery broke the charge of a column, 6,000 strong, three successive times. In Dec. 1864, this portion of the battery proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, where soon afterward it was joined by the other detachments preparatory to reorganization of the veterans. The aggregate distance marched by the battery and detached section during these three years was nearly 15,000 miles. The veteran battery was organized Jan. 27, 1865, with Lieut. Crocker as Captain. On March 26 Lieut. Edington with one section marched to Fort Scott and remained there until June 16, when he proceeded to Fort Riley. This section left Fort Riley for western Kansas and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 30. The original strength of the battery was 155. Gain by recruits, 63; reënlistments, 78; total, 296. Loss by death, 6; transfer, 1; discharge, 56; mustered out, 233.

Tenth Light Battery.—Capt., Yates V. Beebe; First Lieuts., David C. Pratt, Philip H. M. Groesbeck, Ebenezer W. Stetson; Second Lieuts., Philip H. M. Groesbeck, Elbert W. Fowler, Henry A. Hicks, Oscar A. Clark. This battery was organized at New Lisbon in the fall of 1861, and was mustered in Feb. 10, 1862. It rendezvoused at Camp Utley, Racine, and left the state March 18 for St. Louis. On April 1, Lieut. Toner and 25 men were transferred to the 8th battery, and Lieut. Hicks and 45 men to the 9th, leaving but 47 men in the 10th. These were joined in April by 25 recruits and the battery was assigned to the reserve artillery at Pittsburg landing. It was in action at the siege of Corinth and then encamped at Tuscumbia creek until July 21, when it moved to Iuka and left there Aug. 12 to join the Army of the Tennessee near Nashville. One section, which had been left at Courtland, rejoined the battery at Decatur, Ala., in September. It routed a body of Van Dorn's cavalry at Columbia, Tenn., and upon reaching Nashville engaged in train escort service. In November its ranks were augmented by 50 recruits and on Dec. 12 it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 7th division, 14th corps. It escorted a train to Murfreesboro, where it was temporarily detached and participated in the battle of Stone's river. It was on garrison duty at Nashville until April 8; on railroad guard duty at Brentwood until June 3; in garrison at Murfreesboro until Aug. 19; in camp at Athens, Ala., until Sept. 1; on bridge guard duty at and near Bridgeport, Tenn., until Oct. 10; and then guarded the river at various points until Jan. 1, 1864, when one section moved to Calhoun. It was joined by the other sections in February, and was employed as bridge guard until April 27, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., and assigned to the 3d cavalry division, Army of the Cumberland. It was heavily engaged at Resaca and Calhoun

ferry being praised for its "energy, prompt maneuvering and accurate firing." It was on guard duty in the vicinity of Adairsville, Kingston and Cartersville until Aug. 3, and at Red Oak it silenced the enemy's battery and destroyed 2 miles of railroad. It engaged a battery at Jonesboro with the same result, burned the depot, rolling stock and buildings, and destroyed 3 miles of track. It made a vigorous attack on the enemy at Lovejoy's Station and a few days later again silenced the battery at Red Oak. It was in lively engagements at Burnt bridge, Glass bridge, Salt Springs, Nose's creek and Rome, and then went into camp at Marietta. It participated in the march to the sea, taking part in engagements at Lovejoy's Station, Waynesboro, Buckhead Church and other points. It then joined in the campaign of the Carolinas, and was actively engaged at Barnwell, Aiken, Gunter's bridge, Hornsboro, Monroe's crossing and Averasboro. The non-veterans who were entitled to discharge, were mustered out at Madison, April 26, 1865, and the balance of the battery was temporarily attached to the 12th Wis. battery. The original strength of the 10th was 47; recruits, 121; reënlistments, 11; total, 179. Loss by death, 24; desertion, 4; discharge, 60; mustered out, 91.

Eleventh Light Battery.—Capt., John Rourke; First Lieuts., John McAfee, Carles Bagley; Second Lieuts., William L. McKenzie, Michael Lantry, Michael Cunningham. This battery was known as the "Oconto Irish Guards," and was organized for the 17th regiment at Oconto early in 1862. It was transferred to Col. Milligan's "Irish Brigade," at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and left there on June 14, 1862. On the 23d it crossed the Potomac at Harpers Ferry and went into camp at New creek, W. Va. On Oct. 28 a section accompanied a cavalry force to intercept the enemy under Imboden at Greenland gap. Near Petersburg they overtook and skirmished with him. In November a large force with two sections of the battery engaged in a fight with the same enemy 18 miles beyond Moorefield. In April, 1863, they again encountered and drove Imboden, near Philippi. In the same month one section held Rowlesburg and one Fairmount, but the whole battery was soon forced to retire to New creek. In July it changed its position to Hedgeville, and thence to Petersburg and Moorefield, where in September one section repulsed two assaults of the enemy. In November the battery became associated with Gen. Averell's command and assisted in destroying the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. On Nov. 26, Lieut. McAfee and a detachment of 18 men participated in a march towards Moorefield, but encountered a superior force of the enemy and was forced to retreat. On Jan. 22, 1865, the battery reported at Harper's Ferry, where it remained till mustered out. Its original strength was 87. Gain by recruits, 8; reënlistments, 39; total, 134. Loss by death, 3; desertion, 20; transfer, 2; discharge, 17; mustered out, 92.

Twelfth Light Battery.—Capts., William A. Pile, William Zickerick; First Lieuts., William Zickerick, Edward G. Harlow, William Miles, Lorenzo D. Immel, Marcus Amsden, Sylvester C. Cheney, Philander H. Cody; Second Lieuts., William H. Hamilton, Marcus Amsden, Samuel E. Jones, Philander H. Cody, Henry Marks, Sylvester C. Cheney, Henry Turner. This battery was organized in the winter of 1862 and was mustered in by squads during March, 1863. It was sent to Jefferson barracks, Mo., as mustered, with the understanding that it was to be attached to the 1st Mo. artillery as the 12th Wis. battery. Capt. Pile, a Missourian, who had been given special authority by Gov. Harvey to recruit the battery, refused to acknowledge Gov. Harvey's authority after leaving the state and proceeded to distribute the men according to his own pleasure. On July 18 the governor revoked his commission with the approval of the war department, William Zickerick succeed-

ing him. A number of the recruits were temporarily attached to a Missouri battery in March, pending the completion of the battery's organization, and were engaged in the siege of Island No. 10. In May two sections of the battery joined Halleck's forces before Corinth, whither the other section had preceded them, and on the 29th one section, under Lieut. Zickerick, destroyed a redoubt commanding a railroad. The battery joined in pursuit of the enemy, then camped at Clear creek and remained in that vicinity until August. It was then at Jacinto, Miss., until Oct. 1, though it took part in the battle of Iuka in September, and in the meantime was reinforced by 71 recruits. It was engaged at Corinth in October and was on garrison duty there until Nov. 8. It was then in the movement through Mississippi and Tennessee until Jan. 4, 1863, when it was assigned to guard duty near Germantown. It was in camp at Memphis from Feb. 8 to March 1, then moved toward Vicksburg and took part in the "Yazoo Pass" expedition. In the campaign in the rear of Vicksburg it was in action at Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion's hill, and was then engaged in the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender. It then engaged in various movements through Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama until Jan. 9, 1864, when it was placed on garrison duty at Huntsville. In June it was then ordered to Kingston, Ga., thence to Allatoona on garrison duty, and was active in the celebrated defense of Allatoona in October. It was with Sherman on the march to the sea and on Jan. 14, 1865, moved to Beaufort, S. C., thence to Columbia, and on to Goldsboro. In April it went into camp, 4 miles from Raleigh, and left there on the 29th for Washington, where it participated in the grand review. It was mustered out at Madison, June 26, 1865. Its original strength was 99. Gain by recruits, 209; substitutes, 3; reënlistments, 31; total, 342. Loss by death, 30; missing, 1; desertion, 2; transfer, 81; discharge, 105; mustered out, 123.

Thirteenth Light Battery.—Capt., Richard R. Griffith; First Lieuts., George L. Cross, Alfred E. Chaffee, William W. Perrine, William M. Bristol; Second Lieuts., William W. Perrine, William M. Bristol, Frank Fox, David Kinder. This battery was organized in the fall of 1863 at Milwaukee. One squad was mustered in Nov. 4 and the other Dec. 29. The battery left the state Jan. 28, 1864, reached Memphis on Feb. 1, and New Orleans on the 12th. It was ordered to Baton Rouge and assigned to duty in Fort Williams, where it was placed in charge of 6 heavy guns. On June 17 it was ordered to provost duty in the city of Baton Rouge, but returned to Fort Williams on July 8, taking charge of 7 barbette guns, and on the 10th was completely equipped as light artillery, taking the entire equipment of the 1st Vt. battery, whose term of service had expired. On the 15th it went into camp at Baton Rouge and remained there until ordered home. It was mustered out at Milwaukee, July 20, 1865. Its original strength was 156. Gain by recruits, 32; total, 188. Loss by death, 14; missing, 1; desertion, 25; transfer, 3; discharge, 39; mustered out, 106.

First Heavy Artillery.—Col., Charles C. Meservey; Lieut.-Col., Jacob T. Foster; Majs., Charles C. Meservey, L. H. Drury, Richard W. Hubbell, David C. Fulton. Three days after the first battle of Bull Run (July 25, 1861), Co. K, 2nd Wis. infantry, was detached for garrison duty at Fort Corcoran near Washington. On Aug. 28 it occupied Fort Marcy and on Sept. 12, one-half of the company was ordered to Fort Ethan Allen for garrison and instruction duty. On Oct. 10 it rejoined the regiment, but on Dec. 9 was permanently detached and organized as an artillery company—the 1st battery Wis. heavy artillery—and stationed at Fort Cass. This formed the nucleus for Wisconsin's heavy artillery and on Aug. 28, 1862, a detachment of 40 men, with

3 pieces of artillery, was sent to garrison Fort Buffalo, an exposed post, where it repulsed an attack of the enemy. It returned to Fort Cass in September, moved to Fort Ellsworth in November, and was transferred to Fort Worth in May, 1863. In June Capt. Meservey was authorized to recruit a battalion of four batteries of heavy artillery, using the first battery as a basis. On Aug. 22 part of battery B was mustered in and by Sept. 9 was fully recruited. Battery A moved in October from Fort Worth to Battery Rodgers, where it remained until May, 1864, and was then transferred to Fort Willard. It returned to Battery Rodgers in August and was mustered out at Washington Aug, 18, 1865. Battery B left Milwaukee in Oct., 1863, was sent to Munfordville, Ky., and on Jan. 4, 1864, to Lexington, Ky., where it garrisoned Fort Clay until Aug. 30, 1865, when it was mustered out. Battery C was mustered in Oct. 1, 1863, left the state on the 30th, and was sent to Fort Wood, Chattanooga. In Jan., 1864, it was sent to Fort Creighton and in May moved to Fort Sherman. On March 29, 1865, it moved to Athens, Tenn., and on April 5, marched to Mouse creek. On July 3 it was ordered to Strawberry plains, and was mustered out at Nashville Sept. 21, 1865. Battery D was mustered in Nov. 7, 1863; left the state Feb. 1, 1864, for New Orleans and was sent to Fort Jackson on garrison duty. In July it moved, to Fort Berwick, Brashear City, La., where it remained until June, 1865. It was mustered out Aug. 18, 1865. General orders No. 21, issued Sept. 14, 1864, called for the recruiting of eight additional companies to complete the regimental organization. Batteries L and M left the state, Sept. 30, E and F Oct. 3, H Oct. 7, K Oct. 17, and G and I Nov. 12. They were assigned to duty in the defenses at Washington as a part of the 4th brigade, De Russy's division, 22nd army corps, and remained at that point until mustered out Oct. 1, 1865. It is due the entire regiment to say that in discipline and appearance under arms, it was equal to any in the service. Its original strength was 1,777. Gain by recruits, 407; draft, 4; reënlistments, 29; total, 2,217. Loss by death, 73; desertion, 70; transfer, 28; discharge, 223; unaccounted for, 3; mustered out, 1,820.

All Other Troops.—In addition to those previously enumerated, the records of the adjutant general for 1865 show the following credited to the state: Gibbon's brigade band, 15; Blunt's brigade band, 33; Colored troops, 244; army and navy, 714; out of state, 52; unassigned, 8,868. Quite a number of Indians were enrolled and performed valorous deeds.

Military Affairs in Minnesota

1861—65

The history of Minnesota in relation to the war is in many ways interesting, and in every way creditable. It was the first state to tender troops for putting down the rebellion. Gov. Ramsey was in Washington the day of Sumter's fall. The next morning he went to Sec. of War Cameron and tendered 1,000 men for the defense of the government. The tender was accepted and the following day the call for 75,000 troops was made. Gov. Ramsey telegraphed Lieut.-Gov. Ignatius Donnelly of the offer and its acceptance. In the evening, at a meeting in the armory at St. Paul, several signed a paper agreeing to enlist, Josias R. King being the first to put down his name and therefore claimed to have been the first to volunteer for the Civil war. He was afterwards commissioned captain of Company G, 1st Minn. infantry.

Minnesota furnished the first three years regiment that reached the seat of hostilities. The 1st Minn. lost the greatest number of men at Gettysburg, in proportion to the number engaged, of any regiment in any single battle fought during the war. With 262 officers and men engaged, this regiment lost 50 killed and 174 wounded, a total of 224, leaving but 38 capable of duty. Of the wounded 25 died of their injuries, making over 28 per cent. of those engaged, a percentage unequalled in military statistics, if massacres, where all or nearly all lose their lives, be excepted.

With a population in 1860 of but 172,023, Minnesota's offering was 26,717, including citizen soldiery during the Indian war, and after deducting reënlistments her contribution compared favorably with the number furnished by any state in the Union, being 22,970 net. Intense patriotism was felt, with none of the disaffection so prevalent in some states being apparent.

There were a few within the state whose sympathies were with the South, but they made no trouble. Maj. Pemberton, who was in command at Fort Ridgely in 1861, was ordered to Washington for field service, but en route resigned his commission, took up arms for the South and surrendered Vicksburg to Grant.

The work of recruiting was carried on under great disadvantages at times, the population being largely agricultural, financial resources weak, communities poor, and a most distressing Indian outbreak to contend with.

The history of war times in this young commonwealth is so inextricably interwoven with the Indian massacres of 1862–63, that the latter must naturally become a part of it. Coming at a time so trying, the state was compelled to put forth her greatest efforts to protect her citizens and perform her part in the affairs of the times. Fortunately Gov. Alexander Ramsey was a man of great capacity, closely connected with public men who ably assisted him, and he kept a firm hand at the helm of state. With such men as Ignatius Donnelly, then lieutenant-governor, Charles E. Flandrau, Ex-Gov. Henry H. Sibley, Col. John B. Sanborn (adjutant-general), and others equally capable, he met every emergency promptly and efficiently.

The call for 75,000 men was made April 15, 1861. As noted above Gov. Ramsey had tendered 1,000 men the day before, the tender had been accepted, and several had enlisted on the evening of the 14th. The call did not include Minnesota, but having been authorized to muster a regiment, the governor pushed the work rapidly. A proclamation was issued by Lieut.-Gov. Donnelly on the 16th. Adjt.-Gen. William H. Acker resigned, and Col. John B. Sanborn was appointed in his place on the 24th. The regiment was in readiness for action on the 30th.

The call had met with ready response; public meetings were addressed by men of all shades of political opinion; Fort Snelling, which had been in disuse for several years, was renovated; and the Stars and Stripes were run up on the 29th. The men of the regiment were fine specimens of physical manhood and of good education and ability in most cases. On May 4, two companies were ordered to Fort Ripley, two to Fort Ridgely and two to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve the regulars stationed there. This was not the service contemplated and served to dampen the ardor of the regiment. But to their credit be it said, they accepted the work assigned them gracefully and performed well their part. On May 7 the regiment was mustered in for three years, the senior three years regiment in the service. It was presented by the ladies of St. Paul with a state flag, which was carried through the war. On May 29 the ladies of Winona presented the regimental flag, which came back after the battle of Bull Run torn with bullets and shells. On June 14 came the longed-for word to go to the front and on the 22nd the regiment left to make for itself a record of which the state became justly proud.

Gov. Ramsey telegraphed the president on May 3, tendering a second regiment and proceeded to Washington to ascertain what could be expected in the way of equipment. The only arms in the state were a miscellaneous lot of Springfields, Mississippi rifles with sword bayonets, and a few each of several patterns at the state arsenal. These had been used for drilling the 1st regiment, and those having the Springfield rifles were allowed to keep them, the others having been supplied with the 69-caliber musket.

A telegram from the governor on May 10 suggested that all enlistments were desired for three years. The same day he requested the war department to send 1,000 stands of arms to the state at once. On May 23 he made a second tender of another regiment and also tendered a company of cavalry. On June 14 he received the desired order for forming the 2nd regiment and this was organized by companies which replaced those of the 1st on garrison duty during June. The last company was organized in August, the detached companies came together in September, and the regiment left for Washington Oct. 14.

Considerable trouble was experienced with the question of clothing and general equipment, but by persistence it was secured from the government. Owing to unfortunate enactments just previous to the war, the state found itself burdened with a railroad debt of $2,000,000 and its credit was seriously impaired, so that the general government was forced to provide for the care of these troops, though itself harassed for funds. The state arsenal contained some supplies and these were dealt out as long as any remained. Considerable complaint came from the individual members of the 1st with reference to their condition but this was speedily hushed by the appearance of full supplies of clothing and the regular army ration.

Minnesota's part in the battle of Bull Run and at Ball's bluff had attracted the attention of Gen. H. S. Sanford, who had been a pioneer tourist in Minnesota, and who at that time was this country's minister to Brussels. He purchased a battery of 3 rifled 6-pounder cannon with suitable ammunition, and in the early summer of 1862 presented them to the 1st regiment as a "tribute to patriotism and valor," a gift which was appreciated beyond expression.

On Oct. 13, Governor Ramsey announced that the state had furnished more than the quota, but expressed the hope that she would "continue to offer to the nation company after company of the best and bravest of her sons," and on the 23d he was authorized by the war department to organize the 5th

regiment, which was accomplished during the fall and winter.

At the close of the year 1861 the state had furnished 4,400 men in its own regiments and companies, as well as several hundred who had joined the regiments of other states. Her quota was 4,180. The aggregate amount of all expenditures, not including items of transportation and clerk hire during the year, was $108,621.91, of which $74,982.21 was paid or adjusted. Of the remainder, the amount of claims for goods purchased upon credit of the general government and not adjusted was $23,733.89, leaving the state's indebtedness to the amount of $9,875.89. Adjt.-Gen. John B. Sanborn, having accepted the appointment of colonel of the 4th regiment, resigned his office and he was succeeded by Col. Oscar Malmros.

Word was received from the war department on May 21, requesting another regiment, and the call was at once issued for the organization of the 6th. On July 8 another regiment was called for and the 7th was quickly organized. In June came the first intimation of possible trouble with the Indians and a small detachment of troops was sent to the Indian agent at Yellow Medicine agency to remain during the distribution of the annuity and goods. This was followed in August by news of the uprising and massacre. In 1862 several tribes of Indians roamed over the Minnesota prairies, the wildest and most savage being the Sioux. Of this tribe there were four bands—two known as the Upper and two as the Lower Sioux. They were thus designated for the reason that at the treaty with the tribe in 1851, a reservation was established, consisting of a strip of land 10 miles wide, on each side of the Minnesota river, beginning at a point a few miles below Fort Ridgely and extending to the head waters of the river. The reservation of the lower bands extended up to the Yellow Medicine river, that of the upper bands including all above that river. Agencies were established at Redwood for the lower, and at Yellow Medicine for the upper bands. The Indians subsisted largely upon the results of the chase visiting the agency only when their annuity was due. Frequently these payments were delayed, compelling the Indians to go into debt with the traders. This, together with the realization that they had given up a valuable territory to the white man, who was rapidly settling it and crowding them back, aroused bitter feelings which only required for them an excuse to take up arms.

Payments in 1862 were delayed as usual. The Indians had learned that the whites of the nation were at war with each other and they had been informed that thousands of men

were leaving the state. A company of half-breeds had been raised at the agency and sent with the white soldiers, and this was a sign of weakness in the eyes of the Indian, who argued that the government could not defeat its enemies without the assistance of the red man. The Sioux was a war-like race and some of their chiefs were ambitious. In early July the Indians had gathered at the upper agency to receive their annuity and goods, but the money did not arrive, and after waiting until Aug. 7, Agent Galbraith made a proposition to issue the annuity goods at once, the Indians to return to their homes and remain until advised of the arrival of the money. To this they agreed, but with bad grace. They had previously made threatening demonstrations, being restrained from wholesale plunder only by the presence of Lieuts. Sheehan and Gere with 100 men of Cos. B and C of the 5th regiment, who stood in the midst of nearly 800 yelling red men on the 4th, with two howitzers trained on the angry savages.

They were still angry when on the 17th a small party of Indians, in a controversy with a white man at Acton, killed him and three women. Returning to the agency they told what they had done and urged that the only way out of the trouble was to kill all the whites. A minority fought against it, but were voted down and fled from the camp, later surrendering to the troops. The following morning the massacre commenced. The whites at the agencies were killed, after which small bands attacked each house, killed the inmates, and continued their work until the following day, when they had murdered 1,000 men, women and children, and captured a large number of young women for their own purposes.

The first news of the outbreak reached Fort Ridgely on the morning of the 18th, a number who had escaped from the Indians flocking there for protection. Capt. Marsh in command, promptly despatched a messenger to Lieut. Sheehan, who with his command was on his way to Fort Ripley from the Yellow Medicine agency, where he had been during July. With 45 men he started for the Lower agency, 13 miles distant. Capt. Marsh's party was caught in an ambuscade at the river some 10 miles distant and all but 15 were murdered. Marsh was drowned while attempting to escape.

Maj. Thomas Galbraith, agent for the Sioux, had left for Fort Snelling with a company of enlisted men called the Renville Rangers. Reaching St. Peter on the evening of the 18th, he learned of the massacre and immediately retraced his steps, his company, 50 in number, reaching Fort Ridgely on the 19th.

Lieut. Sheehan was overtaken near Glencoe by the messenger

from Fort Ridgely, and with his command made a forced return march, covering the 42 miles in less than 10 hours.

Lieut. Gere with 40 men had been left to garrison the fort when Capt. Marsh set out for the agency. The numbers had been increased by citizens and the arrival of the Sheehan and Galbraith forces gave the fort about 175 men capable of defense.

On receipt of the news at St. Peter, Judge Charles E. Flandrau organized a party of 116 men and started for New Ulm, being joined by a large number from Le Sueur under Capt. Townsley, and he reached there on the 19th, just in time to aid in repelling an attack after several citizens had been killed and a half dozen houses burned. A squad from Swan Lake under Samuel Coffin had reached there just ahead of the Flandrau party. On the 20th a full company commanded by Capt. William Bierbaur arrived from Mankato, another company from South Bend reached there the following day, and numerous squads of citizens arrived during the week. Judge Flandrau was placed in command, a provost guard established, and barricades thrown up.

In the meantime there had been serious trouble at Fort Ridgely. It had been attacked by a large body of Indians on the 20th, but was bravely defended. Two attacks were made on the 21st and on the 22nd a force of almost 500 attacked the fort, determined to carry it at all hazards. But the determined work of the infantry and the splendid handling of the six 12 and 20-pounder cannon, under the direction of Sergt. Jones, forced the assaulting party to retire with heavy loss. They endeavored repeatedly to rush the fort, but each time received shells from the big guns that scattered their forces in every direction. Defeated in every attempt, the Indians started for New Ulm, which was reached the following day.

On the morning of the 23d they attacked New Ulm with a force of 650 well armed fighting men, drove in the line of defenders, surrounded the place, and set fire to both sides of the street in the lower part of the town. A squad of 50 men charged and drove the Indians out beyond the houses. The defending force had been weakened to about 200. A company of 75 which had been sent to guard the ferry was cut off and forced to retreat towards St. Peter. On the way they met reinforcements under Capt. Cox and returned, but were too late to render assistance. The South Bend company had returned home to protect their families and a wagon load had gone down the river. The fighting continued all day and all night and in a desultory manner during the forenoon of the 24th. About noon Capt. Cox with 50 men, and Lieut. Huey with part of his detachment, arrived and the Indians disappeared.

The following day the entire party at New Ulm, 1,500 in number, proceeded to Mankato.

The news of the outbreak reached Gov. Ramsey on the 19th. He at once placed ex-Gov. Henry H. Sibley in command of such forces as could be put into the field and gave him the rank of colonel. Sibley, with four companies of the 6th regiment, started on the 20th, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. William Crooks of the 7th regiment, then forming. Col. A. D. Nelson of the regular army, who had been appointed colonel of the 6th, on learning that he was to report to Col. Sibley, made the objection that being of the regular army he could not report to an officer of state militia of the same rank and resigned his command to Crooks, who was then appointed colonel of the 6th. On the 24th Sibley's force was augmented by 200 mounted men commanded by William J. Cullen, the remaining six companies of the 6th, 100 mounted citizens and a number on foot, his force thus numbering about 1,400. But they were poorly armed and equipped, though brave and commanded by good officers. Capt. Cox and a detachment was sent to New Ulm, as already noted. The mounted men were placed under the command of Col. Samuel McPhaill and the entire party started for Fort Ridgely, McPhaill's command reaching there on the 27th. Fully half of Cullen's party returned home when they found the fort was safe, but the remainder under Capt. Anderson remained. Sibley and the militia reached the fort on the morning of the 28th. Soon after 47 men under Capt. Sterritt joined them and on Sept. 1, Lieut.-Col. William R. Marshall and a part of the 7th regiment arrived.

On Aug. 31, Sibley detailed Capt. Grant's company of infantry, 70 men of the Cullen guard under Capt. Anderson, and a few others, 150 in all, under Maj. Joseph R. Brown, as a burial and reconnoitering party. They buried many of the murdered settlers during the two days and not having seen any Indians, camped at Birch Coolie on the night of Sept. 1, without reference to its position as a point of defense. The Indians who had been defeated at New Ulm had gone toward the Upper agency, where they concentrated a large force and made arrangements to divide and attack St. Peter and Mankato simultaneously. En route they discovered Brown's party at Birch Coolie, surrounded the Coolie camp and attacked early on the morning of the 2nd, sending a shower of bullets from all sides and yelling like demons. For two days, with little to eat or drink, their horses all killed but one, 23 men killed and 45 severely wounded, many injured slightly, the little band held off 400 Indians.

The firing was heard at the fort on Wednesday morning and

Sibley sent Col. McPhaill forward with 50 mounted men, Maj. McLaren with 105 infantry, and Capt. Mark Hendricks with a mountain howitzer. The party was attacked within 3 miles of Birch Coolie and held back. Lieut. Sheehan, at the risk of his life, carried a message to the fort. Sibley's entire command was put in motion, joined McPhaill after dark and drove the Indians from the field at daylight. Terrible as was this experience, it undoubtedly saved St. Peter and Mankato, both being unprotected.

Everywhere preparations for defense were being made. Co. B, of the 9th regiment, was sent to Forest City to reinforce a local company of 53 men which had been hastily organized. A fortification of saw-logs was constructed at Glencoe and occupied by a company of volunteers, who were reinforced by Cos. F and H of the 9th and also independent companies from Hennepin and Goodhue counties. Numerous reconnaissances were made from this point, refugees rescued, several skirmishes had with the Indians, and as a result of the operations much property and many lives saved.

Judge Flandrau received a commission from Gov. Ramsey on Aug. 29, authorizing him to take command of the Blue Earth country, from New Ulm to the Iowa line and west. He located headquarters at South Bend, raised troops in addition to those sent him from the regiments, and stationed detachments at South Bend, Crisp's farm, Garden City, Chain lakes and at various points along the Blue Earth river, as well as at the Winnebago agency, covering a line of frontier of about 100 miles and holding hostile Indians from anything but small skirmishes, except at Madelia, where a small body of Sioux attacked but were repulsed. In September the government ordered Maj. John Pope into the state to take charge of the Indian warfare. Five companies of the 25th Wis. infantry, and 500 cavalry from Iowa were also ordered to the scene of operations, thus relieving the citizens of much of their arduous labor.

In the meantime Col. Sibley was negotiating with Little Crow, the leader of the Indians, for the surrender of captives at the Indian camp, and in the hope of bringing about a cessation of hostilities. On Sept. 12, a council was held by the Indians. Some favored continuing the war, others were in favor of surrendering the prisoners and seeking peace. No conclusion was reached and on the 18th, Sibley determined to move against them. His force proceeded up the river without being opposed until the morning of the 23d, when it was attacked by a large force near Wood Lake. The Indians, though concealed in favorable locations in the ravines, were completely routed and demoralized in this battle.

In the meantime the little garrison at Fort Abercrombie had endured its share of trouble. Attacks had been made on Sept. 3, some property destroyed and a number of horses captured, and on the 6th, a second attack was made, which lasted all day, but was finally repulsed. Several men were killed in the two engagements. But one company from the 5th Minn. under Capt. Vander Horck, had been sent to this point, and a detachment from it had been sent to Georgetown, 50 miles distant. This was called in on the fresh news of trouble. An expedition consisting of several government commissioners, accompanied by a train of 30 loaded wagons and a herd of 200 cattle, on the way to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, sought the protection of the fort. Settlements were notified and the people gathered in. A relief party of about 400 from the 3d and 5th regiments reached Abercrombie on Sept. 23. An attack upon a company at the river on the 26th proved disastrous to the Indians and they were subsequently routed in a skirmish, which brought the siege to an end.

At the conclusion of the battle at Wood Like, Sibley established Camp Release, at a point in the vicinity of an Indian camp of 150 tepees, composed of Upper and Lower Sioux, who had been engaged in all the massacres since the outbreak. The Indians held 250 prisoners. About Sept. 26, the Indians surrendered their entire camp, including the prisoners. Inquiry was at once instituted as to the participation of these Indians in the massacre and the terrible outrages attending, and an order for a court-martial was issued on the 28th. From this time until Nov. 5, the court held sittings at Camp Release, the Lower agency, Mankato, and finally at Fort Snelling. It arraigned and tried 425 Indians and half-breeds, found 321 guilty, sentenced 303 to death and the remainder to imprisonment under heavy guard.

In the meantime all sorts of stories were afloat in the east, and the outcry raised that Minnesota was about to enter into a wholesale massacre of Indians. The high standing of those composing the court makes such a charge seem uncalled for at this date, but at the time there was little known of the people of the frontier by the general eastern public. President Lincoln was besieged by well meaning people to put a stop to the executions. The petitioners forgot the 1,000 men, women and children, who were butchered in cold blood, their bodies horribly mutilated, young women and girls brutally outraged and held for further ill treatment, the burned and ruined homes, and so tremendous was the pressure that finally the president commuted the sentences of all but 39 to imprisonment, subsequently pardoning 1 of these.

On Dec. 26, 1862, the 38 condemned Indians were hanged on one gallows, nearly square in form, with a drop platform extending around its four sides, the platform being suspended by ropes brought together in the center of the frame and united with a single rope. Each side was arranged for ten men, the cutting of the single rope released the entire platform, and dropped everyone of the condemned men at the same moment. They marched to the places assigned them without apparent fear, with the sound of the death song, chanted by their surviving brethren, the last to fall upon their ears. The remainder were taken to Davenport, Ia., and confined for a time, but were later sent west of the Missouri, to continue their depredations.

This practically terminated the Indian war in Minnesota, although during 1863-64 expeditions were made from within its borders to various points in Dakota in a determined effort to put a quietus on the threats of further massacre. The leader of the Sioux, Little Crow, had escaped capture, but on July 3, 1863, he ventured near Hutchinson and was recognized by a farmer named Lampson, who shot him. His scalp is in the possession of the Historical society.

This war is entitled to rank with any in the history of Indian warfare since America was settled. The number of Indians engaged, their fighting qualities, the number of settlers killed, the value of property destroyed, and the savagery shown, are not surpassed in importance by any Indian war recorded.

Gov. Ramsey's term of office expired with the close of 1863, and he retired only to receive promotion into the United States senate and later to become a cabinet officer. In every position he showed singular ability, and when he retired to private life it was with honors full upon him, returning to his adopted state of Minnesota, to pass his days among those with whom he had associated during most of his maturer years, and where he passed away in the summer of 1903, still the foremost figure in the commonwealth.

Minnesota's new governor, Stephen Miller, had but just returned from the battle-field, having gone out as lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment and fought his way up until he became a brigadier-general in Oct. 1863. Gov. Miller took up the work of his office with vigor and with full knowledge of conditions in the ranks gained through personal contact. Much was done to alleviate the condition of the soldiers, both in the field and in the hospitals. The general government did not find it expedient to establish a general hospital within the state, but Fort Snelling was made comfortable for many who were furloughed home, and the hospital at Prairie du Chien, Wis.,

gave shelter to many a sick Minnesotan, giving him a breath of air to which he had been accustomed and hastening his recovery.

No regiments were organized during 1863, except that those that commenced organizing in the fall of 1862 completed filling their ranks. The regiments longer in service were strengthened by recruiting. The draft was also mildly applied, very little trouble resulting. Several of the regiments were represented in the Indian campaigns and being in the climate to which they were accustomed, the men enjoyed general good health.

The year 1864 was largely a duplicate of 1863. The 11th regiment was organized during the year and recruiting continued. In addition to the regimental and battalion organizations, there were many independent companies and squads organized, with their own leaders, that coöperated with the government in the suppression of the Indians. These did not come within the term "enlisted," but they rendered most effective service and were given full credit in the adjutant-general's reports and roster, so far as it was possible.

Much sickness prevailed in the regiments stationed in Arkansas, and the state was forced to take action for relieving the suffering. The government's medical service seemed inefficient or lacking in supplies, and Gov. Miller forwarded medicine and such medical service as could be supplied. Pressure was brought to bear and finally the regiments suffering the most were moved to more healthful points. The 3d, especially, had from 200 to 300 on the sick list daily, and few of those not reported were able to perform anything in the nature of heavy duties, being unable at one time to properly bury their own dead. This regiment was moved to Devall's Bluff, supplied with vegetables, and finally recovered in time to perform good service before its muster out. (See Record of the Regiments.)

In the meantime, despite the serious frontier troubles, the state had made material gain in population. Her broad prairies were being rapidly peopled as the fear of the red man subsided, and with the return of thousands from the war the state advanced rapidly in development and growth.

While sorely tried, groaning under a burden of debt which forbade loans for war purposes, Minnesota willingly furnished more than her quota of men, joined in every movement for the relief of the sick and suffering soldiers at home and abroad and provided in many ways for the betterment of conditions for her invalid soldiers.

Every regiment was provided with two surgeons on leaving the state and in time of exigency others were sent temporarily to such points as seemed to need their services.

RECORD OF MINNESOTA REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Cols., Willis A. Gorman, Napoleon J. T. Dana, Alfred Sully, George N. Morgan, William Colville; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen Miller, Charles Powell Adams; Majs., William H. Dike, Mark W. Downie. This regiment, organized at Fort Snelling in April, 1861, was mustered into the three months' service April 29, and the three years' service May 10. On May 28 Cos. B and G, were ordered to Fort Ridgely to relieve the regulars at that point. Co. A was sent to Fort Ripley for similar service, for which point Co. E also started June 6. On June 10 Cos. C and D started for Fort Abercrombie. On the 14th the regiment was ordered to Washington, and the above six companies were recalled. The regiment left the state June 22 and went into camp at Washington on the 26th. It was ordered to Alexandria in July and brigaded with others in Heintzelman's division. It fought like a veteran regiment at Bull Run, repulsed two charges unaided, but was compelled to fall back for want of support, losing 180 in killed, wounded and prisoners, the heaviest percentage of loss suffered by any regiment in that battle. It returned to Washington and on Aug. 2, marched for Camp Stone near Edwards' ferry, where it was engaged in picket duty and drill work. On Oct. 1, Col. Gorman was appointed brigadier-general, being succeeded by N. J. T. Dana. The regiment engaged in some skirmishing near Edwards' ferry, was in the battle at Ball's bluff, and served as rear-guard in the night retreat across the river. On Jan. 16, 1862, Gen. Sedgwick assumed command of the division. Late in February the regiment left for Harper's Ferry, then moved to Charlestown and on March 10, to Berryville, where Cos. B and K acted as skirmishers, aided to dislodge a body of cavalry and hoisted the flag on the court-house. Col. Dana was promoted to brigadier-general and Col. Sully took command on March 13. On the 15th the regiment camped on Bolivar heights, but returned to Washington a week later, thence to Alexandria and on the 29th moved toward Yorktown. It engaged in a skirmish at West Point and in the battle at Fair Oaks. It was joined by the 2nd Co. Minn. sharpshooters, Capt. W. F. Russell, on June 3, and was on picket duty during most of the month. It was engaged in the Seven Days' battles, after which it encamped at Harrison's landing. On July 22 it was reviewed by Gen. McClellan and pronounced to be one of the two model regiments. It moved to the rear of Malvern hill in August, its division driving the enemy from the field. It was then recalled from the Peninsula and formed the rear-guard at Chantilly, being under fire for some time. It fought at South mountain and at Antietam, formed the right line of the brigade at the opening of the action, but in the subsequent movements it was left without support on either flank. However, it held its position until ordered to retire, but lost 147 in killed and wounded. It then marched to Bolivar heights, where it went into camp, and in October joined in a reconnaissance to Charlestown, where a heavy force was dislodged. It then crossed the Shenandoah and moved towards Fredericksburg, where it held a steady line under heavy fire during the engagement. It was engaged at Chancellorsville and joined the movement toward Gettysburg in June. On July 2, while supporting a battery at Gettysburg, with but 262 men, it charged two brigades which had routed Sickles' forces, drove them back and held its position until

reserves came up and relieved it. Nearly every officer was killed or wounded and of the gallant 262 who went into action 215 lay on the field, 47 were in line, and not a man missing. Of this magnificent charge, Gen. Hancock said: "There is no more gallant deed recorded in history." The percentage of loss was without an equal in the records of modern warfare. The following day Cos. C and F which had been detached for other duties, rejoined the regiment and it charged a portion of the advancing Confederate column, assisting in the capture of a large number of the enemy. It marched to Harper's Ferry, thence to Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock, and was sent to New York city in August to assist in quelling the draft riots. It returned to Alexandria in September, and in October was in the hot engagement at Bristoe Station, where it captured 322 prisoners, 5 cannon and 2 stands of colors. It was in the Mine Run campaign in November, was then in camp at Stevenburg until Feb. 5, 1864, when it was ordered to Fort Snelling and was mustered out April 29, 1864. Several having reënlisted as veterans, the time of recruits not having expired, and new recruits offering themselves, a battalion of two companies was formed, known as the 1st battalion Minn. infantry. The battalion left the state May 16, 1864, for Washington and from there went to White House on the Pamunkey river, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd army corps. It moved to Petersburg; participated in the assault on June 18; drove the enemy's skirmishers from their lines; was in the skirmish as on the Jerusalem plank road, the assault at Deep Bottom, the battle at Reams' station, and the sharp encounter at Hatcher's run in October. It was then in winter quarters until spring, being joined by recruits, forming Co. C. The new company joined in a successful charge on the enemy's rifle-pits the morning after its arrival, in the final assault at Petersburg, and in the various actions in which the 2nd corps was engaged up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, after which the battalion was sent to Louisville. It was mustered out at Fort Snelling July 15, 1865.

Second Infantry.—Cols., H. P. VanCleve, James George, Judson W. Bishop; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander Wilkin, Calvin S. Uline; Majs., Simeon Smith, John B. Davis, John Moulton. This regiment was organized at Fort Snelling in June, July and Aug., 1861, and was mustered in by companies as organized. Co. A was ordered to Fort Ripley for garrison duty July 3, and was followed by Co. F, a few days later. B and C were ordered to Fort Abercrombie and D and E to Fort Ridgely. Maj. Smith having been appointed paymaster in the regular army, Capt. Alexander Wilkin, of the 1st Minn. infantry, was appointed to succeed him in the regiment. The companies were recalled from the garrisons in September and left the state Oct. 14, under orders to report at Washington, but on reaching Pittsburg the regiment was directed to go to Louisville. From there it was sent to Lebanon Junction for guard and picket duty and in December was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, Army of the Ohio, Gen. George H. Thomas commanding. On Jan. 1, 1862, it moved to Lebanon, where it joined the Mill Springs campaign and was engaged in an almost hand-to-hand fight with a regiment of the enemy at that battle, driving it back in confusion and later taking possession of its tents and camp equipage, of which the 2nd stood in need. Returning to Louisville, it moved towards Shiloh and reached there April 9, too late to participate in the battle. It pursued the retreating Confederates and was in camp at Corinth until June 22. Thence it went to Iuka Springs and Tuscumbia, encamped for a month, then proceeded to Winchester, Pelham gap, Murfreesboro and Nashville. On Sept. 14 it started for Louisville, which place was reached on the 26th, and in October it was at the head of the column in pursuit of the retiring enemy, in a constant skirmish with the latter's rear-guard. It was in reserve at the battle of Perry-

ville; was then on short expeditions and guard duty at various points until Nov. 25; then in camp near Gallatin, Tenn., until Jan. 29, 1863, and at Battle's farm until March 2. It participated in brushes with the enemy near Triune, and in June four companies were engaged in keeping a body of the enemy's cavalry from cutting up the rear of the column. It assisted in driving the enemy out of Hoover's gap and on July 1 drove his picket line through Tullahoma. It occupied Winchester from July 18 to Aug. 16; was under fire at Chickamauga, assisted in the repulse of Breckenridge's division, and stood with Thomas in the heroic defense of Horseshoe ridge. Its loss in this engagement was 162 in killed and wounded. It was in the trenches about Chattanooga for two months, captured the first breastworks at Missionary ridge, and was in the assault which carried the crest. In the battle the 2nd lost over 21 per cent. while that of the other regiments in the brigade was 8 per cent. The regiment was specially mentioned in the official report for the "gallant manner in which it carried the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge." On Dec. 25, about four-fifths of the regiment reënlisted, being among the first in the Army of the Cumberland to do so, and on Jan. 8, 1864, the reënlisted men were furloughed home. They returned in March, joined the brigade at Ringgold, Ga., and the regiment took part in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged in guard, garrison and picket duty, light skirmishing, maneuvering and intrenching at various points, until the battle of Jonesboro. It moved from Atlanta in November, marched to Savannah, thence north through the Carolinas, skirmishing as it went, participated in grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 10, 1865.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Henry C. Lester, Chauncey W. Griggs, Christopher C. Andrews, Hans Mattson; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Smith, Everett W. Foster, James B. Hoit; Majs., John A. Hadley, Benjamin F. Rice, William W. Webster. This regiment was organized during the summer and fall of 1861, and was mustered in Nov. 15. It left the state on the 17th for Louisville, where it went into camp. On Dec. 6 it left for Shepherdsville, where six companies were detailed to guard bridges, the other four being sent to Lebanon Junction for the same purpose. It was assigned to the 16th brigade, Army of the Ohio, went into camp near Nashville March 24, 1862, and on April 27 moved to Murfreesboro, from which place several expeditions were made. It was at Murfreesboro in July, supporting a battery, when Forrest's cavalry charged, and was finally surrendered to Forrest against the protests of most of the men in line. A camp guard of 20 men had repulsed four times that number in two assaults, but was finally overcome in a third charge led by Forrest in person. All the officers who advocated the surrender, including the colonel, were later dismissed from the service. Lieut.-Col. Griggs and Capts. Andrews and Hoit were the only officers present who voted against surrendering. Lieut. Vanstrum offered his ballot, but he arrived after the council was over. The regiment was sent to Madison, Ga., for three months, then to Libby prison, where it was paroled and sent to Nashville. An attempt was made to induce the men to break their parole and they were criticized for surrendering. They resented the injustice, declined to break their parole, and were sent to Benton barracks. Co. C, commanded by Lieut. Grummons was at Shelbyville at the time of the surrender and was sent to Tullahoma. It returned to Murfreesboro, where it joined the 2nd Minn. infantry and was ordered to Fort Snelling in October. There it joined the regiment, which had been exchanged in August, and remained in Minnesota to aid in putting down the Indian raids. The regiment joined Gen. Sibley at Fort Ridgely in September, after a forced march from Fort Snelling, and in the expedition from the fort it was always in the advance. On the 23d a small party left camp

to get a load of potatoes from Yellow Medicine agency and it was attacked by a force of several hundred Indians about a mile from camp. The 3d was on the ground in a few minutes and while falling back in order 250 men repulsed 700 Indians, then with reinforcements routed them in a bayonet charge. This came to be known as the battle of Wood Lake. Camp was made at a point known later as Camp Release, and there the regiment remained in the field until Nov. 14, when it reported at Fort Snelling and was furloughed until Dec. 3. About 70 members who were home on sick leave marched on Sept. 11 to the relief of Fort Abercrombie, reached there on the 23d and participated in several skirmishes. They joined the command at Camp Release in October. The regiment was reorganized in December, Lieut.-Col. Griggs being made colonel; Capt. Andrews, lieutenant-colonel, and promotions were made from the ranks to fill the vacancies. This went far towards restoring the morale of the regiment, which had been affected by the unfortunate action at Murfreesboro. The ranks were soon recruited and on Jan. 23, 1863, the regiment left the state a second time, going to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Columbus, Ky. In March it moved to Fort Heiman and remained there some time to break up Confederate conscription. In May it was ordered to Vicksburg and on June 8, reached Haynes' bluff, where it was made a part of Kimball's provisional division of the 16th corps. It took part in intrenching the place and on the 15th took position at Snyder's bluff, remaining there until the surrender. On July 23 it made part of a force for the campaign in Arkansas, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division. It moved to Helena, thence to Brownsville, on to Bayou Fourche, being present at the engagement there in September, and made part of the force that occupied Little Rock during the fall and winter, being selected as one of the two infantry regiments for "its efficiency and discipline." Reënlistment of most of the men under the veteran order followed, and the old members, three companies, were furloughed home in Jan., 1864. On April 1 a detachment of the regiment participated in a sharp conflict at Fitzhugh's woods, repelling a cavalry charge by a counter charge with bayonets. The regiment took part in the inauguration of Isaac Murphy, first free-state governor of Arkansas, and then moved to Pine Bluff for the summer where it suffered much from malarial poison. Six companies were sent home on furlough in August, and in October the regiment quartered at Devall's Bluff for winter, performing picket and scouting duty. It moved to Batesville, May 13, 1865, and on June 1 headquarters were established at Jacksonport. Cos. D and G were left at Batesville, A and F were sent to Searcy, E and H to Augusta, and later C and I to Powhatan. On June 3 Confederate Gen. Jeff Thompson surrendered his command to Col. Mattson and the regiment was mustered out at Devall's Bluff Sept. 2, 1865. Gov. Isaac Murphy, the only man in the secession convention of Arkansas to vote "no," steadfast in his allegiance to the Union, and the state's first free soil governor, said of the men of the regiment: "They have proved ready for any undertaking and reliable in every emergency. Such men are an honor to the government. Their state may justly be proud of them."

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., John B. Sanborn, John E. Tourlellotte; Lieut.-Cols., Minor T. Thomas, James C. Edson; Majs., A. Edward Welch, Luther L. Baxter, Leverett R. Wellman. This regiment was organized during the summer and fall of 1861 at Fort Snelling. Maj. Welch was at the time a prisoner of war, having been a lieutenant in the 1st regiment and captured at Bull Run. In the spring of 1862 Capt. Baxter was commissioned major. The regiment was mustered in by companies, Co. A, Oct. 4, B Oct. 2, both being sent to Fort Ridgely for garrison duty. Co. C was mustered in Oct. 7 and sent to Fort Ripley. D on Oct. 10, E on Nov. 27, F, Oct. 11; Co. G, Nov 22, and all sent to Fort Abercrombie,

Co. H, Nov. 20, Cos. I and K Dec. 23. In March the five companies on garrison duty were ordered to Fort Snelling and the regiment left the state in April for Benton barracks, St. Louis. On May 2 it left there for Corinth and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, Army of the Mississippi. It went into intrenchments near Corinth and remained there until the evacuation of the city, when it encamped at Clear creek near Corinth until the forepart of August, with occasional scouting expeditions. It then moved to Jacinto, was in the battle of Iuka, moved again towards Corinth in October and in the battle at that place dislodged a large force of the enemy in the face of a terrible fire. It was in the general engagement on the following day and remained at Corinth until November building fortifications. It joined the movement toward Vicksburg and was on railroad guard duty at White's Junction during Jan., 1863. It was at Memphis during February; in the Yazoo Pass expedition in March; was present at the battles of Port Gibson, Forty Hills, Raymond and Jackson; was in the advance at Champion's hill, where it captured 118 prisoners, and on May 20 joined the investing line at Vicksburg. In an assault on the 22nd it took position in front of the enemy's works, where it remained unsupported until dark, Co. C, at Capt. Donaldson's order, bringing off a cannon left by some of the troops to prevent its capture by the enemy. This regiment was actively engaged until the surrender, marched into the city July 4, its brass band leading the troops, and became part of the army of occupation. From Sept. 12 to the last of the year it was engaged in scouting and on expeditions, and on Jan. 1, 1864, about three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted as veterans, but remained at Huntsville until March 5, when they took their furlough. Huntsville remained its camp until June 22 and it then started for Atlanta. It engaged in the battle of Allatoona, Oct. 5, where it lost 44 men, but captured the flags of the 35th and 39th Miss. It marched to Savannah, joined the campaign through the Carolinas, reached Columbia in February, was in reserve at Bentonville, marched through Richmond, and in the grand review at Washington it was at the head of the column of Sherman's army. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Rudolph von Borgersode, Lucius F. Hubbard; Lieut.-Col., William B. Gere; Majs., Francis Hall, John C. Becht, John P. Houston. This regiment was organized at Fort Snelling during the winter of 1861-62 and was mustered in by detachments, the first on Dec. 19, 1861. It was finally organized March 20, 1862, when Cos. B, C and D were detached for garrison duty at Forts Ridgely, Ripley and Abercrombie, respectively, under command of Lieut. N. K. Culver and Capts. Francis Hall and John Vander Horck. Capt. John S. Marsh joined his company (D) April 16. Lieut. Sheehan of Co. C, with a detachment of 50 men, was ordered to Fort Ridgely and proceeded from there on the 30th, with a reinforcement of 50 men from Co. B, to the Sioux agency on the Yellow Medicine river for the purpose of preserving order during payment of the annuity. He reached the agency July 2 and preserved order during a threatening period, at a time when 779 lodges of Indians were encamped there, nearly all of whom were entitled to annuities, and who were joined on the 24th by 1,200 Sioux on the war path after a band of Chippewas. The annuity was late in arriving and 800 warriors made a demonstration of unusual nature on Aug. 4, only the greatest coolness avoiding a conflict and the stripping of two howitzers, trained on the principal points, proved most salutary. The annuity goods were distributed on the 9th and 10th and the Indians agreed to wait for their money. The troops returned to Fort Ripley and on the 17th Lieut. Sheehan left with his detachment. News reached Fort Ridgely next morning of the massacre inaugurated at the Lower Sioux agency, when Capt. Marsh sent a mounted messenger to recall Sheehan's command

and started with an interpreter and 46 men for the scene of trouble, leaving 29 men at the fort under Lieut. Gere. Marsh's command was ambushed at the river about 2 miles from the agency, and a fierce engagement followed, 23 men being killed, 5 wounded, and Marsh drowned while attempting to cross the river. The others reached the fort in detachments. While this was going on the annuity, $71,000, reached the fort. Lieut. Gere on receipt of the news, despatched a messenger to the commander at Fort Snelling. The following morning Lieut. Sheehan reached Fort Ridgely, having made a forced march of 42 miles. Sheehan and his detachment rejoined Co. C at Fort Ripley the latter part of September and shortly after proceeded to Fort Snelling. Co. B, left Fort Ridgely for Fort Snelling Nov. 9, and the two companies joined their regiment near Oxford, Miss., Dec. 12, 1862. Co. D. reached Fort Abercrombie March 29 and Lieut. F. A. Carivean, with a detachment of 30 men, was ordered to Georgetown, 52 miles north. On Aug. 20 news was received of the Indian outbreak, and Carivean was ordered to return with his command. On Sept. 23 a relieving force of nearly 500 arrived and Co. D rejoined its regiment at Germantown, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863. While not actually engaged that part of Co. C, left at Fort Ripley under Capt. Hall, escaped destruction only by promptly withdrawing its howitzers and field guns from their exposed positions, mounting them at the fort and taking unusual precautions. The remaining seven companies left the state in May, 1862, reached Corinth on the 24th and were assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of the Mississippi. The regiment participated at Farmington, joined in pursuit of enemy, was in camp at Clear creek until August, and then moved to Tuscumbia, Ala., for railroad guard duty. Threatened by large numbers, the brigade joined the movement towards Corinth, the 5th Minn. acting as rear-guard and it participated in the battle of Iuka. On Oct. 3 it held the crossing at Tuscumbia creek near Corinth and was left at night in a dangerous position, but it succeeded in getting away. It closed a gap at Corinth the following day and after the enemy had forced his way into the city's streets the regiment drove him back and retook the captured batteries. Gen. Stanley, commanding the division, said this regiment saved the day at Corinth, and Gen. Rosecrans, in a letter written 27 years later, practically confirmed the statement. The regiment was conspicuous in several campaigns and expeditions through central Mississippi and western Tennessee until Feb. 1, 1863, then rejoined its command near Memphis, and took part in the advance on Vicksburg in the spring. It was deployed as skirmishers and was sharply engaged while approaching Jackson; was in the assault on Vicksburg May 22, but not in the line of heaviest firing; was sent up the Yazoo in June, being in sharp skirmishes at Satartia, Mechanicsburg and Richmond; was then assigned to guard duty on the river, until the fall of Vicksburg, when it joined in pursuit of Johnston's army. It was in camp at the Big Black river and participated in various expeditions during the fall; was in camp at La Grange from November until late in Jan., 1864, and was then ordered back to the Big Black. The members of the regiment reënlisted almost in a body Feb. 12, and became part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 16th corps. The regiment joined the Red River expedition in March; participated in the assault and capture of Fort De Russy; was in a reconnaissance to Henderson's hill; took part in the engagement at Campti, when the Confederates were routed; acted as the rear-guard for the supply train when Banks was defeated at Sabine cross-roads; formed part of the corps which met Taylor's pursuing columns at Pleasant Hill, and repulsed repeated assaults until Banks' broken lines could be reformed and the tables turned. It was part of the rear-guard in the retrograde movement, when Taylor beset the Federals at almost every step, and it was engaged daily until Alex-

andria was reached. The regiment was in the engagement at Mansura, and with its corps gave Taylor a sound drubbing at Bayou de Glaize. It reached Vicksburg on May 24 and was in a spirited engagement at Lake Chicot in June. The veterans were sent home on furlough in July and those who had not reënlisted were in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment returned to Holly Springs on Aug. 17 and was in an engagement near Abbeville on the 23d. It was in the Arkansas and Missouri campaign during the fall, and in the battle of Nashville in December its division captured two redoubts with their batteries, gunners and hundreds of prisoners. The following day it took part in the assault, in which it lost 106 of its number, but carried the position, though its colors were shot down four times. It was in winter quarters at Eastport, Miss., from Jan. 10 to Feb. 6, 1865; was in the siege of Mobile during the spring, and in the assault on Fort Blakely immediately preceding the surrender. It was at Demopolis, Ala., during the summer and was mustered out at Fort Snelling Sept. 6, 1865. Its total strength during service, including recruits was 1,163. Loss by death, 248, transfer, 28; resigned 26; discharged 434; captured 6; deserted and missing 51; mustered out 370.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., William Crooks, John T. Averill; Lieut.-Cols., John T. Averill, Hiram P. Grant; Majs., Robert N. McLaren, Hiram S. Bailey. This regiment was organized at Fort Snelling in the summer of 1862. Capt. A. D. Nelson was first selected as colonel of the regiment, but as he was a West Pointer and had been in the service 23 years, the conditions placing him under a civilian, Col. H. H. Sibley, was not to his taste and he resigned, William Crooks being appointed in his stead. The regiment was mustered in by companies. Four companies were ordered to Fort Ridgely on receipt of the news of the Indian uprising and Lieut.-Col. Averill took command. Col. Crooks went to St. Peter to complete the organization of the regiment. Such force as was ready, including several companies of the 6th regiment and such civilians as would join, was started for Fort Ridgely. Co. A was detached as a burial party, 2 volunteers from each of the other companies assisting, together with a detachment of citizen cavalry. The burial party went into camp at Birch Coolie and was attacked by 500 Indians about 4 o'clock next morning. The engagement was brisk until 10 o'clock, when the Indians ceased firing. The attack was renewed and on the following morning Col. Sibley and Col. McPhaill came to the rescue, using artillery with good effect in driving away the Indians. Twenty-three were killed, 45 wounded, and all the horses (87) had been killed. The regiment was in the battle at Wood Lake, part being in reserve to defend the rear of the camp. Cos. A and F took position on a ridge overlooking a ravine in which many Indians were concealed and assisted materially in driving the enemy from the field with heavy loss. Cos. A, B, F and G were mustered in Oct. 1, C, Oct. 3, D Sept. 29, E, Oct. 5, H, Nov. 20, I, Oct. 4, K, Oct. 10, all at Camp Release except H, which was mustered in at Fort Snelling. A force of Indians opposed to Little Crow having surrendered, Cos. D and F were detailed to guard them to Yellow Medicine and Co. G formed part of a detachment sent out to scour the country. Later Cos. A, B, G, H and K were stationed at Fort Snelling; C, F and I at Glencoe; D at Forest City and E at Kingston. In February A, G and K were sent to Glencoe: B to Forest City; C, D, F and I to Fort Snelling; E to Clearwater and H to Kingston. In April the regiment assembled at Camp Pope. In June it marched towards Devil's Lake, reached Camp Atchison July 18, where a temporary camp was established and Cos. C and G were left as guard, with the sick and feeble in their care. The remainder of the regiment was in the engagements at Big Hills, Dak., Stony Lake and at the Missouri river where the enemy's camp equipage was captured and destroyed. The regiment returned to Fort

Snelling Sept. 12, and was detached by companies for the winter of 1862-63 to various points. Cos. D, E, and H were designated to accompany an expedition to Fort Thompson, where the captured Indians were to be located and supplies furnished. They reached the fort Dec. 2 and the return trip was made on half rations in bitter cold weather, through deep snow, the detachment reaching headquarters about Jan. 1, 1864 Capt. Whitney in command, was court martialed on a charge of disobedience of orders, preferred by Gen. Sully, because he declined to go into camp at Fort Randall, en route, but the captain was acquitted, being under Gen. Sibley's command at the time. After long and persistent efforts the regiment was ordered South. It left the state on June 14, 1863, and went to Helena, Ark., after having been assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd army corps. The reason for the change is not known, but it was a bitter disappointment to be compelled to take up garrison duty after endeavoring for two years to get to the front. The results of forcing a regiment from the extreme north to such a disease-producing climate and keeping it there inactive was seen too late. The regiment landed June 23, 940 strong, and on July 31, 17 officers and 445 men were on the sick list; a month later 14 officers and 487 men were sick; by the last of September 16 officers and 638 men reported sick; and during these three months 54 died of disease. So the record continued, the regiment diminishing in numbers as the ill were ordered north. At one time, for two weeks, but 26 men reported for duty, many being ill but not in hospital. Six hundred were sent north to hospitals and in October the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it performed provost guard duty from Nov. 11, 1864, to Jan. 29, 1865. It then was sent to New Orleans and in March to Chalmette, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 16th army corps. It landed at Dauphin island on the 8th, was in sharp skirmishing about Fort Blakely, and with its corps captured the fort on the 9th, receiving high commendations for its conduct. It then moved to Montgomery, Ala., where it remained until July, and was mustered out at Fort Snelling Aug. 19. 1865.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Stephen Miller, William R. Marshall; Lieut.-Col., George Bradley; Maj., William H. Burt. This regiment was organized in Aug., 1862, was mustered in by companies and sent in detachments on Indian campaigns the latter part of August and early part of September. Cos. A, B, F and G started for Fort Ridgely, Capt. Cutter in command, and reached there Sept. 2. The same evening they joined the relieving force for Birch Coolie, reaching Col. McPhaill 2 miles from the coolie at midnight and the besieged party soon after daylight; cared for the wounded and buried the dead, and then returned to the fort, where Co. H soon joined them. They took part in the expedition which left the fort on the 18th; were in the engagement at Wood Lake; and were at Camp Release from Sept. 28 to Oct. 24. They then moved to Camp Sibley, where Co. A joined them, having been detached for the burial of the dead about Yellow Medicine. They next moved for Camp Lincoln near Mankato, being joined by Co. K at that point. Co. A went to Fairmont, Co. B, to Tivoli, near the Winnebago agency, and Co. E was stationed at Madelia. The rest of the regiment remained as guard over the prisoners during the winter, being present at the execution of the 38 who had been found guilty of massacring whites, and moved to Camp Pope on Redwood river in May. It joined the movement towards Dakota in June. Co. D joined the regiment at Fort Abercrombie July 9 and C and I were detailed to occupy Camp Atchison. The regiment was engaged at Big Mound and in several skirmishes during the following week. It started on its return trip Aug. 1 and reached Fort Snelling Sept. 9. It left the state Oct. 8 for St. Louis for guard duty and from there details were made from time to time. It was sent to Paducah, Ky.,

April 20, 1864, moved to Memphis in June, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 16th corps. It was in the campaign through Mississippi and in the action at Tupelo, losing 10 killed and 52 wounded. It participated in the Oxford raid, the pursuit of Price through Arkansas and Missouri until late in the fall and reached Nashville Nov. 30. It was in the battle of Nashville, where it assisted in capturing several redoubts. In the pursuit of Hood's army it reached Clifton, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1865, moved from there to Eastport, Miss., to New Orleans in February, in March to Dauphin island, and participated in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was then sent to Montgomery, thence to Selma, where it remained until ordered home, and was mustered out Aug. 16, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 918; gain by recruits 217; total 1,135. Loss by death, 147; discharge, 314; transfer, 45; desertion, 26, mustered out 603.

Eighth Infantry.—Col., Minor T. Thomas; Lieut.-Col., Henry C. Rogers; Majs., George A. Camp, Edwin A. Folsom. This regiment was organized in the summer and fall of 1862 and was mustered in by companies. It was sent to the vicinity of the Indian raids, with headquarters at Fort Ripley. Co. A was sent to Anoka and Princeton and E to Monticello, both being on duty at the Chippewa agency in December. Headquarters were established at St. Cloud in the spring of 1863, but a small garrison was left at Fort Ripley, under Lieut.-Col. Rogers and Co. F was detached to Princeton and Sunrise, the remainder of the regiment moving to the Sioux frontier. Co. A was stationed at Kingston and Manannah, E at Paynesville, B at Sauk Center, D at Pomme de Terre, K at Alexandria, C, G and H at Fort Abercrombie under Maj. Camp, and they were detailed in small squads for patrolling the frontier. They were in many slight skirmishes with the Indians, losing a number of men at Pomme de Terre, Kandiyohi Lake, Paynesville and other points. As mounted infantry the regiment joined Sully's expedition against the Sioux in May, 1864, the several companies coming together at Paynesville for the first time. The Indians had been driven west of the Missouri the previous summer and the expedition started June 5, joined Gen. Sully's command about July 1, crossed the river July 9, was in the battle of Killdeer mountain, where the Indians were defeated and driven into the mountains. Cos. E, F, H and I followed them through the ravines and drove them from the hills. They then returned to the supply train on Heart river and moved at once on the Bad Lands, which were reached Aug. 5. On the 8th they were attacked just at the edge of the plain by 5,000 Indians, who were driven for 12 miles, with a loss in killed and wounded of nearly 1,000, the troops losing about 100, only 9 of whom were killed. This battle was called "Waps-Chon-choka" by the Indians. The troops reached the Yellowstone on the 12th and Fort Union on the 18th, turned towards home in September, when 20 men from each company were detailed to go to the relief of Capt. Fisk, who with a party of emigrants, was surrounded by Indians. This was accomplished quickly, the regiment reached Fort Snelling Oct. 15, and left the state Oct. 26 for Murfreesboro, Tenn., where it was joined by those who had been left in Dakota. It assisted in driving the enemy away from the blockhouse at Overall's creek, and in a reconnaissance a few days later was given the front, its reputation as an "Indian" regiment having preceded it. It participated in the charge on the Wilkinson pike that routed the enemy, but lost 90 in killed and wounded in 30 minutes. It was ordered to Columbia and assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 23d corps, and followed Hood to the Tennessee river. It was then ordered to North Carolina and reached New Berne early in March, 1865. It participated in the battle of Kinston, where Bragg's force was repeatedly repulsed, occupied Goldsboro, March 22, joining Sherman's forces at that point. It then did

provost guard duty at Raleigh until May 12, when it moved to Charlotte, from which point it was ordered home and was mustered out July 11, 1865.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Alexander Wilkin, Josiah F. Marsh; Lieut.-Cols., Josiah F. Marsh, William Markham; Majs., William Markham, Horace Strait. This regiment was organized during Aug. and Sept., 1862. Co. A, mustered in Oct. 2; was attached to 6th regiment; participated in its movements during the fall; was sent to Fort Ridgely for the winter; it joined the expedition to the Missouri in the spring, and returned to Fort Snelling in the fall of 1863. Co. B was ordered to Glencoe, was attacked by a large war party of Indians near Acton and fought with them until Hutchinson was reached that night. It aided in the defense of Hutchinson the following day, when 300 Indians attacked, and remained there until spring. It was mustered in Nov. 10 and was sent to St. Peter the following spring, a detachment being sent to Henderson. In June it was ordered to Hanska lake and a detachment was sent to Cottonwood river. Co. C was ordered to New Ulm, joined Sibley's command against the Indians, participated in the battle of Wood Lake, and then marched to Camp Release. It was mustered in Oct. 5 and attached to 7th regiment, serving with it through the fall campaign. It wintered at Fort Ridgely and performed garrison duty during the summer of 1863. Co. D was sent to St. Peter in August and was mustered in Sept. 23. It was on garrison duty during the fall and winter and was present as guard at the execution of the 38 Indians at Mankato on Dec. 26. It served on frontier garrison duty at Judson ferry, Fairmont, and Chanyaska lake, during the summer of 1863. Co. E was sent to Mankato about Aug. 22, thence to Lake Crystal and New Ulm. A detachment was sent out 25 miles to rescue 2 women and succeeded in the attempt, but had 1 man killed. The company was mustered in Nov. 14, wintered at Judson and was present at the Mankato execution as guard. It was on frontier post duty during the summer of 1863. Co. F was sent to Glencoe about Aug. 25 and was mustered in Sept. 24. In November it moved to Fort Ridgely and remained there until the following fall. Co. G, having a goodly number of Chippewa Indians and half-breeds was sent to Fort Abercrombie about Sept. 3. It found the fort besieged by Sioux Indians and joined in the attack which routed them. It was mustered in Oct. 30 and engaged in guard and outpost duty during the spring and summer of 1863, the Indians of the company proving valuable as scouts. It gained a reputation later as skirmishers and flankers, unequalled by any other company. Co. H was sent to Glencoe about Aug. 25 and was ordered to Lake Addie as frontier guard, being there divided into four squads. It was ordered to Hutchinson and arrived Sept. 4 to find the town surrounded by Indians. It charged and drove them across the prairie, then wintered at Glencoe, and was present as part of the guard at the Mankato execution in December. It was attached to the 10th regiment in the spring and joined the Missouri expedition. Co. I to the number of 40 was ordered to Glencoe about Aug. 20, and with Co. A of the 6th regiment moved to St. Peter and thence to Fort Ridgely, where it was joined by the remainder of the company early in October. It was mustered in Oct. 12 and remained at Fort Ridgely until spring, was then sent to Fort Pope for a month, returned to Fort Ridgely and in midsummer proceeded to St. Paul, where it did provost duty. Co. K was mustered in late in August and was on garrison duty at Fort Snelling until Nov. 3. It was then ordered to join Sibley's command near South Bend, where it wintered, assisted in guarding Indian prisoners, and was on duty at Mankato at the execution. It occupied a stockade 20 miles from Madelia during the spring and summer of 1863. On Oct. 8, 1863, eight companies left the state for St. Louis, and were sent to Jefferson City. Cos. C and K were ordered to La Mine bridge.

G and H, which had been left at Fort Abercrombie, Minn., were ordered to Fort Snelling. They left the state about Nov. 12 and were assigned to duty in St. Louis. Cos. A, B, E and I were sent to Rolla, Mo., and on Feb. 11, 1864, headquarters were moved to Warrensburg, Cos. D and F moving there and picking up C and K at La Mine bridge. March 9 headquarters were moved to Kansas City, Co. F being left at Independence. D moved to Kansas City, E to Waynesville, H to Rolla, G to Franklin. Headquarters were again moved April 14 to Rolla, the regiment was scattered for a distance of 250 miles along the Pacific road and along a branch road for 110 miles, on guard and garrison duty for several months. On Nov. 12, 1863, 41 men belonging to Cos. C and K held up a train and rescued the family of a colored man, which was being sent to Kentucky to be sold. For this, at the instigation of a Missouri officer, they were sent to the guard-house at Jefferson City, but after two months the United States senate was informed of the facts and adopted a resolution demanding of the secretary of war the reason for their detention, whereupon that official ordered their release. The regiment came together for the first time at St. Louis May 26, 1864, and left on the 31st with Sturgis' expedition for the campaign of Mississippi. At the battle of Guntown it charged and routed a body of the enemy. It covered the retirement in good order for 23 miles, when it became separated from the main column and succeeded in reaching Collierville, where it met a train with reinforcements. In this affair the regiment's loss was 286 in killed, wounded and missing, 233 being captured, and of the number 119 died in southern prisons. The adjutant-general of the state, in his report of the affair, says: "That this disastrous undertaking did not result in the entire loss of the whole force, is mainly due to the gallantry of the officers and men of this (9th) regiment." It returned to Memphis, was attached to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps, and was sent to Mississippi in June. It participated in the battle of Tupelo and in the Oxford raid; joined the Missouri campaign in September and October, and was in the battle of Nashville in December, where it was in a series of charges in which many prisoners were taken, Co. K especially performing excellent work on the skirmish line. In a charge the following day the colors of the 9th were the first planted on the enemy's works, the regiment capturing 2 battleflags and 550 prisoners, to which it added 150 more during the day. It joined in the pursuit of Hood and went into quarters at Eastport, Jan. 9, 1865. It was in the campaign of Mobile and siege of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort; was then ordered to Montgomery, Ala.; thence to Selma, and on May 19, to Marion. It was mustered out at Fort Snelling, Aug. 24, 1865. Its original strength was 919; it gained by recruits 157; total 1,076. Loss by death 263.

Tenth Infantry.—Col., James H. Baker; Lieut.-Col., Samuel P. Jennison; Majs., Michael Cook, Edwin C. Sanders. This regiment was organized in the summer of 1862 and mustered in by companies at different dates. A squad of Co. I, 18 men, under Lieut. Merrill, voluntarily assisted in the defense of New Ulm. Another squad of 45 on the way to Fort Snelling, faced about and marched to Fort Ridgely under Lieut. Gorman, taking part in the defense of that fort and in the battle of Wood Lake. Part of Co. G under Capt. Sanders also assisted in the defense of New Ulm. Co. C was mounted, sent to Yellow Medicine agency and employed as guard over prisoners, taking all the Indians to the lower agency, after which it was sent to Fort Ridgely for the winter. Co. F was also mounted, employed in scouting and burial of the dead, and was sent to the Winnebago agency for the winter. Cos. B and F were assigned to the Winnebago reservation. Headquarters were established at Le Sueur, with Co. G and part of Co. I in garrison. Co. A was located at Garden City, D and E at Henderson, H at Seven lakes and Vernon Center, K at Norwegian

lake, and I was not yet mustered in. Cos. A, B, F, G and H were at the Mankato execution on Dec. 26. In June, 1863, the regiment moved to Camp Pope and left there with the expedition to the Missouri river. Cos. A, F, C and K were in the engagement at Big Mound; the regiment bore the brunt of the attack at Dead Buffalo lake, when fully 4,000 Indians assaulted the troops, flanking the regiment on both sides before the other regiments were in position. On the return of the expedition it was ordered to Fort Snelling and furloughed. It left the state Oct. 7, for St. Louis, where it did provost and garrison duty. Col. Baker was appointed commanding officer of the post at St. Louis and finally appointed provost marshal-general, Department of the Missouri, which he held until the war closed. On April 22, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., Cos. E and D being detached for duty at Island No. 10. In June the regiment was ordered to Memphis and assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps. It participated in several expeditions and at the battle of Tupelo was in reserve. It joined in the pursuit of Forrest, was in the raid after Price, went into camp at Nashville Nov. 30, was in the battle at that place in December, when it participated in the charge upon the principal point, and forced the enemy out at the point of the bayonet. The regiment lost nearly 70 men in two days. Of the charge Gen. Thomas said, it was the handsomest feat of arms he ever saw. The regiment went into winter quarters at Eastport, and was later sent to take part in the siege of Mobile. After the fall of that city it was sent to Montgomery, Ala., and in May was ordered to Meridian, Miss. It was mustered out at Fort Snelling, Aug. 18, 1865.

Eleventh Infantry.—Col., James Gilfillan; Lieut.-Col., John Ball; Maj., Martin Maginnis. This regiment was organized during Aug. and Sept. 1864, and was mustered in by companies at various dates. It left the state Sept. 20, was detained in Chicago a week, and reported at Nashville, where it was detailed by companies to guard the railroad against guerrillas. Headquarters were established at Gallatin, with Cos. E, G and I as guard at that point, A was located at Buck lodge, B at Edgefield Junction, C at Richland, D at Sandersville and Alexander's bridge, F and K at the tunnel, and H at Mitchellville. The regiment passed the time of its service in that region in the somewhat wearisome work imposed by guard, picket and patrol duty, and the life was spiced by an occasional chase after guerrillas. A herd of 1,500 cattle, captured by a band of mounted guerrillas, was recaptured and 2 men were killed by the guerrillas March 12, 1865, near Gallatin. In the early summer the guerrillas surrendered to Lieut. Hall, post provost marshal, and on June 26, the regiment started for home. It was mustered out July 11, 1865.

First Company Sharpshooters.—Capts., Francis Peteler, Benedict Hippler, Dudley P. Chase, Abraham Wright, James E. Doughty, Owen Evans; First Lieuts., Benedict Hippler, Dudley P. Chase, James E. Doughty, Abraham Wright, Owen Evans, John T. Walker; Second Lieuts., Dudley P. Chase, Owen Evans, James Doughty. This company was organized in the summer of 1861 and was mustered in Oct. 5. It left the state the next day and reported to Col. Berdan at Washington, being made Co. A of the 2nd U. S. sharpshooters. The organization of the regiment was completed Feb. 10, 1862, Capt. Peteler of Co. A became lieutenant-colonel, Lieut. Hippler succeeded him as captain. The regiment was assigned to Auger's brigade, King's division, McDowell's corps. The history of Co. A is closely identified with that of the regiment and must be treated so in a general way, with special notations in reference to the company. The regiment moved to Fredericksburg in May and in a railroad collision near White Plains, several members of Co. A were among the injured. Cos. A and C made a reconnaissance toward Orange Court House in July and broke a charge by their promptness in action.

The company participated in skirmishes near Rappahannock Station and Warrenton springs and at the second battle of Bull Run, in which 6 men of the company were captured. It was at the battle of South mountain, and at the battle of Antietam Capt. Chase and 10 men of Co. A were wounded. It fought at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and in the battle of Gettysburg, where it aided in saving Little Round top and in breaking Pickett's charge, and was ordered to the skirmish line in the advance on Culpeper Court House. Nearly all of Co. A reënlisted in December. It was engaged almost day and night during the first half of May, 1864, in skirmish and picket duty from Brandy Station toward Petersburg. It was in action at Spottsylvania Court House, the Po river, the North Anna, near Hanover Court House, Wilcox landing, and before Petersburg. When the regiment disbanded in Feb., 1865, Co. A was transferred to the 1st Minn. battalion, with which it was mustered out. The original strength of company was 96; gain by recruits 12; total 108. Loss by death 13, discharge 36, mustered out 59.

Second Company Sharpshooters.—Capts., William F. Russell, Emil A. Burger, Mahlon Black; First Lieuts., John A. W. Jones, Emil A. Burger, Mahlon Black, Louis Fitzsimmons; Second Lieuts., John A. W. Jones, Mahlon Black, Daniel H. Priest. This company was organized at St. Paul from Nov. 23, 1861, to March 17, 1862, and was mustered in March 20. It left the state April 21 for Washington and was sent to Yorktown, reporting to Col. Berdan May 7. It was temporarily attached to 1st U. S. sharpshooters as Co. L and moved to West Point with that regiment May 8. It participated in two engagements at Hanover Court House, after which the company—always known as "2nd company of Minnesota sharpshooters"—was assigned to duty with the 1st Minn. infantry. It joined the regiment on the field at Fair Oaks June 2. The previous day in independent action it drove a body of the enemy's sharpshooters out of a piece of woods. It remained with the regiment through the war, being engaged before Richmond in the Seven Days' battles. In the battle of Antietam it lost 20 men wounded within 10 minutes, and at Gettysburg it supported Battery I, 1st U. S. artillery, and was under heavy fire. It was on provost duty in September, October and November at division headquarters. The regiment was sent home in Feb., 1864, to be mustered out, but Co. L, as the sharpshooters were designated, was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and numerous skirmishes during May and June, and in several actions about Petersburg. It was mustered out March 19, 1865. Its original strength was 101. Loss by death 11; missing 4; transfer 20; desertion 6; discharge 42; promoted 5; enlisted in regular army 6; discharged on expiration of term 7.

First Cavalry.—Col., Samuel McPhaill; Lieut.-Col., William Pfaender; Majs., John H. Parker, Solomon S. Buell, Orrin T. Hayes. This regiment was made up of twelve companies, organized in the fall of 1862 and was composed largely of men who had lost their wives, children or relatives in the Sioux massacre the previous August and September. The first battalion of three companies was sent out as soon as organized for guard and patrol duty. In the spring of 1863 nine companies under Col. McPhaill assembled at Camp Pope for the campaign of the Missouri, the other three companies remaining for patrol duty. The regiment was in the battle of Big Mound, where the 1st battalion led the attack. It fought its way up the steep hill, put the Indians to flight and followed them for 15 miles. The regiment was in the battle of Dead Buffalo lake, and was at Stony lake, when the Indians attacked in great force. It reached the Missouri July 29, and returned to Fort Abercrombie. Col. McPhaill, with several companies of cavalry, was sent to Fort Ridgely, which place he reached Sept. 1. The 1st battalion was sent to Fort Ripley and the vari-

ous companies of the 1st cavalry were mustered out during the fall and winter of 1863-64.

Second Cavalry.—Col., Robert N. McLaren; Lieut.-Col. William Pfaender; Majs., Ebenezer A. Rice, John M. Thompson, Robert H. Rose. This regiment was organized during the fall and winter of 1863 and was mustered in during Jan., 1864. It was engaged in garrison duty, with occasional expeditions in pursuit of wandering bands of Indians until late in May, when it left Fort Snelling for the campaign against the savages. The 8th Minn. infantry, eight companies of the 2nd cavalry, Brackett's cavalry battalion and Jones' infantry, formed the 2nd brigade of Sully's division, under command of Col. Minor T. Thomas these troops left Fort Ridgely June 5, 1864, and effected a junction with the 1st brigade at Fort Sully on the Missouri July 1. The Indians were driven from their camp on Cannon Ball river and followed to the Little Heart river. The regiment participated and did effective work in the battle of Tahkahokuty mountain, where 5,000 Indians were strongly posted in the hills and ravines. Two men of Co. D were killed the following night, while on picket, Co. D and part of Co. A being detailed for that duty. It was in the two days' engagement in early August, known as the battle of the Little Missouri, reached the Yellowstone on Aug. 13. On the return trip it had several slight encounters with the enemy. A detachment accompanied the expedition for the relief of Capt. Fisk and a party of 50 cavalrymen, who were escorting an emigrant train west. The regiment reached Fort Ridgely Oct. 8 and the several companies were on garrison and patrol duty at Forts Wadsworth, Abercrombie, Ripley and Ridgely, and smaller posts. They were mustered out as fast as regulars could take their places in the fall of 1865, except Co. A, which was mustered out April 2, and L mustered out May 4, 1866.

Brackett's Cavalry Battalion.—This battalion was organized in the fall of 1861. It consisted originally of three companies, captained by Henning Von Minden, D. M. West and Alfred B. Brackett, and was known as the "Minnesota Light Cavalry." It was ordered to St. Louis, reached there Dec. 28, 1861, and was assigned to a regiment known as the "Curtis' Horse," named for Maj.-Gen. Curtis, in command of that department. The regiment was comprised of four companies from Iowa, three from Minnesota, three from Nebraska and two from Missouri, Col. W. W. Lowe commanding. The government afterwards changed the name to the 5th Ia. cavalry, Capt. Brackett being made major, and it was ordered to Fort Henry Feb. 8, 1862. It participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, performing cavalry duty as wagon guard, patrolling, etc. It was constantly in the saddle during the year; furnished the bridges, roads and lines necessary for the successful issue of the battle of Shiloh; was in the siege of Corinth; pursued the enemy for nearly 90 miles; hoisted the Stars and Stripes at Humboldt, and fought at Lockridge mills, where Capt. Von Minden and 28 of his company were taken prisoners and paroled. Being ordered on duty, these men refused until released from parole, and they were discharged in disgrace and turned out of camp because they kept their written word. This expulsion is resented by the survivors of the company to this day. The regiment was in action at Fort Donelson in August, in the Clarksville fight in September, again at Fort Donelson Feb. 5, 1863, and in the Tullahoma campaign was engaged in several severe skirmishes. It completely routed the 6th Tex. cavalry in a saber charge at Wartrace in October and charged and routed two of Forrest's regiments at the Tennessee river. The Minnesota companies reënlisted and while on furlough organized Brackett's battalion, which was detached from the regiment and assigned to frontier duty in the northwest. Subsequently it was strengthened by the addition of Capt. A. Barton and 86 men as a fourth company. The battalion was placed in the command

of Gen. Sully and joined the campaign up the Missouri in 1864. In the fight at Tahkahokuty mountain it charged the Indians and drove them, foot-by-foot across a ravine, up the hill, over the crest and down the slope, scattering them far and wide. It was congratulated for gallantry and coolness. The battalion went into Fort Ridgely for the winter and was on patrol duty during 1865, covering over 200 miles of frontier line. It was mustered out in May, 1866.

Hatch's Cavalry Battalion.—Maj., E. A. C. Hatch. This battalion was organized during Aug. and Sept., 1863, and left for Pembina Oct. 5, for Indian duty, accompanied by one section of the 3d Minn. light battery. It acted as escort for a transportation train from St. Cloud, and from Pomme de Terre Oct. 24 the major portion of the troops were sent to Fort Abercrombie to obtain additional ordnance, the rest of the command under Lieut. Charles Mix, continuing with the train, a junction to be effected at Georgetown. A sudden thaw compelled the train to rest days and travel nights and the road was lost, the command being thus several days late in reaching Georgetown. Animals and men suffered greatly, owing to the failure of contractors to deliver hay and grain as agreed, and only by most determined work did the expedition continue. Two hundred and fifty horses, mules and oxen died between Georgetown and Pembina, and as much of the stores as could be spared were left at Georgetown. In December a small detachment surprised and captured a party of Indians and soon afterward some 200 of Little Crow's band surrendered. Others came in until Maj. Hatch had nearly 400, and early in Jan., 1864, the Sioux chiefs, Little Six and Medicine Bottle, were captured, sent to Fort Snelling and after trial were hung for their crimes in the massacre of 1862, Little Six confessing to having personally killed 50 people. In February the battalion was joined by Maj. Joseph R. Brown, with over 40 friendly Indians. Maj. Brown left for Fort Snelling with the prisoners and on April 10, Lieut. Mix and party left for Fort Abercrombie. On May 5, the entire command moved for Fort Abercrombie. Co. C was detailed to Alexandria and Pomme de Terre and Co. D to patrol duty from Fort Abercrombie to Pembina. Maj. Hatch resigned in June because of ill health, being succeeded by Lieut.-Col. C. Powell Adams, and Cos. E and F were mustered in during Aug. and Sept., 1864. Post and patrol duty was the order until 1866, when the regiment was mustered out by companies during April, May and June.

First Heavy Artillery.—Col., William Colville; Lieut.-Col., Luther L. Baxter; Majs., Orlando Eddy, C. P. Haffelfinger, David Misner. This regiment was organized in the summer of 1864, mustered in by companies and ordered to Chattanooga in the winter of 1864-65. It was composed of twelve companies, each containing 140 men, besides the officers. It was placed in charge of the heavy guns and forts at Chattanooga, a responsible position, as it was thought Hood would endeavor the retake the city. It remained there until the war closed and was mustered out by companies in June and Sept., 1865.

First Light Battery.—Capts., Emil Munch, William Z. Clayton; First Lieuts., William Pfaender, William Z. Clayton, Ferdinand E. Peebles, William Koethe, Henry S. Hurter. This battery was organized at Fort Snelling and was mustered in Nov. 21, 1861. It was ordered to St. Louis, where it first occupied Benton barracks, and was then transferred to the arsenal, receiving its armament there. It was sent to Pittsburg landing in February, and in the battle of Shiloh engaged in a stern contest, firing the first guns in the famous "Hornets' Nest" against which the enemy hurled his forces repeatedly. It was engaged in the siege and battle of Corinth, and in the siege of Vicksburg a section of the battery was the first to open fire, which continued until the surrender. It remained in camp near Vicksburg until ordered up the river in the spring of 1864 to

Cairo, Ill., thence to Clifton, Tenn., and on to Alabama. It joined Sherman at Big Shanty, Ga., on June 9; was in the battles of Atlanta and Ezra Church; joined in the march to the sea, 2 guns and the sick men being left in Atlanta. It reached Savannah Dec. 10, embarked for Beaufort, S. C., on Jan. 13, 1865, and then continued with the army through the Carolinas. It silenced a Confederate battery at Cheraw so effectually that Gen. Blair presented it with one of the English Blakely guns, taken from the captured battery. It participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out at St. Paul July 1, 1865.

Second Light Battery.—Capt., William A. Hotchkiss; First Lieuts., Gustave Rosenk, Albert Woodbury, Richard L. Dawley, Henry W. Harder, Alexander Kinkead, George W. Tilton (real name Gaylord); Second-Lieuts., Jackson Taylor, Richard L. Dawley, Henry W. Harder, Alexander Kinkead, Charles N. Earl, Lyman W. Ayer. This battery was organized during the winter of 1861-62, and was mustered in March 21, 1862. It left the state April 21 for Benton barracks, St. Louis, and on May 21 left to join the army in the investment of Corinth. It was in several campaigns during the summer and was ordered to Nashville in August to join Buell's army. It participated in the campaign against Bragg in Kentucky and Tennessee and was in the battle of Perryville, where it received great praise for its work. In the battle of Stone's river it won new laurels, and in an artillery duel near Murfreesboro in March it silenced the enemy's guns. It participated in the Tullahoma campaign and was in a charge at Winchester. In the battle of Chickamauga, "three successive times it prevented the enemy from forming," was engaged at Missionary ridge, and did very effective work in the pursuit of the enemy. It was stationed at Rossville, Ga., from Dec. 26, 1863, to March 21, 1864, one section being engaged at Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost in February. The battery reënlisted in March, was furloughed in April, and on return in June was mounted as cavalry and engaged in general duty until October, when it was sent to Fort Irwin, Chattanooga. On Dec. 1, Capt. Hotchkiss organized a brigade of light batteries, which participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and then was at Chattanooga until March 30, 1865. The battery garrisoned a fort at Philadelphia, Tenn., until the last of July and was mustered out at Fort Snelling Aug. 16, 1865.

Third Light Battery.—Capt., John Jones; First-Lieuts., John C. Whipple, Horace H. Western; Second-Lieuts., Don A. Daniels, G. Merrill Dwelle. This battery was organized in Feb. and March, 1863, was ordered to Camp Pope in June, and participated in an Indian expedition under Sibley. The Indians having treacherously shot Dr. Wiser in the back July 23, while ostensibly talking over matters, the 4th section of the battery joined the pursuit, cleared the Indian camp with shells, and continued to shell them in a running fight of 15 miles. The 1st section joined in the fight of the 26th and on the 28th drove the Indians across the Missouri. On the return, when Sauk Center was reached, the 4th section under Lieut. Dwelle was ordered to return to Fort Abercrombie with Gov. Ramsey, who was on the way to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians at Red Lake river crossing. The 1st section wintered at Fort Snelling, the 2nd at Pembina, the 3d at Fort Ridgely, and the 4th at Fort Ripley. All but the 2nd section joined Sully's expedition to the Yellowstone in 1864, and were at Tahkahokuty mountain, the 1st section being in advance, the 3d on the rear and left flank, and the 4th on the right flank. The 4th section dislodged a large body of Indians in ambush, killed 40 or more, and the 1st section drove them from the front. Continuous skirmishes were had with the Indians, while crossing the Bad Lands, and on the return the veterans were distributed among the garrisons on the frontier. In May, 1865, the 4th section accompanied an expedition to Wood

Lake and in June the 1st, 2nd and 4th sections joined the expedition to Devil's Lake, Dak. On Oct. 1, the battery was ordered into winter quarters—the 1st section to Fort Abercrombie, the others at Fort Wadsworth. It was then ordered to Fort Snelling and was mustered out Feb. 27, 1866.

Citizen Soldiery.—In addition to the troops mustered into the U. S. service a number of independent companies were organized for the suppression of the Indian outbreak. The following list of these companies is taken from the adjutant-general's reports.

St. Peter Frontier Guards, Capt., Charles E. Flandrau; Mankato Volunteers, Capt. William Bierbauer; Brown County militia (three companies), Capts. Charles Roos, Ignatz Renartz and Louis Buggert; Co. A, Fort Abercrombie, Capt. T. D. Smith; Northern Rangers, Capt. Ambrose Freeman; Winnebago City Guards, Capt. H. W. Holley; Nicollet County Guards, Capt. A. M. Bean; Fillmore County Volunteers, Capt. C. L. Post; Co. A, Fillmore County Militia, Capt. N. P. Colburn; Le Sueur Tigers (two companies), Capts. William Dellaughter and E. C. Saunders; St. Paul Cullen Guards, Capt. William J. Cullen; Capt. Richard Strout's company; Sibley Guards, Capt. George Whitcomb; Lafayette company, Capt. Sidel Depolder; Goodhue County Rangers, Capt. D. L. Davis; Frontier Avengers, Capt. E. St. J. Cox; Renville Rangers, Capt. James Gorman; Eureka Squad, Capt. Joseph F. Bean; Winona Rangers, Capt. C. F. Buck; Malmros Guards, Capt. F. A. Olds; Wabasha County Rangers, Capt. William Rummell; Carver County Rangers, Capt. Charles Rees; Capt. J. R. Serrett's mounted company from Lake City; the companies of Capts. John Belm, Joseph Anderson, David D. Lloyd, Calvin Potter (mounted), Charles Wagner, and Hendrick's battery of light artillery, Capt. Mark Hendrick. A company known as "Dole's Squad" was commanded by Hon. William P. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs, who was at that time in the state to negotiate a treaty.

JAMES BAIRD WEAVER

Brig.-Gen. James B. Weaver, to whom the manuscript pertaining to "Military Affairs in Iowa" was referred for revision and correction, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, the son of Abram and Susan (Imley) Weaver, natives respectively of Hamilton county, Ohio, and the state of New Jersey. The grandfather and great-grandfather of Gen. Weaver, on the paternal side, served in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, the grandfather serving part of the time on a privateer. Gen. Weaver received his preliminary education in the common schools of what was then a frontier country, his father having removed with his family to Michigan and from there to Iowa in 1843, locating in Davis county, where he became quite prominent and served as clerk of the district court for a period of eight years. Later he removed to the state of Kansas and served fourteen years as clerk of the district court of Atchison county, dying there at the advanced age of eighty-three years. After receiving a common school education the son took up the study of law, and after reading a short time entered the Cincinnati law school, where he graduated in 1855, after which he began the practice of his profession at Bloomfield, Ia., where he was also the editor of a weekly paper for a few years before the Civil war. On April 15, 1861, one day in advance of the call upon the governor for troops, he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 2nd Ia. infantry, the first three-years' regiment to take the field from Iowa. It was mustered in May 27-28, Mr. Weaver being commissioned first lieutenant of his company, and the command left the state June 13 for St. Joseph, Mo., where it remained on railroad guard duty and aided in maintaining order until the latter part of July. Then moving to Bird's Point it remained there engaged in similar service until the latter part of October, when it moved to St. Louis and spent a portion of the winter there, engaged in the duty of guarding prisoners and recuperating. At Fort Donelson it conducted itself splendidly as a part of Lauman's brigade which stormed the enemy's works on the left, the regiment leading the column, planting its flag within the outer works, pouring a murderous fire into the opposing lines and compelling the enemy to seek the shelter of the inner works. It participated at the battle of Shiloh, its brigade repulsing several assaults, and it

also took part in the siege of Corinth and in the pursuit of Beauregard's forces. On the morning of the first day's engagement at Corinth, Miss., Lieut. Weaver was commissioned major of his regiment and at the close of the second day was promoted to colonel, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel both having been killed in the battle. Col. Weaver moved with his regiment to La Grange, Tenn., and later went into winter quarters at Pulaski, but on Dec. 9 marched to Tuscumbia, Ala., in pursuit of raiders, returning on the 23d. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Pulaski, where Col. Weaver was post commander during the winter of 1863-64. On April 29, 1864, he joined Sherman's army in the movement toward Atlanta; participated in the battles of Resaca, Rome cross-roads, and numerous minor engagements, and upon May 27, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably mustered out of the service. On March 13, 1865, in recognition of his gallant and meritorious services in the field, President Lincoln conferred upon him the brevet title of brigadier-general of volunteers. Returning to his home in Iowa, Gen. Weaver resumed the practice of law, and in 1865 was one of the prominent candidates for the nomination for lieutenant-governor in the Republican state convention, receiving the second highest vote. In 1866 he was elected district attorney in the 2nd judicial district and served for four years. In 1867 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the 1st district of Iowa by President Johnson and served in that position for six years. In 1875 he was a candidate for governor before the Republican state convention, and on the morning of the convention it was generally conceded that he would be nominated. He was an active and outspoken advocate of prohibition and the rigid enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, and this aroused the bitter opposition of the license men. They saw that he was about to be nominated and secretly organized a movement to bring out the name of Samuel J. Kirkwood, the "old war governor," as the only way to defeat Gen. Weaver. The ex-governor was not present, and when communicated with declined to become a candidate; but the license men presented his name in a dramatic manner, and by a prearranged plan had tremendous cheering started for Gov. Kirkwood, thus stampeding the convention at the last moment and bringing about his nomination. Soon thereafter, owing to his pronounced views upon certain questions of national importance, chief of which was the financial issue, Gen. Weaver left the Republican party and became one of the leaders of the National, or better known as the "Greenback" party. In 1878 he was nominated by the new party for representative in Congress in the 6th Iowa district and after a warm campaign was elected over the Republican

candidate. In 1880 he was nominated by the national convention of the new party for president and at the ensuing election received about 350,000 votes. In 1884 he was again elected to Congress from the same district and reëlected in 1886 by a coalition of the Populists and Democrats in opposition to the Republican candidate. In 1892 he was again nominated for president, this time by the People's party, and at the November election received 1,041,028 popular and 22 electoral votes, being the only third party candidate since 1860 who has succeeded in forcing his name into the electoral college. In 1896, when the Democratic party adopted the Chicago platform, embodying Gen. Weaver's views on the financial and other questions, he allied himself with that organization and has since given it his loyal support. He is an ardent supporter of William J. Bryan, and as a member of the Democratic national convention of 1904 served on the committee on platform, giving effective aid to his leader in that memorable contest. Gen. Weaver has given most of his time for many years to the advocacy of his political views and has long been recognized as one of the ablest among the national speakers and managers of his party, having made extensive speaking tours in all the states and territories, with the lone exception of Vermont. He is a fearless debater, and was the first man in modern times who, as a member of Congress, insisted on an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Gen. Weaver was married on July 13, 1858, to Miss Clara Vinson, daughter of Cuthbert and Deborah (Sewers) Vinson, of Dorchester county, Md., and to this union there have been born eight children—Maud, James B. Jr., Paul, Susan, Abram, Laura, Ruth and Esther, all of whom are living except Paul, who died in infancy. Gen. Weaver is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Military Affairs in Iowa

1861—65

According to the census of 1860 the population of Iowa was 674,948. The early spring of 1861 was a period of general unrest. Several of the Southern states had seceded from the Union before President Lincoln was inaugurated. Iowa watched the movement with interest and stood ready to check its progress whenever the proper authorities should give the word. On April 16, the day following the president's call for 75,000 troops, a telegram from the war department called upon Gov. Kirkwood for a regiment of militia for immediate service. Col. Vandever carried the telegram from Davenport to the governor's farm near Iowa City. When the governor had read it, he expressed some doubt about being able to raise "a whole regiment of men." And, indeed, at the commencement of the war, although Gov. Kirkwood exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to raise troops for the defense of the state, and for the purpose of complying with the calls of the U. S. Government, the task seemed one of considerable difficulty; for Missouri, on the southern border of the state, was not then loyal, and Nebraska, at the west, though loyal, had too few inhabitants to be able to oppose much resistance to an armed invasion. But the work of recruiting was immediately begun, and Gov. Kirkwood soon discovered that his doubts were without foundation. It was easier to raise the men than to secure equipments for them. To provide for the necessary expenses he summoned the legislature of the state to meet in extra session on May 15. The day before the legislature met, the 1st infantry was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, and other regiments were in process of formation, but the queston of arming and equipping the men became a serious one. From all parts of the state came the demand for muskets. When the special session of the legislature met, Gov. Kirkwood delivered his message, in which he made use of the following language:

"In this emergency, Iowa must not and does not occupy a doubtful position. For the Union, as our fathers formed it,

and for the government they formed so wisely and so well, the people of Iowa are ready to pledge every fighting man in the state, and every dollar of her money and credit; and I have called you together in extraordinary session for the purpose of making that pledge formal and effective.

"The procuring of a liberal supply of arms for the use of the state is a matter that I earnestly recommend to your early and serious consideration. The last four weeks have taught us a lesson which I trust we may never forget—that peace is the proper time in which to prepare for war.

"I feel assured the state can readily raise the means necessary to place her in a position consistent alike with her honor and her safety. Her territory, of great extent and unsurpassed fertility, inviting and constantly receiving a desirable emigration; her population of nearly three-quarters of a million of intelligent, industrious, energetic, and liberty-loving people; her very rapid past and prospective growth; her present financial condition, having a debt of only about one-quarter of a million of dollars, unite to make her bonds among the most desirable investments that our country affords."

No doubt about being able to raise "a whole regiment of men," now existed in Gov. Kirkwood's mind. Already enough companies to organize five regiments had been formed, and the recruiting still went on. From the experience of the last four weeks, he had learned the spirit of Iowa's sons; and it was no exaggeration when he said in his message that Iowa stood ready to pledge the last man and the last dollar to preserve the Union.

On May 28 the legislature passed an act appointing the governor of the state, Charles Mason of Des Moines county, William Smyth of Linn, James Baker of Lucas, and C. W. Slagle of Jefferson, a commission to sell from time to time, as exigencies demanded, bonds to the amount of $800,000, the proceeds to constitute a "war and defense fund." In order to make the loan a popular one, one-fourth of the bonds was ordered to be printed in denominations of $100; one-fourth, of $500, and the remainder, of $1,000, each. But through the careful management of Gov. Kirkwood only about $300,000 of this war and defense fund was used.

On the same date the governor was empowered to purchase 5,000 stands of arms and such quantities of ammunition as he might deem necessary, also tents, clothing and camp equipage, all to be paid for from the war and defense fund. A joint resolution to uniform the 1st regiment in the same manner as the 2nd and 3d regiments had been uniformed, had been passed four days before. A memorial to the president asking

permission to form an "Iowa Brigade" of the regiments then organized, and also to permit Iowa to furnish at least one company of cavalry, was adopted during the session.

These acts, resolutions, and memorials, were not passed without some opposition. Although a majority of the members were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, there was a considerable minority that held the opposite view. They wanted a cessation of hostilities, to hold peace conventions, to compromise, etc. On July 22, about a month after the special session adjourned, this minority met and passed resolutions declaring the $800,000 loan unconstitutional. They based their opinion on a clause in the state constitution, which provided that "the credit of the state shall not be given in any manner for any purpose. To meet casual deficits in the revenue, the state may borrow not exceeding $250,000 at any one time, and the state may contract debt to repel invasion or suppress insurrection." The money-loaners outside of the state took the same view of the constitutional provision, and the bonds were not sold. In this emergency Gov. Kirkwood appealed to the patriotic people of Iowa. The first regiments were clothed and equipped upon the personal security of Gov. Kirkwood, Hiram B. Price, Samuel Merrill and Ezekiel Clark. Cloth for uniforms could not be obtained in Chicago, because the supply had been exhausted. Samuel Merrill ordered enough from Boston for 1,500 uniforms. When it arrived the loyal women of Iowa set to work to make it up into garments. Early and late toiled the wives, mothers and sweethearts of Iowa's soldier boys, to send them to the front properly equipped. Perhaps a tear from the eye of some fair seamstress now and then fell upon the cloth as she thought that the wearer might fill a nameless grave in the enemy's country.

Nor were the resolutions adopted by the "Mahoneyites," as they were called, the only expression of the "foes within." At Ossian a Confederate flag was raised amid the cheers of the assembled populace. In Marion county, on July 10, a meeting adopted resolutions to the effect that "Under the administration of President Lincoln we behold our beloved country distracted at home and disgraced abroad; commerce paralyzed; trade annihilated; coasts blockaded; rivers shut up; the constitution trampled under foot; citizens imprisoned; laws suspended; legislatures overawed by bayonets; debts repudiated, and states invaded and dismembered." Even in the capital of the state, the course of Gov. Kirkwood and the administration of President Lincoln were condemned in public meetings.

Meantime the progress of secession was watched with much

solicitude in Iowa, and upon the call of the president for a military force, the troops of the state were among the earliest in the field. The organization of the regiments went steadily forward. Soon after the 1st had been mustered in, the 2nd was accepted by the governor. The 3d infantry and 1st cavalry were also mustered into the service during the early summer. Cyrus Bussey of Bloomfield was colonel of the 3d cavalry, and when he began the organization he issued a call for each man to bring a good horse to sell to the government. He went to Chicago and personally contracted for all the necessary equipments. The result was that, within two weeks from the time the first man was enlisted, the regiment was complete and ready for service. (See Records of the Regiments.)

Notwithstanding the work of recruiting volunteer troops, a lively interest was taken in the political campaign of 1861. On July 31, the Republicans held a state convention at Des Moines, at which Gov. Kirkwood was unanimously nominated for reëlection. The platform adopted declared "unalterable devotion to the constitution and union of states;" condemned the doctrine of secession as an abomination and abhorrent to patriotism, and insisted that "government always means coercion when its lawful authority is resisted." The action of the general assembly in providing a war and defense fund was approved. The Democratic convention, which had been held at the capitol a week before, nominated William H. Merritt for governor. In the platform the condition of the country was regarded "as the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the doctrine and policy of the 'irrepressible conflict;' a doctrine and policy which arrayed northern sentiment in antagonism to the constitutional rights of the slave states, and which proclaimed an 'irrepressible' and unceasing hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren of the South." The course of the Southern states "to obtain redress" was unequivocally condemned; the doctrine of secession was "heartily opposed;" the doctrine of state rights was proclaimed; all paper money was characterized as "system of legalized swindling;" and a tariff on imports for the purpose of protection was opposed. Gov. Kirkwood was re-elected by a majority of 16,608, in a total vote of 103,098.

The legislature which met in Jan., 1862, passed acts exempting the property of soldiers from execution; authorizing the governor to employ army nurses and surgeons for sick and wounded Iowa soldiers, and providing transportation for sick and disabled soldiers discharged because of their disabilities or sent home on furlough. A second session was held in September, of the same year, at which provisions were made to offer

inducements to volunteers to enlist; also a modification of the election laws, that volunteers might vote when absent; and increasing the resources of the executive department.

Early in the year 1862, the 15th regiment of infantry was mustered into the Federal service at Keokuk. The 16th infantry was mustered in a few days before the 15th. At the time the 16th was mustered in, it was generally thought that it was the last Iowa would be called on to furnish. But the war was not over, and before the close of 1862 the Hawkeye state had forty regiments of infantry in the field, of cavalry four, and three batteries of artillery. In addition, there were soldiers from the state in the 1st Neb., 5th Kan., 7th, 10th, 21st and 25th Mo.

In Aug., 1862, occurred the Indian outbreak in western Minnesota, and the citizens in the northwestern part of Iowa became alarmed through fear that the war would be carried into this state. With that promptness for which he was distinguished, Gov. Kirkwood sent S. R. Ingham to distribute arms and ammunition to the people of the northwestern counties. Ingham was authorized to draw on the state auditor for $1,000 to defray the expenses of organizing the citizens for their defense. He visited Dickinson, Emmett, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Humboldt and Webster counties. A company of 40 men was soon organized and placed under the command of Lieut. Sawyers, with instructions to increase the number to 80 if thought necessary. Arms and ammunition were distributed among the people of the border counties, but before the arrangements could be completed Little Crow and his band were fleeing toward the Missouri river and the scare was over.

While the fight for possession of Missouri was going on, the Iowa counties along the southern border were in a constant state of agitation, fearing an attack from the Confederate forces gathered at various points south of them. In Aug., 1861, a Confederate detachment under Col. Mart. Green made an attempt to capture some government stores at Athens, a little town on the Missouri side of the Des Moines river, about 20 miles from Keokuk. Some of the shots fired from the Confederate cannon on that occasion flew wild and landed on the Iowa side of the river. Loyal citizens in these border counties appealed to Gov. Kirkwood for arms, and for permission to organize companies for the defense of their homes. They did not appeal in vain. Under date of Sept. 11, 1862, the governor wrote a letter to one man in each of the southern tier of counties authorizing him to organize a company of from 80 to 100 men. The men selected for this purpose were Charles W. Lowrie of Lee county; Joseph Dickey of Van Buren; Hosea B. Horn of Davis; H.

Tannehill of Appanoose; W. W. Thomas of Wayne; James H. Summers of Decatur; Thomas Ayr of Ringgold; R. A. Moser of Taylor; John R. Morledge of Page; E. S. Hedges of Fremont, and D. W. Dixon of Wapello. In his letter of instructions the governor recommended that a few men of each company should be kept on duty as scouts, and that the remainder should stay at home, engaged in their usual avocations, but subject to call at any time. They were to be known as "minute men," because they were liable to be called into military service at a minute's warning. He also cautioned those commissioned to organize companies to "accept none whose devotion to the government is doubtful." The troops thus organized were afterward known as the "Southern Border Brigade."

In the political campaign of 1862 the Democrats adopted a long platform. It was declared therein that the constitution, the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained; that rebellion against them must be suppressed; that the war was only for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and vindicating the constitution and the laws; that the doctrines of secession and abolition were alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country; that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was a menace to civil liberty; that this is a government of white men, established exclusively for them, and negroes ought not to be admitted to political or social equality, and that the tariff bill recently passed by Congress imposed unfair and unjust burdens upon those least able to bear them. The bravery of Iowa soldiers was extolled and sympathy extended to the families of those who had fallen in the struggle. The Republican platform set forth the principles that the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land; that, for the maintenance of the government in its hour of peril, it was the duty of every citizen to devote time, property and life; that the party abhorred all sympathizers with secession; that the confidence in the president of the United States was undiminished; that the valor of the soldiers of Iowa had earned for them the everlasting gratitude of the people of the state, and that Iowa stood ready to furnish her quota of troops in any call that might be made. In the convention were a number of men who had formerly acted with the Democratic party. They were welcomed in a resolution which quoted the words of Stephen A. Douglas: "There are only two sides to this question: Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots or traitors." The legislature of 1862 had made provisions by which soldiers in the field could vote. At home 116,823 votes were cast, and at the front

18,989 by Iowa soldiers. Of this combined vote the Republican ticket received a majority of 25,874, and all six of the representatives in Congress were Republicans.

While the Iowa regiments were winning victories at the front, the state was not without its troubles at home. On the south the roving bands of guerrillas were a constant menace to the border counties, and all over the state the "copperheads," as the Confederate sympathizers were called, grew more open in their denunciations of the war and of those who favored its prosecution. The hot bed of this sentiment was in Keokuk county. On Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863, a meeting of these so-called "Copperheads" was held on English river near the town of South English. Among the speakers was a Baptist minister by the name of George C. Tally, who was particularly venomous in his arraignment of the national and state administrations. Fired by his incendiary utterances, the crowd started for South English with the avowed determination to "wipe it off the map." Such a demonstration was not unexpected, and the Union men of the town were ready to receive them. When they entered the town, wearing butternut colored clothing and decorated with butternut and copper pins, they were met with shouts of derision. The taunts were hurled back, and the oil and flame came together. In the melee which followed more than 100 shots were fired. Tally, who was the acknowledged leader of the "Copperheads," fell at the first fire with several bullets in his body, and several others were wounded. The invaders withdrew and went into camp in the western part of the county, where they began recruiting a force to avenge Tally's death. A committee of citizens, composed of Allen Hale, William Cochran and Thomas Moorman, asked the governor to send troops for the protection of the town, or at least a supply of arms to be distributed among the citizens in case of necessity. Gov. Kirkwood sent 40 stands of arms to the committee in care of the sheriff of Washington county. At the same time he ordered James Adams, the sheriff of Keokuk county, to investigate and report, and to maintain the peace at all hazards. By this time fully 1,000 men had gathered at the "Copperhead" camp. To guard against any general insurrection, the governor ordered the Muscatine Rangers, the Washington Provost Guards, the Brighton Guards, the Richland, Abington and Sigourney Home Guards, the Fairfield Union, the Fairfield Prairie Guards, the Libertyville Guards, and the Mount Pleasant infantry and artillery, to march to South English, there "to remain until notified by the sheriff of Keokuk county that they will be no longer needed." The command of these eleven com-

panies was given to Capt. Satterlee of the Muscatine Rangers. After remaining at South English for about two weeks, matters quieted down and the troops were withdrawn.

Provost Marshal Van Eaton, of Fremont county, was killed by a band of guerrillas going toward Nebraska. Capt. Hoyt with a body of mounted men pursued the murderers to the Missouri river, but they made their escape. About 9 o'clock in the evening on Nov. 10. 1863, the court-house at Sidney, Fremont county, was wrecked by an explosion. It was not known whether it was the work of guerrillas bent on robbery, or was done by interested parties to destroy the records. A meeting in Davis county passed resolutions to resist the draft, to drive negroes out of the state, to expel the white men who brought them in, or to "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." These and similar ebullitions kept Iowa in a state of turmoil during the summer and fall of 1863.

At the beginning of the political campaign of 1863, the constitutionality of the law permitting soldiers in the field to vote for state officers was called into question. A case was brought before Judge Isbell, of the 8th judicial district, where it was held that the law conflicted with that provision of the constitution requiring 60 days residence in the county, and that all votes cast outside the counties where the voters claimed residence were illegal and must be rejected. An appeal was taken from this decison to the supreme court, and with two other cases came before that body. The court held that: "The constitution, as applied to the legislative department of the government, is a restriction, and not a grant of power, and it is competent for the legislature to prescribe the qualifications of electors, and the time, place, and manner of exercising the elective franchise, when not expressly prohibited from so doing, or when the prohibition in not implied from some express prohibition of the constitution.

"Sect. 1, Art. 2, of the constitution of 1857, defines only the qualifications of an elector, and does not prescribe the place of exercising the elective franchise, as a test of qualification. The power to fix the place and manner of its exercise is left with the legislature.

"The provisions of an act approved Sept. 11, 1862, entitled 'An Act to amend Title 4, of the Revision of 1860, so as to enable the qualified Electors of the State in the Military Service to vote at certain Elections,' are not inconsistent with Section 1, Article 2, of the constitution of 1857, for the reason that they permit such electors to cast their votes at polls opened and conducted beyond the limits of the county and state of which they claim to be residents."

As soon as this decision was reached, and for the purpose of taking this vote, the governor appointed a number of commissioners to proceed to the different camps in other states and hold the election. This measure induced the opposition central committee to address letters to Gens. Grant, Rosecrans, and Schofield, in command of the western armies, making the following inquiries:

"1st—Whether the Iowa officers and men of your command will be permitted to hold an untrammeled election under said law; and if so—

"2nd—Whether a member of this committee or any competent agent of their selection will be furnished by you with the same safe conduct and facilities which may be granted to the governor's commissioners, for the purposes of distributing ballots to the officers and men, and exercising the legal right of challenge, as to any vote offered at such elections, which may be supposed to be illegal, and of promoting by other lawful means the fair and impartial holding and return of said elections?"

Under date of Aug. 4, Gen. Grant replied from Vicksburg, as follows:

"L. G. Byington:—Sir: Your letter of the 6th of July asking if citizens of the state of Iowa will be allowed to visit this army, and distribute tickets when the election is held for soldiers to vote, &c., is just received. In reply, I will state, that loyal citizens of Northern states will be allowed to visit the troops from their state, at any time. Electioneering, or any course calculated to arouse discordant feeling, will be prohibited. The volunteer soldiers of this army will be allowed to hold an election, if the law gives them the right to vote; and no power shall prevent them from voting the ticket of their choice.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. Grant, Major-General."

This letter was not regarded as particularly encouraging to the committee and the Iowa soldiers were left to hold their elections in their own way.

On June 17 the Republicans held a convention at Des Moines and nominated William M. Stone for governor. Gov. Kirkwood's administration, during his two terms, was endorsed; the soldiers of Iowa were lauded for their bravery, the act of the legislature giving soldiers the opportunity to vote was approved; and the national administration was commended, in the following resolution:

"That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we pledge our fortunes and our lives."

On July 8, the Democratic state convention met at the capital and nominated for governor Maturin L. Fisher. Shortly after the convention Fisher declined to make the race and the central committee substituted the name of Gen. James M. Tuttle. In the platform it was declared that the will of the people is the foundation of all free government; that free speech and a free press are absolutely indispensable; that the people have the right to discuss all measures of government and to approve or disapprove as seems right; that these and all other rights guaranteed to the people by the constitution are of more value in time of war than in time of peace, and that these rights would not be calmly surrendered. War for the purpose of carrying out the emancipation proclamation was opposed, as was emancipation by compensating the slave-holders. The power of the president in suspending the writ of habeas corpus and declaring martial law in states where war did not actually exist, was declared unwarranted by the constitution. Gen. Tuttle, in his letter accepting the nomination, said:

"For the present, let us all unite heartily in support of the government. If the administration adopts measures for the prosecution of the war that do not coincide with our peculiar views, let us make no factious opposition to them, but yield to the constituted authority. Mr. Lincoln is the legally elected executive of this government, and during his presidential term we can have no other. The fact that we did not vote for him renders us under no less obligation to support the government under his administration than if we had been his most ardent supporters."

The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Stone for governor. The vote of the soldiers was: Stone, 16,791; Tuttle, 2,904. Total, 19,695. The whole number of votes cast for governor, including the army vote, was 142,314, of which Stone received 86,107, Tuttle, 56,132, scattering, 75. The majority for Col. Stone was 29,975. The Republicans elected 42 members of the state senate and 87 members of the house of representatives, while the Democrats elected but 2 senators and 5 representatives.

At the beginning of the legislative session in Jan., 1864, Gov. Stone was inaugurated. At this session of the legislature a bill was passed requiring the several counties to levy a two-mill tax for the benefit of the families of persons in the military service. A general bill was also passed enabling the

inhabitants of any county to change its name. The object of the bill was to give the people of Buchanan county an opportunity to change the name of their county. It was urged as an objection to the bill, that only one county in the state could take the name of "Lincoln," hence the danger that every county in the state would vote at the same time and all select the same name, and that "Lincoln."

The quota of the state under the two calls of the president for 700,000 men at the close of 1863 and beginning of 1864 was, 22,535 men. At the same time there was a credit due of 7,881 men. The balance was filled up by April 1 by new recruits and the reënlistment of veterans, and a surplus obtained. Among Gov. Stone's noted services to the state and nation in the early part of 1864 was his earnestness in urging on the government the 100 days volunteers. With two or three other governors of northwestern states, he believed that in the great campaigns about to be inaugurated for that summer, the hands of our generals could be strengthened by the use of several thousand men enlisted for short terms. These men, he maintained, could garrison posts, hold interior lines, guard railroads, care for the thousands of prisoners in our hands, and so release for duty at the front a whole army of veteran soldiers. It was a splendid conception, but the plan was not so readily adopted as would have been expected. It met, indeed, with extreme opposition at its very inception. S. H. M. Byers, in his "Iowa in War Times," gives in substance the following account of the meeting at Washington when the matter was under consideration: Gov. Stone was on intimate terms with President Lincoln, and at an interview between the president and the governors who wished to offer the troops, appealed to the president in deep earnestness for their acceptance. Mr. Lincoln's whole cabinet was present. So, too, was Maj.-Gen. Halleck. "Let us have your opinion, Gen. Halleck," said Mr. Lincoln. "No faith in it at all! Volunteers won't earn their clothes in a hundred days," answered the general, emphatically. "But look at Wilson's creek," interrupted Gov. Stone; "Iowa's 100 days' men won that battle; look at Donelson, stormed by men who never fired a gun before." "You are right," cried the president, slapping his knee as he spoke. "Mr. Chase, can you raise the money, and how much will the venture cost?" turning to the finance secretary. "Yes," was the quick answer, "the money can be had. The proposition is excellent, and there are the figures." Sec. Stanton also favored the proposition, and before the meeting closed, the governors were authorized to raise the regiments.

Stone hurried home and in a stirring and patriotic appeal

asked young Iowa again for men. His letter to the people was one of the best expositions of the critical situation of public affairs that had appeared anywhere. In language burning with eloquence and patriotism, he urged the immediate raising of the 100 days regiments. All the young men in the stores and shops were begged to enroll themselves and connect their names with those of the heroes at the front. The young women of the state were urged to do as their sisters in Mt. Pleasant and Burlington—volunteer to supply the places of young men enlisting to be soldiers. Rapidly the regiments were filled up and in quick time Iowa had nearly 4,000 more men marching toward Dixie.

Just as Gov. Stone was hurrying to organize his 100 days men, the draft was proceeding in other states, and the war department also ordered a draft in certain derelict districts of Iowa, unless the governor should object. And he did object, until all other states should do as Iowa had done—fill their quotas—and, in any event, until the state should have failed in raising the 100 days men. A few men in certain districts had been drafted in Iowa, but had the full number of volunteers been credited on the books of the war department, no draft at any time would have been necessary in the state. Indeed, so ready were the people to enter the army, that when the call for 300,000 men was made in Dec., 1864, the governor found upon a settlement with the war department that all previous demands had not only been filled, but the state was placed beyond the liability of a draft under that last call. Probably Iowa is the only state that was always ready with her quota, and every one of her soldiers a volunteer.

Some of the men enrolled from Poweshiek county failed to report for duty on Oct. 1, and the provost marshal sent Capt. John L. Bashore and J. M. Woodruff to arrest the deserters and bring them in. About 14 miles south of Grinnell the two officers were fired upon from ambush. Woodruff was instantly killed and Bashore mortally wounded, but he managed to wound one of the waylaying party, a man by the name of Gleason, who was left behind while the others fled. The provost marshal ordered out a company of militia at Grinnell. Bashore lived long enough to make a statement to the captain of this company as to what had taken place, and the man Gleason told who the parties were that had made the assault upon the officers.

Some time before this incident occurred a company of militia had been organized in Poweshiek county. Most of the members of this company lived in Sugar Creek township, where the outrage occurred. The company was known as the "Democrat

Rangers," and Robert C. Carpenter was the captain. According to Gleason's story it was members of this pretended militia company that resisted the attempt to arrest the deserters and committed the assault on Bashore and Woodruff. Gov. Stone on Oct. 4, furnished a list of the "Rangers" to Capt. W. R. Lewis and ordered him to take his company, arrest every man whose name appeared on the list, and to take up his arms and equipments. On the 6th the men were all under arrest at Grinnell. Gov. Stone ordered the adjutant-general to go there and personally examine every man. All that he thought were guilty, and against whom there was evidence enough to secure conviction, were to be held for trial. The rest were to be discharged. Most of the men were liberated, several were held for trial and a few were convicted, but Capt. Carpenter's company was completely broken up. On Oct. 12 a party of guerrillas wearing Federal uniforms and mounted on good horses crossed the southern border near the southeast corner of Davis county and began plundering the citizens. They first called upon Robert Gustin, from whom they took a good watch and $160 in money. From Thomas Miller they took $110; they broke William Downing's gun, and even robbed a small boy of his few pennies and a pocket knife. At Bloomfield the county fair was in progress. A messenger rode into the fair grounds with the news that the guerrillas were raiding the southern part of the county. Instantly people lost all interest in the fair. A company of men was quickly organized and, at the suggestion of one of the citizens, was placed under the command of J. B. Weaver, late colonel of the 2nd Ia. With his command of raw recruits, well mounted but indifferently armed, Col. Weaver started in pursuit of the raiders. Ten miles west of Bloomfield the guerrillas killed a man named Thomas Hardy, took his team and $300. Here Weaver and his company struck the trail. The next outrage committed was the capture of Capt. Philip Bence of the 30th Ia., who was at home on furlough, David Saunderson, Joseph and William Hill and Andrew Tannehill. They carried their prisoners a few miles, when they compelled Capt. Bence to take off his uniform and give it to them, after which he was shot to death. The balance of the prisoners were released after losing all the money they possessed—about $500. At midnight Col. Weaver came to the place where Bence had been killed and learning that he was 5 hours behind the gang, which was headed for Missouri, where they doubtless knew every bridle path, he gave up the chase.

On June 7, the Republican party held a state convention at Des Moines. The platform was brief, the principal features

being the endorsement of the work of the national convention as to platform and candidates and commending the Iowa soldiers and the women of the state for their patriotic labors. On the 16th of the same month the Democrats met at the capital. No resolutions were adopted by the convention, but on Aug. 24, a "Peace Convention" met at Iowa City and promulgated the following:

"Whereas, we believe that there is indisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored on the basis of the Federal constitution; and,

"Whereas, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the republic; and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union and against the acknowledgment of a Southern confederacy therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, tyrannies and corruptions, to which no people can long submit, without becoming permanently enslaved.

"Resolved. That we are opposed to the further prosecution of the war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the president agreeing to an armistice, and by calling a national convention of the sovereign states, to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

"Resolved, That believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the president to postpone the draft for 500,000 men 'to be driven like bullocks to the slaughter' until the result of an armistice and national convention of states is known.

"Resolved, That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight.

"Resolved, That should Abraham Lincoln owe his reëlection to the electoral votes of the seceded states under the application of the president's 'one-tenth' system and military dictation, and should he attempt to execute the duties of the president by virtue of such an election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy of the slavish degredation, which submission under such circumstances would seem to be their just desert.

"Resolved, That if the nominee of the Chicago convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, let it cost what it may.

"Resolved, That the African negro is not our equal in political or social sense; and that every usurping attempt, by Federal

force, so to declare him, will meet with our determined resistance.

"Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to our delegation to the Chicago convention, for their consideration."

At the election the combined citizen and soldier vote for president was 138,671. Lincoln received 89,075, and McClellan 49,596. All the Republican candidates for representatives in Congress were elected.

Altogether Iowa furnished 78,059 volunteers during the Civil war. That they were good soldiers may be seen from the list of casualties reported. The number reported killed in action was 2,127; wounded 7,741; died of disease 9,465; captured by the enemy, 4,573, and on that mysterious list, told in the one word "missing," 132. Thus it will be seen that more than one-fourth of Iowa's men suffered some of the contingencies of war.

At Fort Donelson the 2nd Ia. occupied the post of honor, and its gallant colonel, Samuel R. Curtis, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for bravery and the skillful handling of his forces. Ten Iowa regiments were in the thick of the fight at Shiloh, the 8th and 12th being captured after 10 hours of hard fighting at the "Hornet's Nest." After some eight months in Confederate prisons the men were exchanged or paroled and afterward became part of the "Union Brigade," made up of those who never surrendered. Not long after the battle of Shiloh the 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th regiments were united in one brigade, and Marcellus M. Crocker, as ranking colonel, became the commander. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and his brigade was soon known all through the army as "Crocker's Iowa Brigade."

When Sherman started upon his famous march to the sea, it was the 9th Ia. that cut the railroad connecting the army with the North and changed the "base of supplies" to the enemy's country. This regiment traveled more than 4,000 miles and was in every Confederate state except Florida and Texas. It was the 10th Ia. that turned the tide of battle at Champion's hill, winning words of commendation from the commanding general, though half the regiment was reported among the killed, wounded and missing after the engagement. While other regiments very properly had emblazoned upon their battle-flags the names of engagements in which they had participated, that of the 10th bore only the legend, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" but its deeds of valor are recorded in history and in the hearts of a grateful people.

At Columbia, S. C., in Feb., 1865, the flag of the 13th Ia.

was the first to float from the old state-house, and at Savannah it was the 16th that struck the first blow at the enemy's works.

Seventeen Iowa regiments marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. They were all present at the fall of Savannah and afterward followed their victorious commander through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. More than half of Iowa's troops were at the fall of Vicksburg, and in one assault upon the Confederate works Sergt. Griffith and 11 men of the 22nd were the only ones to gain the parapet. Of these only the sergeant and one man returned.

Four colonels of Iowa regiments, Samuel R. Curtis of the 2nd; Frederick Steele of the 8th; Frank J. Herron of the 9th and Grenville M. Dodge of the 4th, rose to the rank of major-general. Eighteen others were commissioned to wear the stars of the brigadier. From Wilson's creek to Appomattox, scarcely a field can be mentioned where Iowa troops were not present to render a good account to themselves.

From what has been said in this sketch concerning the action of a few so-called Democrats in Iowa during the troublous days of the war, it must not be inferred that the Democrats of Iowa were, as a body, disloyal to their country. That party furnished its full share of the gallant men who sprang into line at their country's call. The supporters of Douglas were as patriotic as the supporters of Lincoln. Exceptions were rare. Democrats and Republicans alike shed their blood in defense of the Union, for freedom and the flag. It was the united effort of the supporters of Lincoln and Douglas that saved the government and reconsecrated it as the champion of good will among the nations of the earth.

RECORD OF IOWA REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., John F. Bates; Lieut.-Col., William H. Merritt; Maj., Ashbury B. Porter. This regiment was organized at Keokuk in April and May, 1861, as a three months regiment and was mustered in May 14. It left the state June 13, moving to Hannibal, Mo., thence to Renick via Macon; from there to Boonville, joining Lyon's command June 19, just after the defeat of Gov. Jackson's forces. On July 3 the command moved to Camp Sigel near Springfield, thence to Camp McClellan, 12 miles distant. Six companies formed part of a detachment which marched to Forsyth and dispersed a band of the enemy, capturing 50 prisoners. On Aug. 1 the command moved and on the following day defeated the enemy at Dug spring, the 1st Ia. acting as skirmishers on the right wing. At Wilson's creek the regiment won the admiration of all by its splendid action in the face of overwhelming numbers, repeatedly repulsing the most determined attacks, performing feats of valor and materially contributing to the rout of the enemy at a vital moment. Though not a victory for the Union forces, it was not a signal defeat, the opposing army, five times as great being in no condition to pursue the retiring Union forces. "No troops, regular or volunteer, ever sustained their country's flag with more determined valor or fortitude," declared an officer who participated in that affair. The regiment lost 21 killed and mortally wounded, 132 wounded and 2 missing. The following morning it moved to Rolla, where it took the train for home, and was mustered out at St. Louis en route. It returned to the state with about 800 men, of whom fully 600 reënlisted in other regiments. Although but a three months organization, it had set the mark for future regiments and its members won their spurs on many a hard fought field in the years that followed. Capt. C. L. Matthies afterwards became a brigadier-general, and Capt. F. J. Herron a major-general.

Second Infantry.—Cols., Samuel R. Curtis, James M. Tuttle, James Baker, Noah W. Mills, James B. Weaver, Noel B. Howard; Lieut.-Cols., James M. Tuttle, Marcellus M. Crocker, James Baker, Noah W. Mills, Henry R. Cowles, Noel B. Howard; Majs.. Marcellus M. Crocker, Norton P. Chipman, James B. Weaver, Noel B. Howard, Mathew H. Hamill. This regiment was organized at Keokuk in April and May, 1861, the first regiment of three-years men organized in the state and the first to take the field from Iowa. It was mustered in May 27-28 and left the state at daylight June 13 for St. Joseph, Mo., where it remained on railroad guard duty and aided in maintaining order until the latter part of July. Moving to Bird's Point, it remained there until the latter part of October on similar service. The climate was such that on its removal to St. Louis the number of men fit for duty was only about 400. Col. Curtis having been promoted to brigadier-general,, Lieut.-Col. Tuttle was commissioned colonel, Maj. Crocker was made lieutenant-colonel, but soon afterward was commissioned colonel of the 13th regiment and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Baker, promoted from the captaincy of Co. G. The regiment remained in St. Louis during the winter, engaged in the duty of guarding prisoners and recu-

perating. An unfortunate incident here led to an unjust order, the regiment being marched in public disgrace from its quarters to the levee for embarkation to Fort Donelson without music and with its colors furled; the reason being that some one had crept into the "museum" of McDowell college, at that time used as a prison, and carried away some stuffed rabbits, etc. The culprit not being discovered the regiment was held to be guilty of the crime (?) under the peculiar canons then prevailing in military circles and suffered accordingly. At Fort Donelson it splendidly redeemed itself as a part of Lauman's brigade, which stormed the enemy's works on the left, the regiment leading the column, planting its flag within the outer works, pouring a murderous fire into the opposing lines, and compelling the enemy to seek his inner lines. Even Halleck, who had approved the unmerited disgrace, telegraphed commendations. After the surrender the 2nd was awarded the post of honor and was first to enter Fort Donelson. But it had paid dearly with 41 killed and 157 wounded out of 630 in action. It participated at the battle of Shiloh, its brigade repulsing several assaults and the regiment losing about 80 in killed and wounded. It took part in the siege of Corinth and in the pursuit of Beauregard's forces; later marched to Iuka, but did not take part in the battle. Col. Tuttle was promoted brigadier-general, Lieut.-Col. Baker was commissioned colonel and was succeeded by Capt. N. W. Mills. James B. Weaver was appointed major. In the battle of Corinth in October it made a brave charge, Col. Baker falling mortally wounded on the first day and Lieut.-Col. Mills on the second day. The regiment's loss was 108 in killed, wounded and missing out of 346 engaged. The regiment moved to La Grange, Tenn., and to Pulaski in October, going into winter quarters. On Dec. 9 it marched to Tuscumbia, Ala., in pursuit of raiders, but returned on the 23d after one of the hardest marches in its history. Maj. Weaver had been commissioned colonel upon the death of his superior officers at Corinth. Capt. Henry R. Cowles succeeding as lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. N. B. Howard was promoted to major. About the first of 1864 the regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization. Leaving Pulaski on April 29, 1864, it joined the army in the movement toward Atlanta, skirmished at Snake Creek gap, fought at Resaca, and other points, and took part in the siege and battle of Atlanta. At Jonesboro, with the 7th Ia. it cleared the way through a fortified position for the cavalry. The non-veterans having been mustered out on May 22 the regiment had but six companies during this campaign, Lieut.-Col. Howard commanding. Its numbers were augmented at Atlanta by the addition of the three remaining companies of the 3d Ia. and Lieut.-Col. Howard was promoted colonel. It moved with the army toward Savannah, was in a lively engagement at the Ogeechee river, in which the enemy were soon put to flight, and moved into Savannah two weeks later. In the march through the Carolinas it was engaged at Columbia and again at Lynch's creek, which closed its fighting history. After moving to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond, it proceeded to Washington City, where it took part in the grand review. It was mustered out at Louisville. The regiment's original strength was 998; gain by recruits 223; unassigned recruits 26; total 1,247.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Nelson G. Williams, Aaron Brown; Lieut.-Cols., John Scott, Matthew M. Trumbull, James Tullis, Jacob Abernethy; Majs., William M. Stone, Aaron Brown, G. W. Crosly. This regiment was organized at Keokuk in May and June, 1861, and was mustered in June 8 and 10. It left the state June 29, without its field officers, going to Hannibal, Mo., thence west without knapsacks, haver-

sacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes or ammunition, its only equipment being empty muskets. Two companies stopped at Chillicothe, one at Grand River bridge and the others at Utica, where Col. Williams joined the regiment and the commissions arrived for the lieutenant-colonel and major. On July 8, three companies under Capt. Herron formed a junction at Monroe with a detachment of Col. Smith's command and were engaged at Hager's woods, retreating to find the train in flames, the track destroyed and themselves surrounded. Reinforcements from Palmyra rescued the little command and soon after the whole regiment arrived. Headquarters were established at Chillicothe, where seven companies were stationed, the others engaging in railroad guard duty near. On Aug. 12 the regiment proceeded to Macon in command of Lieut.-Col. Scott, and from there to Kirksville, where it was joined in a few days by Gen. Hurlbut with the 16th Ill. On the 30th the column moved to Shelbina in pursuit of Green, and there took the train for Brookfield, which was reached on Sept. 3. In the meantime Col. Williams received orders for a movement south of the road, and with the 50 well men of the 3d in camp, 60 who had been on duty at St. Joseph, and the convalescent invalids, he proceeded to Hannibal, secured the remnants of six companies of the 2nd Kan. (just returned from Wilson's creek) and a company of Missouri cavalry, the entire force numbering less than 700 men. Leaving the railroad at Shelbina, the command marched to Paris, from which Col. Williams ordered a retreat after one day's stay. Attacked at Shelbina on Sept. 4, he continued the retreat by rail. Gen. Pope arrived at Brookfield at this time and took charge of affairs. Gen. Hurlbut, whose campaign had consisted chiefly of proclamations, and Col. Williams were ordered to St. Louis in arrest. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills landing, where Lieut.-Col. Scott's command, consisting of 500 of the 3d, about 70 home guards, and a squad of artillery with one 6-pounder gun, was ambushed, but retired in good order to Liberty at nightfall, with the gun which had been brought off by hand. It met at that point Col. Smith's command, which had been expected earlier in the day. The little force of about 600 had repulsed 4,000 of the enemy, but had lost 118 in killed and wounded, of whom 94 were of the 3d Ia. Joining Sturgis' force at Wyandotte, it remained until Oct. 18, when it moved up the river to Iatan, thence across the state to Quincy, Ill., then to St. Louis, and remained there until after Christmas, when it was ordered out in detachments for railroad guard duty on the North Missouri railroad. Col. Williams was released from arrest, and about the last of February resumed command. On March 3, 1862, the regiment was assigned to Brig.-Gen. Hurlbut's command, moved with it to Pittsburg landing and participated in the battle of Shiloh. It was under terrific fire and after the other troops were cut off, when the enemy turned the flanks of the Iowa brigade on the first day, it cut its way through the enemy's lines, Maj. Stone in command being captured. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth and after the evacuation went into camp, engaged in the repair of the railway and made a march to Holly Springs. It remained at Memphis from July to Sept. 6, when it moved to Bolivar. It was engaged at the Hatchie river, carrying the bridge by a desperate charge at the crisis of the battle and losing nearly 60 out of 300 engaged. Returning to Bolivar, it joined the march south in November, but returned and went into camp at Moscow, where it remained from the middle of Jan., 1863, until in March when it moved to Memphis. Col. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Trumbull having resigned, Maj. Brown was commissioned colonel, Capt. James Tullis became lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. G. W. Crosly was appointed

major. While on the way to Vicksburg the boat was fired on near Greenville, Miss., but the regiment speedily dislodged the enemy. It took position in the trenches on May 25 and was actively engaged until the capitulation of Vicksburg. It took part in the assault at Jackson, where it behaved with great gallantry and sustained heavy loss. It went into camp near Natchez but returned to Vicksburg in December and went into winter quarters near the Big Black. Here over 200 reënlisted as veterans, were furloughed home after the Meridian expedition, and the non-veterans under command of Lieut.-Col. Tullis, joined the Red River expedition. On their return they were ordered home for muster-out. The veterans returned to Cairo, Ill., where they joined the 17th corps and moved with it to join Sherman's command for the Atlanta campaign. Soon after, the officers whose term of service had expired left for home, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of three companies, Lieut. Jacob Abernethy of Co. F being recommended as lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Atlanta the battalion was destroyed, Abernethy was slain, Capt. Griffith mortally wounded, and a large proportion of the command killed, wounded or captured, though the men fought with the desperation of despair for the colors, and when almost wiped out, the few remaining tore up the flag, divided the pieces and brought the shreds with them on their return. The survivors were assigned to the 2nd Ia. and served with it through the Carolina campaign.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Grenville M. Dodge, James A. Williamson; Lieut.-Cols., John Galligan, James A. Williamson, George Burton; Maj., William R. English. This regiment was organized at Council Bluffs in the summer of 1861. Cos B and E were mustered in at Council Bluffs on Aug. 8; A, C, D, F, G and H at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, Aug. 15, and I and K at St. Louis on the 31st. A threatened invasion across the border at the south led to the detaching of about 200 men from among the companies that had reached Council Bluffs and sending them to the scene of trouble. The determined appearance of this and similar bodies from other points drove the marauders from the state and the men returned to camp. The last week of August the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, thence to Rolla, where it remained until Jan., 1862, making an expedition to Licking, Texas county, where it dispersed a body of the enemy and captured a number of cattle, horses and mules. Gen. Curtis arrived in December to take command, and while receiving him in military style Col. Dodge's pistol was accidentally discharged, inflicting a painful wound in his thigh which incapacitated him for some time. On Jan. 23, 1862, the regiment left Rolla for the purpose of giving battle to Price, then at Springfield. Col. Dodge commanded the brigade to which the regiment was attached, and Lieut.-Col. Galligan commanded the regiment. It was in a skirmish at Springfield on the evening of Feb. 12, but the enemy left during the night without offering battle. At Pea ridge a short time later the regiment won high praise for its valor, and lost in killed, wounded and captured nearly half the number taking part. Col. Dodge was promoted to brigadier-general and was succeeded by Adjt. James A. Williamson. Lieut.-Col. Galligan having resigned Capt. Burton of Co. D was appointed lieutenant-colonel. On April 5 the army marched to Batesville, thence toward Little Rock but was compelled to return on account of the shortage of supplies. In June it was at Jacksonport in a half starved condition, having lived on such scanty supplies as it could pick up in the country. A supply train reached there with only enough to give short rations for a week; and to escape actual starvation it marched 100 miles to Clarendon to find the troops and supplies gone,

compelling it to march to Helena, which place was reached on July 14. While at this point the regiment engaged in several minor expeditions and brought in quantities of cotton, horses and supplies. On Dec. 20 the regiment proceeded to Vicksburg with Sherman's army to join Grant's advance on that place, and was in the disastrous attack on Chickasaw bluffs where it moved without support upon an open point, carried the first line of works and held them under a murderous fire while waiting for help that never came. It fell back in perfect order but with sadly depleted ranks, losing 112 in killed and wounded out of 480 engaged. Gen. Grant afterward ordered that "First at Chickasaw Bayou" be placed on its colors, an honor accorded, it is said to but one other regiment—the 13th regulars—during the war. Col. Williamson was wounded several times and Lieut.-Col. Burton led the regiment in the campaign against Arkansas Post, where it took an active part in the front line. On Jan. 23, 1863, it went into camp in the swamp below Vicksburg and spent two months there, then moved to Greenville, the enemy being met and driven several times, and large quantities of supplies picked up. It then returned to Milliken's bend; took part in the movement on Jackson; was one of the first regiments to enter that place; returned to Vicksburg and was engaged at Haynes' bluff on May 18. In the siege of Vicksburg it was almost constantly under fire and lost about 80 in killed and wounded. It took part in the siege of Jackson and accompanied the pursuit of Johnston as far as Brandon. It then went into camp near the Big Black river, where it remained until the middle of September when it embarked for Memphis, moved thence to Corinth and marched to Iuka, from which point it was ordered to Cherokee Station, Ala., where it was in repeated engagements with the enemy, until October. It then joined Sherman's army at Eastport and proceeded to Chattanooga, where it arrived Nov. 23 and took position with Hooker at Lookout mountain. On the morning of the 25th it moved to Rossville gap with two other regiments, turned the enemy's left and took a strategic position, from which it took part in the battle that followed. It was engaged at Ringgold where it held an important position against heavy odds and saved two railroad bridges. It then moved to Bridgeport, Ala., and from there to Woodville, where it went into camp. The regiment reënlisted on Jan. 1, 1864, and visited Iowa on a furlough in March. Rejoining the army on May 1, it joined in the Atlanta campaign, and was in nearly every battle and skirmish of that movement. At Atlanta July 22, its brigade made a gallant charge with other regiments, retaking De Gress' famous battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns, the skirmishers of the 4th being the first to reach it. The regiment having been reduced to less than 200 men it was put in the command of Maj. Nichols, who was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. It took part in the pursuit of Hood, and later in the march to the sea. From Savannah it marched through the Carolinas; was heavily engaged at Bentonville; moved to Raleigh, thence to Washington, where it took part in the grand review; was then ordered to Louisville, where it remained on provost duty until mustered out in July, 1865. A correspondent of the New York Tribune spoke of its brigade as "one of the bravest, truest, and most tenacious fighting brigades" in the service. The regiment's original strength was 940; gain by recruits, 244; total, 1,184.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., William H. Worthington, Charles L. Matthies; Lieut.-Cols., Charles L. Matthies, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Majs., William S. Robertson, Jabez Banbury. This regiment was organized in April and May, 1861, but was not ordered into camp until July. It was mustered in July 15-17 and took steamer the last of the month for

Fort Madison, thence to Keokuk. A detachment under Lieut.-Col. Matthies made an expedition in pursuit of Martin Green, who was operating in northeastern Missouri, but returned after a fruitless chase. In August it was ordered to Lexington, Mo., and embarked on the 14th, but met a regiment coming up stream whose members made such statements of the rashness of going there that a return was made to Jefferson City, where Gen. Fremont was advised of the matter and the regiment was ordered to go into camp. On Aug. 25 a detachment moved to Boonville, seized and confiscated the stock of a shot-tower, a tin-shop, a printing office, the specie of the Boonville bank, and took a number of the citizens prisoners. On Sept. 1, the regiment proceeded to Rocheport, where five companies disembarked and marched for Columbia. The other companies landed 10 miles below and marched for the same point in hope of capturing a body of the enemy said to be at that place, but finding no one there it proceeded via Jefferson City to Boonville. From there it moved to Glasgow, assisted in preventing the passage of Price's force, and then returned to Boonville, from which place it moved with Fremont's command into southwestern Missouri. During the winter, Col. Worthington, in command of the brigade, had his headquarters at Otterville; Lieut.-Col. Matthies, with seven companies of the regiment, was at Boonville, the remaining companies were encamped at Syracuse engaged in railroad patrol duty until Feb. 1, when they joined the regiment at Boonville. After moving to Franklin, St. Charles, St. Louis, Cairo and Commerce, the regiment joined the army of the Mississippi at Benton and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton commanding. It took an active part in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10. It debarked at Hamburg landing and joined the advance on Corinth which place was occupied on May 30. Col. Worthington was killed by a Union picket at Farmington, while visiting the grand guard of the division as general officer of the day. Lieut.-Col. Matthies was promoted to the colonelcy, Capt. Sampson to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Capt. Banbury was made major. The regiment remained in camp near Booneville, Miss., until June 11 and then moved to Corinth until Aug. 5, with a few movements towards Ripley, Rienzi, and other points. It took part in the battle of Iuka where it won high honors by holding its ground against four times its numbers, making three charges with the bayonet, and driving back the enemy in disorder, until its ammunition was exhausted and it was compelled to fall back. Col. Matthies was promoted to brigadier-general for his conduct and the regiment was accorded the highest praise. Out of 480 engaged the 5th lost 220 in killed and wounded. It remained at Jacinto until Oct. 1, when it marched to Corinth, where it repulsed a charge upon the 11th Ohio battery and drove the enemy in great disorder. In the pursuit the regiment marched to the Hatchie river, but returned to Corinth and went into camp until Nov. 2, when it marched to Grand Junction, Tenn., from which place it moved southward with the Army of the Mississippi, but retraced its steps on receipt of the news of the surrender of Holly Springs and reached Memphis on the 29th. At this time it became a part of the 7th division, 17th army corps, Gen. McPherson commanding. It remained in the vicinity of Memphis until March 2, then moved to Helena by steamer, took part in expeditions to Yazoo Pass, up the Coldwater and the Tallahatchie. From Milliken's bend it marched to Jackson and took part in the battle there.

It was in the thick of the fight at Champion's hill, where it lost 19 killed and 75 wounded out of 350 in action, keeping the enemy back with bayonets after its ammunition was exhausted. At Vicksburg it took part in the siege until the surrender, and with its brigade kept off Johnston's forces at the Big Black river. Col. Boomer was killed in the assault at Vicksburg May 22, and Maj. Banbury was promoted to colonel. The regiment joined the pursuit of Johnston's army, and then encamped at Vicksburg until Sept. 12 when it moved to Helena, Ark., thence to Memphis and Corinth, and took part in the rebuilding of the railroad toward Iuka. At Missionary ridge it fought through the afternoon, being nearly overcome by an overwhelming force and many were captured. It moved via Bridgeport, Ala., to Larkinsville, where it remained until Jan. 7, 1864, and then moved to Huntsville for the balance of the winter. About 150 of the members reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home in April. They rejoined the army at Decatur, Ala., in May. The regiment was on railroad guard duty at Madison until the last of the month when it moved to Huntsville, thence to Stevenson and Kingston, Ga., performing railroad guard duty until the last of July when the non-veterans were mustered out. The remainder of the regiment was transferred to the 5th Ia. cavalry. Its original strength was 918; gain by recruits 119; total 1,037.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., John A. McDowell, John M. Corse, Alexander J. Miller; Lieut.-Cols., Markoe Cummins, John M. Corse, Alexander J. Miller, William H. Clune; Majs., John M. Corse, John Williams, Alexander J. Miller, Thomas J. Ennis, David J. McCoy. This regiment was organized at Burlington, and was mustered in July 15, 1861. It moved to Keokuk soon after and a detachment of the regiment was sent to the assistance of Col. Moore at Athens, Mo., but reached there too late to take part in the fight and returned to Keokuk. It then moved to Tipton, Mo., joined Fremont's forces and marched to Springfield with the army late in October. It was placed on railroad guard duty at Lamine bridge, but later was ordered to Tipton, where six companies were placed on garrison duty, the others being sent to Syracuse for similar service. Col. McDowell was in command of the brigade in the meantime, leaving Lieut.-Col. Cummins in command of the regiment. It took part in the battle of Shiloh, where it held an advanced position with tenacity until all support had been driven back, and retired under a terrible fire. Lieut.-Col. Cummins was retired from command during the battle and Capt. John Williams led the regiment through the most desperate part of the fight until wounded, when Capt. Walden took command. Out of 650 in action, 64 were killed, 100 wounded, and 47 missing, most of them captured. Maj. Corse was lieutenant-colonel and took command of the regiment, Capt. John at the time on the staff of Gen. Pope, but was soon afterward made Williams being promoted to major. It was in the siege of Corinth, was present at the evacuation of that place, accompanied a detachment of the army to the interior of Mississippi, marched from Holly Springs to Memphis, where it remained during the summer and most of the fall. It accompanied Grant's army in the campaign against Vicksburg but retraced its steps and went into winter camp at Grand Junction. Tenn. Col. McDowell resigned and Lieut.-Col. Corse succeeded to the command, being succeeded by Maj. A. J. Miller, and the latter in turn by Adjt. Ennis. During the winter the regiment was mounted and made several raids into the enemy's

territory. In the early summer it took part in the investment of Vicksburg, was in position at Haynes' bluff; was engaged in the siege of Jackson, where it made a gallant charge through the timber, across an open field, up a slope over the crest, driving the men from the guns of opposing field batteries and into two supporting regiments, but was compelled to lie down to escape the fearful fire, until retreat was ordered and it was made in an orderly manner. The entire move was made so bravely and with so much coolness, that the general commanding the division wrote Col. Corse a congratulatory note in which he said, "I cannot too highly commend the gallantry you have displayed in two successful charges. The valor of your noble regiment has been conspicuous." The operations here resulted in the appointment of Col. Corse to the position of brigadier-general of the 4th brigade, in which the regiment was then serving. This brigade was afterwards broken up, the 6th being assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 15th corps. Maj. Miller and Adjt. Ennis were made lieutenant-colonel and major respectively. Going into camp near the Big Black river, it remained until the general movement toward Chattanooga. It participated in the battle of Missionary ridge, losing 69 in killed and wounded. It then joined the memorable move for Knoxville to relieve Gen. Burnside, with two days' rations, without change of clothing, and with but a coat or blanket each. On its return it went to Chattanooga and early in 1864 proceeded to Scottsboro, Ala., where it went into camp. Most of the men reënlisted as veterans and passed the month of April at home on furlough. The regiment reached Chattanooga on May 5 and immediately joined Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign. It was in action at Resaca, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw mountain, about Atlanta, at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. At Dallas, Col. Miller was wounded. Maj. Ennis was mortally wounded at Atlanta, and Capt. W. H. Clune took command. The regiment lost 159 in killed and wounded from Resaca to Lovejoy's Station, nearly one half of the command that left Chattanooga, and went into camp near Atlanta with but 120 fit for duty. It joined in the pursuit of Hood, but returned in time to take part in the march for Savannah, and was engaged at the battle of Griswoldville. At Savannah, Robert Barr, a member of the 6th on the skirmish line, was the first to discover the evacuation by the enemy and was the first man of the Union army to enter the city, going in alone early the following morning. In the march through the Carolinas. the regiment took part in the battles at Columbia and Bentonville, went into camp at Goldsboro but soon moved to Raleigh, proceeded then to Washington via Richmond and participated in the grand review. It was greeted with a shout as its handful of men swung into view, its colors torn into shreds, and the applause grew into deafening cheers as its remarkable history was whispered about. It was then ordered to Louisville, where it remained until the latter part of July, when it was ordered home. Its original strength was 883; gain by recruits, 130; total 1,013.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Jacob G. Lauman, Elliott W. Rice; Lieut.-Cols., Augustus Wentz, James C. Parrott; Majs., Elliott W. Rice, James W. McMullin, Samuel Mahon. This regiment was organized in June and July, 1861. Most of the companies were mustered in July 23, the remainder on Aug. 2. On Aug. 6 the regiment moved to St. Louis and went into Jefferson barracks. Being armed in a few days it proceeded to Pilot Knob, thence to Ironton to take

part in the movement against the forces in Missouri. From this point it moved via Jackson to Cape Girardeau, where it embarked for Cairo, Ill. After remaining at Fort Holt a short time it moved to Mayfield creek, near Columbus, Ky., where it was joined by Lieut.-Col. Wentz. It next proceeded to Fort Jefferson, near Norfolk, Mo., thence to Bird's Point and to Norfolk. It accompanied the troops to Belmont, where it took part in an engagement with the enemy occupying that place, the conduct of the 7th being admirable and winning the praise of Gen. Grant in the work of cutting a way through the enemy's lines after the command was shut off from the river, and losing in the affair 227 in killed, wounded and missing, Col. Lauman being severely wounded, Lieut.-Col. Wentz killed, and Maj. Rice receiving a bullet in the leg. The regiment passed two months at Benton barracks, Capt. Parrott of Co. E being promoted to lieutenant-colonel. From St. Louis the regiment started for the south on Jan. 13, 1862. Twenty miles down the steamer was frozen up in the middle of the river, and after waiting two days for ice to break the regiment went ashore and moved back to St. Louis. Moving by rail to Cairo, it proceeded to Smithland, Ky., thence to Fort Henry, joined the movement on Fort Donelson, took part in the siege and assault of that place and remained until March, when it proceeded to Pittsburg landing and was in the battle of Shiloh. It fought gallantly in the "Iowa Brigade" commanded by Col. J. M. Tuttle, which repulsed four charges and held its position for 6 hours, but was compelled to fall back under a murderous fire. On the second day it charged and captured a battery. Col. Lauman was promoted to the command of a brigade and Maj. Rice was made colonel, being succeeded by Capt. James W. McMullin of Co. C as major. On April 27 the regiment joined in the movement on Corinth and on its evacuation took part in the pursuit as far as Booneville. It then went into camp at Corinth until the last of September, having been in reserve at the battle of Iuka. At Corinth it was actively engaged in October, losing nearly one third of its numbers engaged. After a short period at Rienzi and Kossuth, it went into camp at Bone Yard, where it remained for a month, when it returned to Corinth for the winter. The summer of 1863 was passed in the work of scouting, foraging and train guard service at Bethel, Tenn., and Corinth, and most of the summer and fall at Moscow and Lagrange. The regiment went into winter quarters at Pulaski in November. Three-fourths of the men reënlisted in December and were given furlough on Jan. 20, 1864. Leaving Keokuk on Feb. 27, with 200 recruits, the regiment returned to Pulaski, but almost immediately moved to Prospect, Ala., and joined the army in the Atlanta campaign April 27. It was heavily engaged at the Oostanaula river where it was sent forward with an Indiana regiment to discover the enemy's left flank. The two regiments found the enemy in position and charged his flank so fiercely that he was driven from the field in confusion, the 7th losing 7 killed and 50 wounded, while the enemy lost 36 killed and about 250 wounded. The 7th took part in nearly every engagement in the march upon Atlanta, after which it went into camp at Rome until the forward movement for Savannah was begun. From Savannah the regiment made the wearisome march through the Carolinas, reaching Goldsboro March 24, 1865. From Raleigh it marched thence to Richmond and Washington, participated in the grand review, then went to Louisville, where it was mustered out soon afterward. Its original strength

was 902; gain by recruits, 236, total 1,138. Col. Rice was made a brigadier-general, and James C. Parrott, who had been made lieutenant-colonel, commanded the regiment during the latter part of the war.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Frederick Steele, James L. Geddes; Lieut.-Cols., James L. Geddes, John C. Ferguson; Majs., John C. Ferguson, Joseph Andrews. This regiment was organized in the latter part of the summer of 1861, and was mustered in Sept. 5. Soon after its organization it went to St. Louis, from which place it moved to Syracuse, where it joined Fremont's army in pursuit of Price's forces and operated in southwestern Missouri, losing heavily through sickness. It returned to Sedalia in November and remained there until ordered to join Grant's forces in Tennessee the following spring. Col. Steele was appointed brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. Geddes succeeded to the command, Maj. Ferguson being commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Joseph Andrews of Co. F was made major. The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, fighting 10 hours on the first day, repelling attack after attack, and, with the battery which it was supporting, inflicting terrible punishment upon the enemy. It was the last to leave the advanced line of the army, being surrounded as it attempted to withdraw and compelled to surrender. Out of 650 men engaged, it lost 64 killed, 100 wounded, and 47 missing. The 8th, 12th and 14th Ia. formed four-fifths of the little force that held back ten times its numbers at the close of the first day at Shiloh, giving Buell time to bring up his forces and snatch victory from defeat. Entirely cut off, they fought until they could fight no longer, and threw down their arms only to see many of their number shot down in cold blood after they had surrendered as prisoners of war. The officers above the rank of lieutenant were sent to Selma, thence to Talladega, returned to Selma soon afterward, three months later to Atlanta, thence to Madison until Nov. 7, when they were sent to Libby prison, Richmond, and were paroled a week later at Aiken's landing. The lieutenants and enlisted men were sent to various prisons in Alabama and suffered the miseries and privations so common to southern prisons. A few of the 8th who escaped capture went into the "Union Brigade," a consolidated regiment rather than a brigade, and took part in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, distinguishing itself at Corinth. The regiment was reorganized at St. Louis early in 1863 and made an expedition to Rolla, after which it joined Grant's movement upon Vicksburg. It took part in the battle of Jackson, participated in the assault at Vicksburg on May 22 and also in the siege. It accompanied the army to Jackson, and after the evacuation there engaged in the pursuit of the enemy. It then went into camp at Vicksburg where Lieut.-Col. Ferguson died of disease. A short march to Brownsville was the only movement of interest until early in November, when the regiment moved to Memphis, thence to Lagrange and Pocahontas, where it remained until ordered to Vicksburg to take part in the Meridian raid. Soon after that event most of the command reënlisted and visited Iowa on veteran furlough. Returning to Memphis, it performed provost guard duty during 1864 and the early part of 1865, its most notable work being the repulse of Forrest, who made an attack on the city Aug. 21, 1864, the regiment being assisted by the "Gray-beard" regiment from Iowa. Early in March, 1865, the regiment moved to New Orleans and proceeded to Mobile bay, where it took part in the assault upon

Spanish Fort and captured several hundred prisoners. This assault was made by a brigade commanded by Col. Geddes. Maj.-Gen. Steele, the former colonel of the 8th, won high praise for the manner in which he conducted his part of the siege of Mobile, and Geddes' assault on Spanish Fort was conceded to be the most brilliant performance of that campaign. The regiment moved to Montgomery shortly after and served until mustered out. The original strength of the regiment was 921; gain by recruits 106; total 1,027.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., William Vandever, David Carskaddon; Lieut.-Cols., Frank G. Herron, William H. Coyle, Alonzo Abernethy; Majs., William H. Coyle, Don A. Carpenter, George Granger, Alonzo Abernethy, Joseph G. Inman. This regiment was organized in July and Aug., 1861, and was mustered in at Dubuque Sept. 24. A few days later the regiment proceeded to Benton barracks, St. Louis, and remained until the middle of October, when it was assigned to railroad guard duty from Franklin to Rolla, in which it remained until Jan. 22, 1862. It then joined the Army of the Southwest, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, Col. E. A. Carr commanding. The regiment was engaged at Sugar creek where its division drove before it a force three times as strong in numbers as its own. On March 4 Col. Vandever was sent to Huntsville with a detachment, consisting of a picked portion of the 2nd brigade, of which he was then in command, including part of his regiment, and on his arrival was informed that the enemy, under Price and McCulloch, was approaching in great force. A courier arrived during the night, confirming the report and ordering him to join the command at Pea ridge, whither the army was hastening. A determined march of 14 hours, through snow, over streams and in mud brought the little command to Pea ridge—41 miles of as fine a movement as history records—and it took part in a pitched battle of two days without opportunity to recuperate. Lieut.-Col. Herron was captured, the major and adjutant were disabled, and its colonel was commanding a brigade. It lost nearly 200 in killed and wounded. On the following day, despite its lack of officers, it maintained its record and received the greatest praise. It moved with the army through part of Missouri and Arkansas, went into camp at Helena, where it remained for five months, and as a part of Thayer's brigade, Steele's division, was under fire at Shickasaw bayou but not actively engaged. It began the new year by taking part in the campaign against Arkansas Post and moved from there to Young's point near Vicksburg. Col. Vandever was appointed brigadier-general and Capt. Carskaddon was commissioned colonel. On May 2 the regiment started for Grand Gulf. It took part in the battle of Jackson and on the 18th reached Vicksburg. The next day it lost a number of men in an assault on the enemy's works and on the 22nd lost nearly 100 in killed and wounded in a second assault. Immediately after the capitulation of the city the regiment moved on Jackson, and after the evacuation of that city went into camp near the Big Black river. On Sept. 22 it proceeded to Vicksburg, took a steamer to Memphis and moved from there to Corinth by rail. After repairing the railroad at that place and having a skirmish with Forrest's forces, it moved to Chattanooga, reached the base of Lookout mountain on the morning of Nov. 23, and took part in the "battle above the clouds" the following day. It joined in the pursuit following the battle of Missionary ridge as far as Ringgold and went into winter quarters at Woodville, Ala. Enough men reënlisted to consti-

tute a veteran regiment and they were given a furlough home in Feb., 1864, but returned to Woodville in March with many recruits. The regiment moved to Chattanooga and joined Sherman's army for the Atlanta movement. It was engaged at Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw mountain, the Chattahoochee river, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. After the evacuation of Atlanta it went into camp, but was sent in pursuit of Hood in October. Soon after this the non-veterans were mustered out and the regiment took up the march for Savannah. From there it moved by steamer to Beaufort, S. C., at which point Col. Carskaddon was mustered out, his term of service having expired. Maj. Alonzo Abernethy, who had been promoted from a captaincy on the death of Maj. Granger, took command. It participated in the capture of Columbia and in various minor affairs, was in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out at Louisville July 18, 1865.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., Nicholas Perczel, Paris P. Henderson; Lieut.-Cols., William E. Small, Nathaniel McCalla, William H. Silsby; Majs., John C. Bennett, Nathaniel McCalla, Robert Lusby. This regiment was organized at Camp Fremont, near Iowa City, in the summer and fall of 1861. Eight companies were mustered in on Sept. 6 and 7, one was mustered in on the 28th, and one on Oct. 13. The regiment received its equipment at St. Louis and moved to Cape Girardeau, where it went into camp. In the early part of November it was ordered to Bloomfield to drive out Jeff Thompson's force, but found it gone on its arrival. Taking possession of a large amount of property left by Thompson, it returned to Cape Girardeau, and in December went into winter quarters at Bird's Point. On Jan. 8, 1862, it marched by night toward Charleston for the purpose of capturing a body of the enemy said to be there. While passing through a dense forest it was surprised by an attack from ambush, but recovered from its confusion and dispersed the enemy. It took part in the siege of New Madrid, then engaged in the operations about Island No. 10, accompanied the command to Corinth and took an important part in the engagements about that place. It was engaged at the battle of Iuka, and in the battle of Corinth in October it fought with Sullivan's brigade, winning golden opinions for its telling work. It moved to Oxford in November, intending to take part in the movement upon Vicksburg, but the surrender of Holly Springs with its stores compelled a change of plans, and it marched to Memphis where it spent the winter. A number of changes were made during the time between its service in Missouri and its arrival in Memphis; Maj. Bennett resigned near the close of 1861 and was succeeded by Capt. McCalla; Col. Perczel resigned in Nov., 1862, and Capt. Henderson was commissioned to succeed him; in 1863 Maj. McCalla succeeded Lieut.-Col. Small, resigned, and Capt. Robert Lusby was made major. The regiment accompanied the Yazoo Pass expedition in the spring of 1863 and after that moved to Milliken's bend. It was in the battle of Raymond and at Jackson its division bore the brunt of the fight. It was in Col. Boomer's brigade, which pushed in at a critical moment when Hovey's division was falling back, and by desperate fighting saved him from rout, thus gaining time for Crocker to advance other troops, turn the tide and save the day. The loss was terrible, the 10th leaving its dead in profusion and the brigade being cut to pieces. It took part in the assault on Vicksburg May 22, making two charges and losing heav-

ily. Col. Boomer, commanding the brigade, was killed and Col. Matthies succeeded him. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment took part in the siege of Jackson and then went into camp. It was ordered to Chattanooga in the latter part of September, was engaged at Missionary ridge with its brigade, being in some of the fiercest fighting in that battle and losing heavily. It went into winter quarters at Huntsville, Ala., and in Feb., 1864, reënlisted as a veteran organization. In the latter part of April the regiment relieved Dodge's division at Decatur, and in June it visited Iowa on veteran furlough. Upon its return in July it was stationed near Kingston, Ga., on railroad guard duty. It took part in two expeditions against Wheeler, the second through Tennessee and northern Alabama, the entire movement taking the command on a march of nearly 1,000 miles. In October it aided in holding Resaca against Hood's forces until Sherman's pursuing column came up. It joined the march to Savannah and took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. It crossed the Salkehatchie river in company with the 56th Ill., wading waist deep in the face of a body of the enemy posted behind earthworks, and drove them from their position. It was engaged at Columbia and again at Cox's bridge near Bentonville. It participated in the grand review at Washington, thence to Louisville and to Little Rock, Ark., where it was mustered out Aug. 15, 1865. Its original strength was 913; gain by recruits, 114; total 1,027.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., Abraham M. Hare, William Hall; Lieut.-Cols., William Hall, John C. Abercrombie, Charles Foster, Benjamin Beach; Majs., John C. Abercrombie, Charles Foster John C. Marven. This regiment was organized at Camp McClellan, near Davenport, and was mustered in at different dates from Sept. 28 to Oct. 18, 1861. It left the state on Nov. 16 for St. Louis and was the first regiment to leave Iowa fully uniformed. It accompanied an expedition to Boonville in December and captured a large amount of gunpowder. Two similar movements closed the season's work for the regiment. Five companies moved to the town of California, the others to Fulton and passed the winter at these places. On March 10, 1862, the regiment moved to Pittsburg landing where it was brigaded with Col. Richard Oglesby's command. It took part at Shiloh and lost over 200 in killed and wounded, more than 30 being killed outright, and Maj. Abercrombie was severely wounded. Its brigade at that battle was commanded by Col. Hare. It took part in the movement upon Corinth and formed part of the garrison there after its evacuation until ordered to Bolivar, Tenn., with its brigade some three months later, from which place it made several expeditions and participated in a battle near there. Returning to Corinth it participated in the battle in October; afterward moved into central Mississippi with Grant; returned to Holly Springs; proceeded thence to Lafayette, Memphis and Young's point; and in February to Lake Providence where it assisted in digging the canal between that point and the river. Col. Hall, who had succeeded Col. Hare on the latter's resignation, was placed in command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie took command of the regiment. After Vicksburg's surrender it went into camp. It accompanied the expedition to Monroe, from the effects of which half the command were worn out, with little return for the hardships sustained. In Feb., 1864, the regiment joined in the Meridian raid. Nearly all of the men having reënlisted as veterans, they were given fur-

lough home in the early spring. On the return the regiment joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga. It fought at Kennesaw mountain, took part in the operations at Nickajack creek, and from there to Atlanta was constantly engaged in skirmishing. At Atlanta it was heavily engaged in July and it fought at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, losing during the campaign 218 in killed and wounded—one half of its available strength. Maj. Foster died from the effects of wounds received at Atlanta. It proceeded to Savannah with the army; sailed from there to Beaufort, S. C., in Jan., 1865; took part in the march through the Carolinas; was engaged in several minor affairs and at the battle of Bentonville; moved to Goldsboro and Raleigh; took part in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865. Its original strength was 931; gain by recruits, 91; total, 1,022.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., Jackson J. Wood, John H. Stibbs; Lieut.-Cols., John P. Coulter, Samuel R. Edgington, John H. Stibbs; Majs., Samuel D. Brodtbeck, Samuel R. Edgington, John H. Stibbs, Edward M. Van Duzee, Samuel G. Knee. This regiment was organized at Dubuque in Oct. and Nov., 1861, and was mustered in at intervals during those two months. It left the state late in November, went into quarters at Benton barracks, St. Louis, for two months, and like its predecessors, suffered greatly from diseases that seemed to be a part of the experience necessary to prepare them for the field work. Some 75 died of measles, pneumonia and typhoid. At Smithland, Ky., it joined Grant for the movement upon Fort Henry, was present at the capture of that place, then moved to Fort Donelson, where it took part in the fight and assault which resulted in victory. It won immortal glory for itself at Shiloh by fighting in the advance until sundown and holding back the enemy while the demoralized army withdrew to a new point and waited the arrival of Buell. The 8th, 12th and 14th Ia. comprised four-fifths of that advance line and surrendered only when surrounded by ten times their numbers. (In the history of the 8th will be found an account of the disposition of the prisoners until their parole and exchange.) Those who escaped capture were assigned to the "Union Brigade" and served with it until disbanded, being sent to Davenport, Ia., and remaining there during the winter. The paroled men were declared exchanged Jan. 1, 1863, and soon after went to Rolla, which was threatened by Marmaduke, but returned on the 15th to St. Louis, where they were stationed. Lieut.-Col. Coulter resigned and was succeeded by Maj. Edgington, and the latter as major by Capt. John H. Stibbs of Co. D. The regiment was reorganized about April 1 and became a part of Sherman's command, participating in the movements of that division during the Vicksburg campaign, though it was in reserve at the assault of May 22. After the surrender it was engaged at Jackson and was in the skirmish at and capture of Brandon. It went into camp near Bear creek on July 23 and remained there until Oct. 10. Lieut.-Col. Edgington resigned, Maj. Stibbs became lieutenant-colonel, and was succeeded as major by Capt. Van Duzee. In October the regiment was in a skirmish at Brownsville; proceeded thence to Vicksburg, Memphis, Lagrange and Chewalla, where it remained on railroad guard duty until near the close of Jan., 1864. While here it broke up the guerrilla bands that were pillaging the country, and built a strong fort. It was ordered to join the forces for the Meridian raid, but reached Vicksburg too late to take part and went into camp. Having been mustered

in as a veteran organization, the reënlisted men were sent home on a furlough in March. In their absence, the non-veterans, numbering about 70, accompanied the 35th Ia. on the Red River campaign and was in battle at Lake Chicot. On their return from home the men reached Memphis on May 2 and were joined by the detachment about the middle of June. In May six companies under Lieut.-Col. Stibbs, went to the mouth of the White river, established a military post and left Cos. A and F under Capt. Hunter. The command proceeded to Tupelo, where it was engaged in July. The regiment while acting as a train guard, was attacked by a brigade, but repelled it in a handsome manner, and in the subsequent fighting it occupied the most dangerous post and received special commendations of the general commanding. Returning to Memphis, the regiment moved to Lagrange, thence to Holly Springs, via Lumpkin's mills, remaining on duty there for some time. The detachment at White river in the meantime had been busy, protecting the loyal people of that section and building a stockade. The little force of but 47 was attacked before daybreak on the morning of June 5 by a force of 400, the men being compelled to fight in their shirts only, so sudden was the attack. A number of the enemy gained the stockade at one side, but Sergt. Isaac Cottle and Corp. George Hunter, armed with revolvers, boldly attacked them and drove them out in confusion. Hunter was shot dead and Cottle was so severely wounded that he died soon after, but the entire besieging force was finally driven off with a loss of over 50 in killed, wounded and prisoners, their commanding officer being among the slain. Joining the regiment at Holly Springs, this detachment accompanied it to Oxford, then to Memphis, whence it proceeded to Devall's Bluff and Brownsville in search of Price. With 10 days' rations it made the 350 miles march to Cape Girardeau via Jacksonport, Ark., and Jackson, Mo., in 19 days. From St. Louis it proceeded to Jefferson City, Smithton, Sedalia, Lexington and Independence, into Kansas, and to Harrisonville, Mo., after Price but was unable to catch him and returned to St. Louis. The non-veterans and some of the officers were mustered out, Lieut.-Col. Stibbs remaining as commanding officer. Moving to Nashville the regiment aided in the defense of that city and in the battle in December captured 2 flags. It joined in the pursuit as far as Clinton, then proceeded to Eastport, Miss., where it assisted in building quarters and fortifications. Lieut.-Col. Stibbs was called to Washington in Jan. 1865, to become a member of the military tribunal, the same, which later, tried the notorious Capt. Wirz, who was held responsible for the infamies of Andersonville prison, and Maj. Knee took command. The regiment was ordered to Mobile in February, was engaged at Spanish Fort in the front line and occupied an exposed position for 13 days and nights. At the conclusion of the siege of Mobile it moved to Montgomery, thence to Selma and remained in guard and garrison duty until the early part of 1866 when it was mustered out. Lieut.-Col. Stibbs received a merited promotion to a colonelcy. The original strength of the regiment was 926; gain by recruits, 55, total, 981.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., Marcellus M. Crocker, John Shane, James C. Wilson; Lieut.-Cols., Milton M. Price, John Shane, James C. Wilson, Justin C. Kennedy; Majs., John Shane, George M. Van Hosen, James C. Wilson, William A. Walker, Thomas P. Marshall, A. J. Pope. This regiment was organized in the summer and fall of 1861 and was mustered in between Oct. 18 and Nov. 2, by com-

panies. About Nov. 17 the regiment left for Benton barracks, where it remained until Dec. 20, then went to Jefferson City, Mo., where it spent the winter. On March 8 it left for Pittsburg landing, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, Gen. McClernand commanding. At the battle of Shiloh it was under fire for 10 hours the first day, losing 24 killed, 139 wounded and 9 missing. After the battle it was placed in the 1st ("Iowa") brigade, Col. Crocker commanding, of the 6th division. Lieut.-Col. Price resigning Maj. Shane was promoted to that position, Capt. Van Hosen succeeding as major. It was in the siege of Corinth and became part of the garrison when the place was evacuated. At the end of July it marched to Bolivar in search of the enemy, but failed to come up with him and returned to Corinth, where it took part in the battle in October. The principal losses there were sustained by Cos. A and G, which were deployed as skirmishers in the first day's engagement. It returned to Memphis, Tenn., on the surrender of Holly Springs, the base of supplies for the contemplated move on Vicksburg. About this time Maj. Van Hosen resigned and was succeeded by Adjt. Wilson. The regiment assisted in digging Lake Providence canal. On the reorganization of the army Col. Crocker was made brigadier-general, being succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Shane as colonel, Maj. Wilson was promoted to the latter position and Capt. Walker was appointed major. The regiment repaired the roads for the use of the army about Vicksburg, proceeded to Grand Gulf, thence to Haynes' bluff, but soon returned and took place on the left of the line of investment. In the latter part of May it was part of a force to make a reconnoissance toward Mechanicsburg, its brigade earning the sobriquet of "Crocker's Greyhounds." On June 24 it moved out to take part in the work of holding Johnston's forces from attacking the army's rear, and was engaged in a skirmish on the day of the surrender of Vicksburg. It escorted a supply train to Clinton, but returned on July 28 and assisted in clearing Yazoo river of the torpedoes and wrecked gun-boats. It participated in the expedition to Monroe, La., after which it went into quarters at Vicksburg until Feb. 4, 1864, when it joined the movement towards Meridian. The veterans were given a furlough in March and reached Cairo on April 16, with many recruits. It proceeded via Clifton and Pulaski, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala., and on May 20, joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga. It was engaged at Kennesaw mountain, was in a skirmish at Nickajack creek, and at Atlanta its brigade made a charge to within 50 paces of the fort, being compelled to lie down and fire. It retired in good order having lost 113 in killed and wounded in less than 30 minutes. On July 22 most of Co. A, part of G, and all of D and K, were captured while reinforcing the 11th and 16th Ia. The regiment's loss in this battle was 149, Maj. Walker commanding, being killed. In the battle of the 28th the regiment fought with great bravery and joined with the remnant of the 3d Ia., in reinforcing a part of the line which was being hard pressed. The 13th was engaged at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station and joined in the pursuit of Hood in October, going as far as Gaylesville, Ala. Its losses from the first day at Kennesaw until the close of the Atlanta campaign were 331 in killed, wounded and captured. At Marietta, on the return to Atlanta, Col. Shane and several line officers were mustered out, their time expiring. It was in the march to and siege of Savannah; took up the line of march through the Carolinas; was engaged at Pocotaligo; at Columbia a portion of the regiment crossed

the river opposite the city ahead of the army, and without orders hoisted the stars and stripes on the capitol while the remainder of the command engaged in laying pontoon bridges some 3 miles below the town. Previous to this the regiment on the skirmish line had crossed a burning bridge at the North Edisto river and driven the enemy out of Orangeburg. The regiment closed its fighting career at Bentonville. At Goldsboro it was joined by a large number of recruits and here Capt. Pope was made major in place of Maj. Marshall resigned. The regiment proceeded to Washington after Johnston's surrender, took part in the grand review, went into camp at Rock creek and later moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out in July, 1865.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., William T. Shaw; Lieut.-Cols., Edward W. Lucas, Joseph H. Newbold; Majs., Hiram Leonard, William H. Kirkwood, Edgar A. Warner. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, at Camp McClellan, near Davenport. The circumstances surrounding the regiment's organization and history were somewhat peculiar. Three companies, A, B, and C, were sent to the western frontier on special service and were not identified with the regiment at any time, except technically, never being under command of an officer of the regiment. They were located at Fort Randall, Dak., and were afterwards ordered detached from the regiment. They constituted the 1st battalion of the 41st regiment for a time, but the formation of that regiment was not completed and they were finally made part of a cavalry regiment. The 14th thus went into service with but seven companies and remained at that strength for the first year, the number aggregating something over 600 when it left for St. Louis on Nov. 28. It remained at Benton barracks until Feb. 5, 1862, when it moved to Fort Henry, thence to Fort Donelson and was a part of the brigade under Gen. Lauman. Three weeks later it proceeded to Pittsburg landing and in the battle of Shiloh formed a part of that famous brigade, composed of the 2nd, 7th, 12th and 14th Ia., which fought from morning until dark of the first day against ten times its numbers, allowing the army to retire and take up new position, and at last, cut off and surrounded, gave up the unequal contest and surrendered to the enemy, many of them to be shot down without mercy after they had given themselves up as prisoners of war. The account of their imprisonment and eventual parole and exchange is given in the history of the 8th Ia. The few who escaped capture became a part of the "Union Brigade" and joined their comrades at Benton barracks, where the regiment spent the winter. It was also joined by Cos. A and B, two new companies raised to take the place of those sent west, and many recruits. Capt. Joseph Newbold was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and Capt. Edgar Warner was made major. On April 10, 1863, it moved to Cairo, where it was joined by a newly organized Co. C, completing its numbers. While at Cairo, part of the regiment was sent into the interior of Illinois to quell some political disturbances and arrest the ringleaders who were inciting treason. Moving to Columbus, Ky., the latter part of June, it remained on garrison duty for seven months. It embarked for Vicksburg on Jan. 14, 1864, and was there assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 16th army corps, Col. Shaw commanding the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Newbold, the regiment. After the Meridian raid it accompanied the Red River expedition with Gen. A. J. Smith's command; was engaged at Fort DeRussy, which was taken by storm in less than 30 minutes; and

then joined Banks just in time to save his army, by its determined fighting at Pleasant Hill. The regiment was engaged at Cloutierville, Moore's plantation, Marksville and Yellow bayou, crossed the river to Morganza and returned to Vicksburg. It was in the affair at Lake Chicot; then moved to Memphis; took part in the battle of Tupelo; fought at Old Town creek soon after; went to camp at Memphis and enjoyed a brief rest, broken by a trip to Oxford, in which several skirmishes occurred. It was then ordered to Cairo, thence to Jefferson barracks, where four companies were detached and sent to reinforce Gen. Ewing at Pilot Knob. The day after their arrival Ewing was attacked by a largely superior force, but the enemy was repelled several times with heavy loss. On the following day a direct assault was repulsed, but guns planted on a hill near by compelled the Union forces to evacuate the place, after blowing up the fort. The little command retreated to Rolla after cutting its way through the enemy's lines and fought every foot of the way for four days with scarcely an hour's rest. The remainder of the regiment marched across Missouri in pursuit of Price. It was reunited at St. Louis in November, and proceeded to Davenport where it was mustered out Nov. 16, 1864. The recruits and reënlisted men were formed into a battalion of two companies, of which Capt. Hugo Hoffbauer had command. It remained on provost guard duty until the summer of 1865, detachments being used for escort and prisoners' guards at various times, and was mustered out in Aug., 1865. One thing which contributed to the feeling of dissatisfaction with many was the dismissal of Col. Shaw on the charge of violating regulations in regard to a publication over his own signature of things relating to the operation of the armies. His offense consisted of having written a private letter, which got into print through the indiscretion of a friend, in which Shaw told the facts with regard to the fight at Pleasant Hill, during the disastrous Red River expedition. His force of less than one-tenth of those present suffered one-half of the loss sustained by the entire force, having been engaged over 7 hours, or fully four times as long as any other on the field, repulsing a cavalry attack and a succeeding infantry attack before a gun was fired by any other troops. He named several officers as having been intoxicated and cowardly in that affair. When the order for dismissal came to Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the corps, he refused to have it promulgated, but relieved Col. Shaw from the command of the division, and allowed him to proceed to Davenport and be honorably mustered out with the regiment of which he was still colonel, commending him in the highest terms in orders. The officers of the division presented him with a handsome sword and parted from him with regret as he had proved himself one of the best officers that the west had produced.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Hugh F. Reid, William W. Belknap; Lieut.-Cols., William Dewey, William W. Belknap, John M. Hendrick, George Pomutz; Majs., William W. Belknap, William Cunningham, John M. Hendrick, George Pomutz, James S. Porter. This regiment was organized at Keokuk and was mustered in by companies at different dates between Nov., 1861, and the last of the following February. On March 19, 1862, it proceeded to Benton barracks, St. Louis, and reached Pittsburg landing shortly after the battle of Shiloh had commenced. It moved quickly to the front and took part in the fight; but having been assigned to a poor position it was ordered to fall back, which it did in some

confusion. It did not fight as an organization again that day, though portions of it were rallied and took part in the battle. The men fought bravely and well, losing 188 in killed, wounded and missing, Col. Reid being severely wounded. It became a part of the "Iowa" brigade upon the reorganization of the army and took part in the movement upon Corinth. At the close of that campaign it engaged in the performance of picket and guard duties along the railways west of Corinth and as provost guard during the month of July. About the first of August it moved to Bolivar and remained there until the middle of September. While at Bolivar Col. Reid was placed in command of the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Belknap assumed command of the regiment. It was in the battle of Chewalla, joined in the pursuit of the enemy at the close of the engagement, and returned to Corinth on Oct. 13. After taking part in various operations in Mississippi and Tennessee during the winter it joined the army for the Vicksburg campaign; was engaged in sharp skirmishes at Mechanicsburg and Messenger's ferry, and identified with all the movements of its brigade; remained in camp near the city after the surrender until Aug. 21, when it joined the expedition to Monroe, the most wearisome, ill-starred affair of its kind known in the annals of the war. In September it returned and rested at Vicksburg until Feb., 1864; then reënlisted as a veteran organization; accompanied the Meridian expedition, and on its return proceeded to Iowa on furlough. The non-veterans of the brigade were organized into "The Iowa battalion of the 17th army corps," Maj. Pomutz commanding, and moved to Cairo, Ill., about the first of April, in charge of a large quantity of arms, being ordered from there to garrison Mound City. In the latter part of April the battalion proceeded to Huntsville, where the men were returned to their regiments. The 15th returned to Cairo, moved thence to Bird's Point, Paducah and Huntsville, which was reached May 20. Here the brigade was officially designated as the 3d of the 4th division. The 15th took part in nearly every engagement from Kennesaw mountain to the battle before Atlanta, losing in that time nearly 100 in killed, wounded and missing. At the great battle of July 22 its brigade fought like demons against the savage assaults of the enemy and repelled seven charges during the day. The 15th captured 93 prisoners and lost 10 killed, 40 wounded and 82 captured, Lieut.-Col. Hendrick being severely wounded. The regiment fought at Ezra Church. Col. Belknap was made brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. Hendrick was commissioned to succeed to the command, but being unable to take active charge, the duties fell upon Lieut.-Col. Pomutz, who was advanced to that position. Col. Hendrick was brevetted brigadier-general, and sent many recruits to the regiment, although his injuries never permitted him to take to the field again. The regiment was in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, then went into camp at East Point, until the pursuit of Hood in October, returning in time to proceed to Savannah, from which city it marched in Jan., 1865, through the Carolinas, and was engaged at Columbia and Bentonville. It moved to Goldsboro, Raleigh, Washington, and Louisville where it was mustered out July 24 with 712 on the rolls.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., Alexander Chambers; Lieut.-Cols., Addison H. Sanders, John H. Smith, Josiah T. Herbert; Majs., William Purcell, Peter Miller. This regiment was organized at Davenport and was mustered in at intervals between Dec. 10, 1861,

and March 24, 1862, seven companies at Davenport, one at Keokuk and the last at Benton barracks, St. Louis. The incomplete regiment left the state the first week in March for Benton barracks, from which point it moved on the completion of its organization to Pittsburg landing and was one of those regiments which were sent into the most exposed position at Shiloh without having had any experience in warfare and assigned a place without a brigade formation. Its loss was heavy but its action was excellent, despite some confusion. After the battle it was made a part of the "Iowa" brigade; took part in the move upon Corinth and at the close went into camp. Near the close of July it accompanied the army to Bolivar, Tenn., where it remained until the middle of September, engaging in scouting, foraging and short expeditions having a few skirmishes. It participated at the battle of Iuka and received Gen. Rosecrans' highest praise for its performances. Again returning to Corinth, it was engaged in the battle there two weeks later, where Lieut.-Col. Sanders was severely wounded and Maj. Purcell took command. It joined in the pursuit but returned 10 days later and remained until Nov. 1, when it moved to Grand Junction to take part in the movement against Vicksburg, which failed through the loss of Holly Springs with its supplies. The regiment moved to Holly Springs, thence to Lafayette and Memphis, which place was reached on Jan. 3, 1863. A week later it embarked for Young's point, thence to Lake Providence where it remained with its brigade until ordered to Vicksburg. While there Maj. William E. Strong, inspector-general of the 17th army corps, said of its brigade: "Iowa may well be proud of the 3d brigade. Since I have been a soldier it has happened that I have seen many brigades of many different army corps, both in eastern and western armies, but never have I seen a brigade that could compete with this Iowa brigade." Moving to Vicksburg the regiment was constantly under fire during the siege, then went into camp until called to take part in the expedition to Monroe, from which it returned, worn out by the most fatiguing movement ever made without purpose or result. It took part in the Meridian raid in Feb., 1864, and returned to Vicksburg, where it reënlisted as a veteran regiment. It was given a furlough home in April, returned in June, and accompanied Sherman's army through Georgia; was engaged at Acworth, Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, before Atlanta, losing more than 50 in killed and wounded in less than 30 minutes July 21, and the next day it fought with great bravery; charged the batteries and lost 65 men; then held its position until completely surrounded and being entirely without ammunition, was compelled to surrender, after killing or wounding a number of the enemy equal to its own numbers. Two companies of the 13th sent to reinforce it were also captured. The prisoners were sent to Andersonville, with the exception of the officers, who were sent to Macon, thence to Charleston and later to Columbia. The men were exchanged on Sept. 22, but the officers remained in prison much longer. A few escaped, among them Capt. J. H. Smith, who was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel in place of Lieut.-Col. Sanders, resigned. About 100 men and officers answered roll-call on July 23, but their numbers were increased by the return of the sick and wounded, the total force soon after numbering nearly 200. The regiment moved in the march to Savannah, accompanied the army through the Carolinas, and was in a number of engagements connected with that campaign, the last being at Cheraw on

March 2, 1865. It then marched to Washington, was in the grand review, and was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865. Its original strength was 910; gain by recruits, 9; total, 919.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., John W. Rankin, David B. Hillis, Clark R. Wever; Lieut.-Cols., David B. Hillis, Clark R. Wever, S. M. Archer; Majs., Samuel M. Wise, John F. Walden. This regiment was organized at Keokuk in March and April, 1862; moved to St. Louis where it remained for two weeks, when it embarked for Hamburg, Tenn.; reached there on May 7 and marched at once for Corinth, where it was engaged in the siege; joined in the pursuit of the enemy on the evacuation, and on its return went into camp at Clear creek. On Aug. 15, with its division, it moved to Jacinto and established an outpost, from which it accompanied several short expeditions. It took part in the battle of Iuka, joined in the pursuit of the enemy, returned to Jacinto and remained in camp until Oct. 2, when it moved again to Corinth. Here during the following two days, smarting under an unmerited rebuke at Iuka, the 17th fought with bravery and determination unsurpassed by that of any regiment in the field; at first with its brigade, but finally wherever it could find a force to oppose. At the crisis of the battle, when Davies' division had given way and the enemy had gained the town, threatening to sweep everything, the 17th made so fierce a charge that the victorious enemy was arrested in his forward movement, turned back and finally put to flight, the regiment capturing a stand of colors and putting out of action more of its opponents in killed and wounded, than it had in line. Gen. Rosecrans, who had censured the regiment at Iuka, issued orders, in which he said that he could not forbear "to give pleasure to many, besides the brave men immediately concerned, by announcing in advance of the regular orders, that the 17th Ia., by its gallantry in the battle of Corinth, charging the enemy and capturing the flag of the 40th Miss., has amply atoned for its misfortune at Iuka, and stands among the honored regiments of this command." The loss was slight, its movements being made with so much celerity that the enemy had no time to inflict serious damage. Early in November the regiment moved to Davis' mills; from there to Moscow, Tenn., and took charge of a forage train of nearly 200 wagons, which it filled with supplies from the enemy's country and brought into camp. On Dec. 24 it reached Lumpkin's mills and accompanied the division to Memphis in guard of a train of more than 600 wagons, constantly skirmishing with guerrilla bands. The regiment was next assigned to duty at Bray's station as railroad guard and remained until assigned to the 17th corps, which it accompanied to Memphis. On March 2 it moved to Grand lake but returned to Helena and accompanied Quinby's expedition against Fort Pemberton. In April it proceeded in the direction of Vicksburg; engaged in the work of building roads and preparing the way for the advance of the army; was in the battle of Raymond; in the front brigade of Crocker's division at Jackson, fighting bravely and losing one-fourth its numbers by an enfilading fire, which it sustained without flinching; double-quicked 3 miles at Champion's hill, and threw itself into the fray with such vigor as to win the commendations of Grant himself. It captured nearly 200 prisoners, a battery, a stand of colors, and with the 10th Mo. and the 10th Ia. turned the balance in the favor of the Union arms. At Vicksburg it remained in the trenches until the capitulation. At the explosion of the mine at Fort hill on June 25, the

17th was one of the regiments assigned to the duty of holding the works. It encamped at Vicksburg until Sept. 9, when it moved to Helena, thence to Memphis, and accompanied Sherman's army to Chattanooga. It was engaged at Missionary ridge, where it fought until nearly surrounded and lost 57 in killed, wounded and captured. It marched as far as Graysville, Ga., in pursuit, then to Chattanooga, and moved to Bridgeport, Ala., thence to Huntsville, where it remained until spring engaged in guarding foraging trains and scouting. Nearly every man reënlisted April 1, 1864. The regiment joined the division at Stevenson on June 22 and moved toward Atlanta, but was detailed for guard and patrol duty between Dalton and Resaca for the protection of the line of communications, and passed the summer in this dreary work. Cos. H and I were attacked at a water-tank 2 miles from Dalton by some of Wheeler's cavalry in August but defended themselves against a heavy force until 10 o'clock of the following day, when their ammunition gave out and artillery being brought into play against them they surrendered. The men were paroled and allowed to return to Tilton, the headquarters, two days later. The paroles were not recognized and the men were placed on duty at once. Dalton had been captured, and Tilton was threatened, but not attacked until Oct. 13, when a corps compelled the garrison to surrender after a determined defense, 270 men holding off this heavy force from early morning until almost 3 p. m. and only surrendered when their ammunition was almost gone. Col. Wever was in command of a brigade at Resaca, where he was attacked by a heavy force, but his 750 men held the place from noon till night. Some 1,200 men came in during the night as reinforcements and put up so vigorous a fight that Hood could not carry the place and was compelled to retire on the approach of Sherman's army in the afternoon. A force of 500 men, guarding bridge timbers 3 miles north, was attacked by a large force and compelled to surrender after a desperate fight. Some 30 men under Capt. Horner escaped capture at Tilton and were sent home on furlough, being accompanied by a few who made their escape from their captors. On their return they took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. Those captured were hurried off to southern prisons, but were exchanged toward the close of the war. The regiment was mustered out in the early part of Aug., 1865. Its original strength was 889; gain by recruits, 67; total, 956.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., John Edwards, Hugh J. Campbell; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas F. Cook, Hugh J. Campbell; Majs., Hugh J. Campbell, Joseph K. Morey. This regiment was mustered in Aug. 5, 6 and 7, 1862. Soon after it moved to Springfield via St. Louis and Sedalia, joined the Army of the Southwest under Schofield, and marched through Missouri into Arkansas. Returning to Springfield, it formed a part of the garrison there during the winter. On Jan. 8, 1863, Marmaduke's forces, numbering over 5,000 men, attacked the garrison, which consisted of not to exceed 1,500 men, the 18th being the only regular organization there, with detachments of several Missouri regiments, citizens and quite a number of convalescents in the hospitals. The fight commenced about noon and continued with varying success until almost night, the enemy gaining ground at times only to lose it by some daring charge, the tide being turned just before dark by the coming up of five companies of the 18th, which had been stationed at an outpost. They entered into the fight with such energy that the

enemy was driven into a stockade at the outskirts of town and declined to give battle the following day, having lost more than 200 in killed and wounded. The loss of the regiment was 56 in killed and wounded and the loss of the entire Union force was about 200. The regiment remained at Springfield about a year, being denied the privilege of participating in the stirring scenes that were bringing glory to its sister regiments, but performing well the duties so necessary in guarding the border at that time. Col. Edwards assumed command of the post in April, and in the fall was in temporary command of the district of southwestern Missouri, and later in command of his regiment, which formed part of the force that made Shelby throw aside his artillery and much of his baggage to escape his pursuers. Reaching Fort Smith, Ark., on Oct. 30, the regiment was assigned to garrison duty and spent the winter there, Col. Edwards being placed in command of the post. In March, 1864, the regiment moved with Steele's forces to Arkadelphia, Col. Edwards being in command of the brigade to which the 18th was assigned. The command joined Thayer's forces at Elkin's ferry, the intention being to effect a junction with Banks. When the retreat of Banks was learned the entire command moved to Camden. It was engaged at Prairie d'Ane and at Moscow, where Edwards' brigade stood the brunt of the attack and on being reinforced drove the enemy for several miles. After some ten days at Camden the regiment engaged in a severe battle. With one section of the 2nd Ind. battery, it was sent to reinforce Col. Williams of the 1st Kan. Colored regiment, guarding a forage train. The force was attacked by several thousand troopers, the Kansas regiment receiving the first shock, and giving way, crowded through the lines of the 18th and left it to take up the fight alone. Seven fierce charges were repelled, more than its own numbers were put out of action, but it was finally surrounded, when, with fixed bayonets, it cut its way out and reached Camden, having sustained a loss of 77 in killed, wounded and missing. The wretched three weeks' retreat to Little Rock followed, Col. Edwards holding the reserve and guarding the ordnance train at the battle of Jenkins' ferry. Resuming its duty as garrison at Fort Smith, the regiment moved on numerous minor expeditions and was often compelled to forage to keep from actual starvation, the river below being blockaded. Col. Edwards was promoted to brigadier-general and was succeeded as colonel by Lieut.-Col. Campbell. The regiment marched to Fort Gibson in November to meet a supply train from Fort Scott, but finding it had not arrived, set out on the evening of the 27th with two ears of corn each and one tablespoonful of coffee for each mess of four, as rations, and found the train over 100 miles distant four days later. The regiment passed the winter and spring in alternate starvation and plenty, remaining on garrison duty at Fort Smith until the latter part of the summer of 1865, when it was mustered out. Its original strength was 866; gain by recruits, 9; total, 875.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Col., Benjamin Crabb; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel McFarland, Daniel Kent, John Bruce; Majs., Daniel Kent, John Bruce, Harry Jordan. This regiment was organized at Keokuk and was mustered in between Aug. 17 and 28, 1862. In the early part of September it proceeded to Benton barracks, St. Louis, which it left a week later for Rolla with a brigade commanded by Gen. Herron. From there it moved to Springfield and three weeks later to Cassville. The command formed a junction with Gen.

Blunt's forces at Sugar creek on Oct. 18, and two days later proceeded to Bloomington, thence to Cross Hollow, where it remained ten days, when it retraced its steps without having met the enemy, and went into camp at Twin springs. It fought at the battle of Prairie Grove, where Lieut.-Col. McFarland was killed and the regiment lost 198 in killed, wounded and missing out of 500 engaged. Cos. A, B and C were detached as skirmishers in the early part of the day and were engaged in as sharp fighting as any part of the command. Maj. Kent was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. John Bruce was commissioned major. The regiment accompanied the army to Van Buren, that city being captured, together with a large quantity of supplies, after which it returned to camp at Prairie Grove, but moved thence to Fayetteville and Huntsville. Soon after the command moved to Carrollton, thence to a point on the White river opposite Forsyth, Mo., finally crossing and going into camp at that place. The regiment was left with a squadron of the 1st Ia. cavalry as garrison and the remainder of the force moved on. Some of Marmaduke's forces threatened Forsyth and many buildings were torn down and used in construction of fortifications. In April the regiment marched to Ozark, thence to Hartville, and reached Salem on May 2, where it was temporarily assigned to the 1st division, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., commanding. On June 11 it embarked for Young's point and on the 14th entered upon the siege of Vicksburg, remaining until its surrender. It took part in the Yazoo expedition soon after, then moved to Port Hudson, and finally to Carrollton. In September it went into camp at Morganza where it was almost constantly engaged in skirmishing. At the Stirling farm, 7 miles from Morganza, the regiment with other detachments was attacked by largely superior numbers and nearly surrounded, but the defense was so determined that the enemy was compelled to fall back. He rallied and returned to the fight and finally overpowered the little band, the 19th losing 241 in killed, wounded, and missing or captured. The prisoners were taken to Texas and kept there for nearly a year. At this time nearly two-thirds of the regiment were absent on sick leave, consequently the organization of the regiment remained intact. It proceeded with the division to New Orleans in October; embarked with the expedition to Texas, and was part of the force to land on the island of Brazos Santiago. It remained at Brownsville on garrison duty until the latter part of July, 1864, when it sailed for New Orleans and was met there by 180 of those who had been captured at Stirling's farm the year previous. The regiment proceeded to Pensacola, Fla., and went into camp at Barrancas, where it was joined by three companies that had been left at Brazos Santiago. On Dec. 6 it sailed for Fort Gaines, Ala., proceeded thence in the direction of East Pascagoula, Miss., from where it made a foray toward Mobile, destroying much property. Its last work was before Mobile where it distinguished itself in the assault on Spanish Fort. It remained at Mobile until July, when it was mustered out and returned to Iowa. Its original strength was 932; gain, by recruits, 3; total, 985.

Twentieth Infantry.—Col., William McE. Dye; Lieut.-Col., Joseph B. Leake; Maj., William G. Thompson. This regiment was organized at Clinton and was mustered in Aug. 25, 1862. It left the state on Sept. 5 for Benton barracks, St. Louis, and from there moved to Rolla and later to Springfield where it was put in a brigade with the 37th Ill., 1st Ia. cavalry and a section of the 1st Mo.

light artillery, Col. Dye commanding. The brigade was attached to Totten's division, moved via Pond springs on a forced march about Oct. 1 to Spring river; thence toward Newtonia; took part in the pursuit of the enemy who had been defeated near Newtonia; proceeded thence to Cassville; participated in various movements in the vicinity of Pea ridge; moved back into Missouri about the close of October and finally went into camp at Camp Lyon. After a forced march of over 100 miles the regiment was in line of battle at Prairie Grove where it made a splendid charge up the hill against the enemy but was repulsed. Its action throughout the entire engagement was of the bravest, its loss being nearly 50 out of 270 engaged. It assisted in the capture of Van Buren, Ark., with a quantity of provisions, and returned to Prairie Grove. Gen. Schofield took command and the regiment moved with the troops to Fayetteville, participating in the marches and movements through Missouri and Arkansas until the following April when Rolla was reached. The regiment then moved to Pilot Knob, and in June to St. Genevieve, where it embarked for Vicksburg, disembarked at Young's point and took position on the 14th before the beleaguered city. It moved at the head of its division into Vicksburg on July 4 and was the first on the left of the army to plant the flag on the battlements. It started for Port Hudson but changed its course to Yazoo City and returned to Vicksburg on the 22nd. Three days later it moved to Port Hudson, where much sickness followed, thence to Carrollton and on to the vicinity of Morganza. Lieut.-Col. Leake was captured with the detachment of the 19th Ia. and 26th Ind., told in the history of the 19th Ia., in the engagement at Stirling's farm. Col. Dye was in command of the brigade and Maj. Thompson took charge of the regiment. On Oct. 10, the regiment returned to Carrollton and on the 24th moved for Brazos Santiago, Tex. A week later it moved to Mustang island where it remained for seven months on garrison duty, and engaged in minor expeditions. Maj. Thompson resigned and Capt. M. L. Thompson took command temporarily. On June 24, 1864, the regiment moved to Brazos Santiago, thence to Brownsville for garrison duty, and sailed Aug. 2 for New Orleans. It then moved to Fort Gaines, Ala., and took part in the siege of Fort Morgan. Returning to New Orleans it proceeded to Morganza, where it was rejoined by Lieut.-Col. Leake who had been exchanged. On Oct. 12, the regiment went to Devall's Bluff, Ark., passing the time there and at Brownsville until Jan. 8, 1865, when it embarked for Kennerville, La., and on Feb. 16, reached Pensacola, Fla. At the opening of the Mobile campaign it marched for that place and took a prominent part in the operations. In the siege of Fort Blakely it was a part of the assaulting column which carried the works; and was then assigned to duty under Gen. Andrews, provost-marshal general, until mustered out July 8, 1865. Its original strength was 902, gain by recruits, 23; total, 925.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Col., Samuel Merrill; Lieut.-Cols., Cornelius Dunlap, Salue G. Van Anda; Majs., Salue G. Van Anda, William D. Crooke. This regiment was organized at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque, and mustered in from Aug. 18 to 23. It left the state Sept. 19 for St. Louis and reached Rolla on the 23d. At Salem it was attached to a brigade consisting of the 33d Mo., 99th Ill., and some artillery and cavalry, under command of Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren. The brigade train was surprised and captured on the night of Nov. 24, when 15 of the regiment, forming a part of the guard

were killed or captured. The enemy escaped without damage after burning the train, the regiment being at Hartville, 16 miles away. A detachment of the regiment formed a part of the force sent to Springfield under Col. Merrill in Jan., 1863, to reinforce Gen. Brown, who was threatened with attack, and in fact sustained one before the messenger had reached Hartville. The detachment returned to Hartville on the 11th and found a large body of the enemy at that place. Less than 1,000 men under Merrill gave battle at once, fought from noon until night, repulsed every charge and inflicted a loss of 300 in killed and wounded. The detachment of the 21st did not receive the order to retire at the close of the day and fought until long after dark, sustaining alone three charges, which were repelled in fine form. This was the first time the regiment had been under fire and it received high praise for its coolness and excellent work. Two hundred and fifty of the regiment left at Houston formed a part of a force which moved for Hartville on the 12th on learning of the engagement. It moved the 30 miles intervening, and returned to Houston, having made the distance of 60 miles in a little over 24 hours. The remainder of the command reached there on the 17th. At West Plains the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Army of Southeast Missouri. Without protection, half starved and nearly frozen, the army concentrated at that point and remained until Feb. 8, by which time the commanding officer found it necessary to move in order to preserve his men. The command marched to Eminence, thence to Iron Mountain, many of the men being without shoes, their feet wrapped in pieces of ragged clothing, with hardly a mouthful of food. From Iron Mountain it moved to St. Genevieve, which was reached on March 11. One wing of the regiment under Maj. Van Anda embarked on the 26th, the other on April 1st, for Milliken's bend, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 14th division, 13th army corps, commanded by Gen. McClernand. With its brigade it took part in the battle of Port Gibson, where it performed well its part, the division commander referring to it as being "first in battle and one of the last to leave the field." Its losses were light. It was in reserve at the battle of Champion's hill and at the Big Black river it accompanied the 23d Ia. on that terrible charge across the river bottoms and the bayou, over the enemy's works, and captured over 1,700 prisoners and 18 guns. Col. Merrill was severely wounded and the regiment lost 13 killed and 70 wounded out of less than 300 engaged. At Vicksburg it took part in the siege; and in the assault of May 22 lost 113 in killed and wounded out of 280 who took part. Lieut.-Col. Dunlap, who had been wounded at Port Gibson, was unable to lead, but was on field and was killed after the assault. Maj. Van Anda commanded and was wounded during the charge. At the conclusion of the siege, the regiment under the command of Capt. Crooke, took part in the siege of Jackson and in the destruction of the railways and public property at that place. On Aug. 13, it moved to Carrollton, La., from which point it proceeded to Brashear City and soon after to Berwick City, thence up Bayou Teche to Vermillion bayou, where it remained for a month, guarding a bridge and performing heavy picket duty. In November it moved to New Iberia, Berwick City and Brashear, reached Algiers on the 21st and embarked the following day for St. Joseph's island, Tex. On March 13 the regiment moved to Matagorda island, where it remained until June. On July 26 it moved to Morganza, where it

remained until Sept. 3, when it went to the mouth of the White river, thence to St. Charles, Devall's Bluff and Memphis. There it was assigned to the 1st brigade, reserve corps, Division of West Mississippi. It took part in a march into the interior of Tennessee in December, embarked for Kennerville on Jan. 1, 1865, and on Feb. 5, sailed for Dauphin island, Ala. From there it proceeded to Fort Morgan, then moved to Mobile bay and took part in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Mobile in July.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Cols., William M. Stone, Harvey Graham; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Garrett, Harvey Graham, Ephraim G. White; Majs., Harvey Graham, Joseph B. Atherton, Ephraim G. White, John H. Gearkee. This regiment was organized in the summer of 1862 and was mustered in Sept. 9. A few days later it proceeded to Benton barracks, St. Louis, and reached Rolla on the 23d. It remained here about four months on garrison duty and train escort. At West Plains in the latter part of Jan., 1863, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of Southeast Missouri, moved to Iron Mountain, and in March to St. Genevieve, where it embarked for Vicksburg. Its brigade was in the advance at Port Gibson, where the regiment exhibited the same qualities that had been shown by the Iowa regiments that had preceded it. It then moved to Mississippi springs and halted on train guard duty; was in reserve at the battle of Champion's hill; took part in the pursuit which followed and was engaged at the Big Black river; led the column in the assault on Fort Beauregard on the 22nd, accompanied by the 21st Ia. and 11th Wis., Gen. Lawler in command of the brigade. Col. Stone fell severely wounded, Lieut.-Col. Graham took command and rallied the men who had broken in some disorder. With about 60 he pressed forward, reached the fort, and planted the colors. A number, including Sergt. Griffith, entered the fort and captured a number of prisoners; but the position was untenable and the only ones to escape were Sergt. Griffith and Private Trine. Lieut.-Col. Graham and several men were captured, and the regiment lost 164 in killed, wounded and missing. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment engaged in the siege of Jackson, being joined by Col. Stone. After the return from the Jackson campaign Col. Stone resigned, returned to Iowa and was elected governor of the state that fall. The regiment moved to Carrollton, La., where it was joined by Lieut.-Col. Graham, who had been exchanged. It engaged in the Bayou Teche expedition; was in several skirmishes; returned to Algiers in November, and embarked for Texas. In Jan., 1864, it reached Indianola and went into winter quarters. Returning to Matagorda island, the regiment remained until the last of April, making an expedition to Port Lavaca, 70 miles distant, where it captured a large quantity of property. It then returned to Louisiana and with the left wing of the regiment accompanied a force to Fort DeRussy. It joined the right wing at Baton Rouge in June, when Lieut.-Col. Graham was commissioned colonel, being succeeded by Maj. White as lieutenant-colonel, and the latter by Capt. Gearkee. At New Orleans the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps, which joined the Army of the James, and remained on duty in the trenches until July 31, when it was ordered to Washington City. From there it joined Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, took part in the battle of Winchester, in which the troops fought as long as it was possible to stand before such a fire as

met them at every step, finally giving way in temporary confusion which swept away all organization. Quickly reforming, a second charge was made in which the lost position was regained, the 22nd with thinned ranks coming into formation and fighting with undiminished vigor. Its loss was 109 in killed, wounded and captured. In the pursuit, the regiment was engaged at the battle of Fisher's hill, marched as far as Mount Crawford in pursuit, went into camp on Cedar creek in October, where it took part in the battle which ended that campaign. In Jan., 1865, it embarked at Baltimore for Savannah, Ga., remained there until the middle of March when it sailed to Morehead City, returned in April and moved on the 11th for Augusta, where it performed garrison duty until the middle of June. It was mustered out July 20, 1865. Its original strength was 952; gain by recruits, 56; total, 1,008.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Cols., William Dewey, William H. Kinsman, Samuel L. Glasgow; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Kinsman, Samuel L. Glasgow, Charles J. Clark; Majs., Samuel L. Glasgow, Charles J. Clark, Leonard B. Houston. This regiment was organized at Des Moines and was mustered in Sept. 19, 1862. It moved to Missouri, where it was employed for several months on garrison, provost and guard duty, and in minor expeditions. Much sickness prevailed, Col. Dewey died in November, Lieut.-Col. Kinsman was appointed his successor, Maj. Glasgow became lieutenant-colonel and Capt. Clark became major. The regiment moved for West Plains early in the spring, thence to Eminence and Iron Mountain, and finally to St. Genevieve, where it embarked for New Madrid. It was next ordered to Memphis and a short time after to Milliken's bend, where it was assigned to Carr's division of the 13th corps. It took part in the battle at Port Gibson, its brigade being the first in and the last out of the fight, the regiment losing 6 killed and 27 wounded. It was in reserve at Champion's hill, joined in the pursuit after the battle, and at the Black River bridge it formed a part of the force which made the fearless but terrible charge across the bottom and through the bayou, mentioned in the history of the 21st regiment. Col. Kinsman was killed and more than 100 were killed or wounded. Gen. Grant pronounced it a brilliant and daring movement, and Gen. McClernand said it reflected "The highest credit upon the officers and men who achieved the victory." The 23d was given the duty of guarding the prisoners, and it marched to the Yazoo with several thousand captured at Champion's hill and Black River bridge. On the return it was engaged in the battle of Milliken's bend. The only force at this point was the colored troops of the 9th La., the 11th and part of the 1st Miss., all without experience. The 23d, numbering about 200 men, and a small force of cavalry, were the only white soldiers present. Gen. Dennis, commandant of the post, said of the regiment: "Gen. Glasgow and his brave men deserve the highest praise." Returning to its brigade, the regiment engaged in the siege at Vicksburg, and at its close took part in the operations about Jackson. Its corps was transferred to the Department of the Gulf about the middle of August, and took part in the same general movements as the 22nd, making the trip to Texas, spending the winter at Indianola, the spring at Matagorda island, Maj. Houston of the 23d commanding the 22nd for some time in the absence of its field officers. Returning to New Orleans in the spring, it was part of the force to move up the Red River to the relief of Banks. From Fort De Russy it moved to the mouth of the Red river and went into

camp. It reached Morganza on May 22. The 13th army corps was discontinued and the regiment moved into Arkansas, in a brigade comprised of the 20th Ia., a regiment from Wisconsin and one from Illinois, in the 3d division of the 19th corps. Early in 1865 it moved to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, Col. Glasgow being in command of the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Clark of the regiment. The regiment took its full share of the work in the siege of and assault on Spanish Fort, losing about 40 wounded, 1 mortally. At the storming of the fort the regiment met and whipped the 23d Ala., the same regiment that it had met and whipped at the battle of Port Gibson. On June 22 it proceeded to Galveston, Tex., thence to Columbus where it went into camp. Col. Glasgow and Lieut.-Col. Clark being in New Orleans, and Maj. Houston in command of the post, the command of the regiment fell to Capt. J. J. Van Houten. It was mustered out July 26, 1865. Its original strength was 961, of which number 417 were disbanded at Davenport.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Eber C. Byam; Lieut.-Cols., John Q. Wilds, Edward Wright; Majs., Edward Wright, Leander Clark. This regiment was organized at Camp Strong, near Muscatine, in the summer of 1862. under a call for an "Iowa Temperance Regiment," which brought a quick response from the temperance people of the state, more men being offered than could be accepted. It was mustered in Sept. 18 and left the state Oct. 20 for St. Louis. It passed the winter at Helena, Ark., engaging in short expeditions at intervals, and in Jan., 1863, moved in the White River expedition as far as Devall's Bluff. At St. Charles part of the troops were ordered to disembark, and no sooner had they unloaded the baggage than they were ordered on board again, the results of the movement being the capture of 2 abandoned siege guns, a squad of prisoners, and the destruction of an unfinished depot. Many of the men died from exposure during the trip and many more died subsequently from the effects. The expedition returned to Helena, to find the tents gone and the men dropped into the mud, too exhausted to care what the result might be. Rude quarters were constructed, in which a dreary existence was dragged out until Feb. 14, when the regiment was ordered to Yazoo pass to assist in removing the obstructions from the river. On April 11 the regiment proceeded to Milliken's bend, thence to Perkins' landing and Hard Times, where it landed in time to take part in the battle of Port Gibson. It was engaged in constant skirmishing from that time to the battle of Champion's hill, where it proved the equal of any regiment engaged. At one time it advanced unsupported, charged a battery of 5 guns that was creating havoc, fairly ran over the men at the guns, and drove the supporting infantry in wild confusion, but was compelled by overwhelming numbers to fall back. Forty-three were killed, 40 mortally wounded and nearly 30 maimed for life, the total loss in killed, wounded and captured being 195 out of 417 engaged. At Vicksburg it engaged in the active operations and after the surrender left to engage in the siege of Jackson. At the conclusion the regiment was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and put in much of the fall and early winter in marches in various directions, without apparent aim or result. The opening of 1864 found the regiment encamped in the mud at Algiers. It moved in early March to join the Red River expedition and reached a point near Pleasant Hill on April 7. Five companies took part in the battle of Sabine cross-roads, keep-

ing their position until ordered to retire, and losing 34 in killed, wounded and captured. In the retreat from Grand Ecore the regiment was in several skirmishes, and after reaching Morganza joined in a reconnoissance, in which it lost a number in wounded and Capt. Paul slain. In June it visited Greenville, Kennerville and Thibodeaux, and returned to Algiers, from which place it sailed for Alexandria, Va. It joined Sheridan's army at Harper's Ferry, was in the battle of Winchester, where it fought with courage, but in the general repulse was borne back in confusion, but the lines were reformed and again faced the enemy. The splendid work of the 24th received warm praise from all, its staff and line officers fighting with the regiment and leading at all times. The loss was 71 killed and wounded and 3 captured. At Fisher's hill it moved from its position to the left in perfect order amid a storm of shot and shell, and at the signal to charge dashed forward with resistless energy, having but 5 men wounded. After the pursuit it went into camp at Harrisonburg, then returned to Cedar creek, where it took part in the battle of Oct. 19, when the army's position was turned by Early's forces and a complete rout avoided only by Sheridan's personal appearance on the scene after his wild ride from Winchester. The regiment bore a prominent part in this battle, losing nearly 100 in killed and wounded, Lieut.-Col. Wilds being mortally and Maj. Wright slightly wounded. After a period of escort duty it went into camp on the Opequan in the latter part of November, but soon moved to Winchester for post duty. On Jan. 6, 1865, the regiment moved to Baltimore, thence to Savannah, Ga., and two months later to Morehead City, N. C. After Johnston's surrender it went back to Savannah and thence to Augusta for garrison duty. It was mustered out at Savannah in July, 1865.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., George A. Stone; Lieut.-Cols., Fabian Drydolf, David J. Palmer; Majs., Calvin Taylor, John L. Perkins. This regiment was organized at Mount Pleasant and was mustered in Sept. 27, 1862. It left the state early in November for Helena, Ark., where it remained four weeks. Then as a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, of the 15th army corps, it accompanied Sherman's forces to Vicksburg. It was engaged at Chickasaw bayou, but was not in the main charge and suffered light losses. As a part of McClernand's command, it took part in the capture of Arkansas Post where it lost about 60 and won for itself the favorable opinion of its superior officers. With its division it took part in the expedition to Greenville in April, after which it was connected with the operations about Vicksburg and took part in the investment, losing about 30 men in the assault of May 22. After the surrender, it joined the second movement against Jackson, and went into camp at the Big Black river until September, when it embarked for Memphis. It next marched to the relief of Chattanooga; was in a sharp fight near Cherokee Station, Ala., and at Lookout mountain with Hooker's command supported a New York battery. It was engaged in the battle of Ringgold, losing 29 wounded. Col. Stone was placed in command of the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Palmer took command of the regiment, which moved back to Chattanooga, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., and went into winter quarters at Woodville on Dec. 23. It was in several expeditions into the interior, one of them being to Lebanon, where there were many loyal citizens, a number of whom joined Stone's command. It was then ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., and garrisoned that post until early in March, 1864, when it returned to Woodville. As

a part of the 2nd brigade (known as the "Iowa Brigade"), 1st division, 15th corps, it was engaged at Resaca, Dallas, around Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, and in many skirmishes. It then went into camp at East Point until Oct. 4, when it took up the pursuit of Hood's army, but returned in time to take up the move for Savannah. It had but little fighting on the way, but at the Ogeechee river two companies of the regiment whipped a regiment of cavalry without losing a man. At Savannah Col. Stone took command of the brigade, Lieut.-Col. Palmer having command of the regiment during the remainder of its service. In the campaign of the Carolinas the regiment was engaged at Little Congaree creek, Columbia, Cox's bridge and Bentonville. Proceeding to Goldsboro it moved thence to Raleigh and after the surrender of Johnston's army to Washington, where it took part in the grand review. It was mustered out in the early part of June, 1865. Its original strength was 972; gain by recruits, 23; total, 995.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Milo Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel G. Magill, Thomas G. Ferreby; Majs., Samuel Clark, John Lubbers. This regiment was organized at Camp Kirkwood, near Clinton, and was mustered in Sept. 30, 1862. It left on Oct. 23 for St. Louis, thence moved to Helena, Ark., where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 4th division, Army of the Southwest. After the White River expedition it moved to Mississippi to take part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 15th army corps, which was under fire but not actively engaged at Chickasaw bayou. At Arkansas Post it was in the heaviest of the fight and lost 120 in killed and wounded. Col. Smith was among the wounded and the regiment received encomiums for its valor. It went into camp on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg until April 2, when it accompanied the expedition to Greenville, being in the skirmishes at Deer creek and Black bayou. It returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg; accompanied the column in the advance upon Jackson; was in a skirmish at Walnut hills; and took part in the assault of Vicksburg on May 22, losing nearly one-fourth of the number engaged. After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment accompanied the army in the movement for the investment of Jackson, Col. Smith commanding the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Ferreby, the regiment. In the pursuit of the enemy after the evacuation, it was in the skirmish at Brandon, and on the return went into camp at the Black River bridge, where it remained until the latter part of September. It was then in various movements, moved in November to Chattanooga, where it was in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, but was principally engaged at Rossville gap. It was also engaged at Ringgold and after a few days' rest proceeded to Bridgeport, Ala., and later to Woodville, where it went into winter quarters until March 9, 1864. Detachments of the regiment were in a number of small skirmishes during the winter, and patrolled the Tennessee river between the mouths of the Flint and Rock rivers constantly. The regiment moved to Vienna in March and established an outpost; reached Chattanooga May 6, where it joined Sherman and commenced the advance on Atlanta. It was engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, the various engagements in the vicinity of Atlanta; at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, with a loss of about 80 during the campaign. It remained at East Point until called on to join the pursuit of Hood in October, was engaged at Taylor's ridge, and returned to Atlanta in November. It accompanied the army to Savannah but was

on a foraging expedition the day the advance entered the city. In Jan., 1865, the regiment marched with the army through the Carolinas, being engaged in numerous skirmishes and present at the capture of Columbia. Its last engagement was at Bentonville in March, after which it marched to Goldsboro, Raleigh, and Washington, where it was in the grand review, and was mustered out in July, 1865. Its original strength was 908; gain by recruits, 11, total 919.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., James Gilbert; Lieut.-Col., Jed Lake; Maj., George W. Howard. This regiment was organized in the summer of 1862 and was mustered in Oct. 3. A week later it reported to Maj.-Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Northwest, to take part in the campaign against the Indians, who were waging war against the settlers of Minnesota. Upon reaching St. Paul it went into quarters at Fort Snelling, and soon after Col. Gilbert, accompanied by six companies of the regiment, proceeded to Mille Lac, to superintend the payment of the annuity to the tribe at that point. In the meantime Maj. Howard had been ordered to report at Cairo, Ill., with the remaining four companies and had departed for that place. Col. Gilbert received similar orders on his return from Mille Lac and moved at once. The regiment went into camp at Memphis but soon moved on the expedition into central Mississippi, marched to the Tallahatchie river, and was assigned to the duty of guarding the Mississippi Central railway between that point and the town of Waterford. In December a small band of cavalry made a dash on the regimental hospital, captured 11 men and hurried them across the country 15 miles, when, finding them unable to proceed, the officer in command paroled them and turned them loose. The regiment went to Jackson and marched with the other forces to assist Gen. Sullivan, who was in a fight with Forrest beyond Lexington, but failed to reach him in time to take part in the fray or even to overtake the flying enemy, who was in retreat for Clinton. It spent the winter at Jackson, suffering greatly from sickness, the result of the last campaign which was made without blankets or rations. The regiment held the post at Corinth part of April, and was then posted in detachments at various points along the railway from Jackson, with Col. Gilbert in command of the post at that place. In June, it moved to Lagrange, thence to Moscow, and performed similar duties near that place for two months, having frequent skirmishes with guerrillas. In August it formed part of a detached brigade, which went to the support of Gen. Steele, then moving on Little Rock, and took part in the capture of that place. It remained there on guard and picket duty until Nov. 15, when it moved to Memphis and went into quarters until Jan. 26, 1864. It then proceeded to Vicksburg and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 16th corps, with which it took part in the Meridian raid and returned March 4. It accompanied the Red River expedition a few days later and was in numerous skirmishes and battles of that movement. At Pleasant Hill it lost 88 in killed and wounded, and it formed a part of the force that covered the retreat from Grand Ecore to Alexandria, almost constantly skirmishing on the way. It was also engaged at Marksville and Yellow bayou. It accompanied the forces under Smith, which dislodged Marmaduke from his position at Lake Chicot and then went into camp at Memphis. It was heavily engaged at Tupelo, and at the battle of Old Town creek on the following day it took a prominent part. Returning to

Memphis, it joined the Oxford expedition, after which it proceeded to Jefferson barracks, Mo. It accompanied an expedition through the state in the early part of October, in pursuit of Price, as far as Little Santa Fe on the Arkansas line, but returned without having had a fight. It accompanied Smith's forces to Nashville, where it took position in the line of defenses and was active in the battle in December. Col. Gilbert was in command of the brigade and its work was such as to win for him a commission as brigadier-general soon after. The regiment lost 61 but inflicted much greater damage on the enemy. In the pursuit it moved to Pulaski, thence to Clifton and Eastport and Feb. 9, embarked for Dauphin island, Ala. It took part in the operations about Mobile, aided in the siege of Fort Blakely, was in the final assault when its brigade captured 8 pieces of artillery and 600 prisoners. Gen. Gilbert was afterwards brevetted major-general for his skillful conduct in this affair. With its brigade the regiment was assigned duty in garrison work, but was soon after sent to Montgomery, where it remained for two months and was mustered out in July, 1865, when its recruits were transferred to the veteran 12th Ia.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., William E. Miller, John Connell; Lieut.-Cols., John Connell, Bartholomew W. Wilson; Majs., Hugh B. Lynch, John Meyer. This regiment was organized with Iowa City as a place of rendezvous and it was mustered in Oct. 10, 1862. After a week at Davenport it moved to Helena, Ark., where a detachment of 500 accompanied a force in the direction of Oakland, Miss., for the aid of Grant in his effort to take Vicksburg. Smallpox kept the command in camp until Jan., 1863, when the regiment moved in the expedition up the White river as far as Devall's Bluff and returned to find its tents gone, when the men sank down into the mud to rest as best they could until something could be provided to give them some shelter from the elements. The regiment spent a week at Yazoo pass in February, clearing the channel of the obstructions placed there, and then returned to Helena. Col. Miller resigned, being succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Connell and the latter by Capt. Wilson as lieutenant-colonel. Moving for Vicksburg on April 11, the regiment was first under fire at Port Gibson, where it went into battle after a 24 hours' march and fought with coolness and spirit. It was at this time a part of the 2nd brigade, 12th division, 13th army corps. It took part in all the movements, skirmishes and marches of that corps, and was engaged at Champion's hill, where it lost 22 killed, 65 wounded and 13 missing, four companies coming out of the fight without a commissioned officer. Gen. Hovey said of the 24th and 25th Ia. regiments "scarcely more than six months in service, yet no troops ever showed more bravery or fought with more valor." The regiment went into the trenches before Vicksburg and remained until the fall of the city. At the conclusion of the siege it moved to Jackson and engaged in the siege of that place. At this time it was reduced to about 250 men capable of duty, death, wounds and sickness having wrought havoc in its ranks. On its return to Vicksburg, it was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, and accompanied the expedition into western Louisiana as far as Opelousas. On the return it was in constant skirmish, making several marches toward the west on two or three occasions when the enemy became too aggressive. It was next ordered to Texas, but transportation not being furnished the regiment went into camp at Madisonville. About March 1, 1864, it proceeded to New Orleans, thence to Algiers, and a few days

later to Brashear City. It was with the Red River expedition, fought at Sabine cross-roads, where it lost about 80 in killed and wounded, Col. Connell, being severely wounded and captured, the command devolving upon Capt. Thomas Dillon in the absence of his ranking officers. The regiment was on train guard service when the battle of Pleasant Hill was fought. When Grand Ecore was reached the regiment was joined by Lieut.-Col. Wilson with a large number of recruits. From Morganza the regiment marched to the Atchafalaya, and on its return embarked for Carrollton, where Col. Connell joined the regiment, an armless sleeve at one side. After some minor movements it sailed for Alexandria, Va., from there to Washington, thence to Tennallytown, and went into camp. With the Army of the Shenandoah, it was in the battle of Winchester, losing nearly 90 in killed and wounded. In the pursuit it captured 6 of the enemy's guns in battery, a large quantity of ammunition and a number of prisoners in the battle of Fisher's hill. At Cedar creek, with the 4th brigade of Grover's division, it went into action as the 8th corps gave way, but being left in an exposed position, through the failure of another regiment to come up on its right, it was driven back by overwhelming numbers, stubbornly contesting its ground for over half a mile. Lieut.-Col. Wilson was severely wounded, and the command fell to Maj. Meyer. The regiment recovered itself, pressed to the front in the charge that followed, and joined in the pursuit when the tide turned. Its losses for the day were nearly 100. It was engaged in many minor movements until the end of the year; sailed in Jan., 1865, to Savannah, Ga., for garrison duty; thence moved to New Berne, N. C., and back to Savannah; thence to Augusta and the last of June again to Savannah, where it was mustered out July 31, 1865. Its total strength was 956.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Thomas H. Benton, Jr.; Lieut.-Col., Robert E. Patterson; Majs., Charles Shoemaker, Joseph Lyman. This regiment was organized at Council Bluffs in the fall of 1862 and was mustered in Dec. 1. Moving in detachments between Dec. 5 and 8 the regiment marched to St. Joseph, Mo.; thence to St. Louis, and engaged in the duty of guarding some of the prisons. It was speedily ordered to Helena, Ark., and at Columbus, Ky., it was assigned to the right wing, commanded by Gen. Tuttle. It remained there until Jan. 8, 1863, when it started for Helena again, but joined the White River expedition, of which, some suggestion has been made in the history of the 28th and other regiments. It returned with 400 sick, of whom it lost nearly 300 by death and disabled invalids. The regiment joined the Yazoo Pass expedition and on the return went on garrison duty, scouting at intervals. It bore itself grandly in the battle of Helena, where it whipped a brigade and captured many prisoners, with the loss to itself of 31 in killed and wounded. In the march to Little Rock in August it was in a brigade commanded by Col. Benton. The winter was passed at Little Rock with occasional movements wherever the enemy was heard from, but without coming to an engagement. It joined Steele's expedition to Camden in the spring of 1864, and at Terre Noir creek with a section of artillery was rear-guard for the day, covering the supply train of 400 wagons, 2 miles in the rear of the main column, when Shelby's cavalry brigade made a rush for the train. This was the same brigade the regiment had defeated the year before, and it now fought the enemy off, unsupported, against great odds, until the 50th Ind. came to its re-

lief. The enemy had been repulsed three times, but had succeeded in turning the regiment's left wing and was rolling it up in confusion, but it rallied quickly and with the reinforcements drove Shelby off. Later, with a larger force, the enemy made another attack, but found a larger opposing force and was again compelled to retire. The 29th lost 27 men. It was under fire at Elkin's ferry, but did not take part. It remained at Camden until April 26; fought 6 hours at the severe engagement at Jenkins' ferry, where it made a magnificent bayonet charge and captured a section of artillery, and reached Little Rock on May 3. It lost 142 in killed, wounded and missing during this six weeks' campaign. The regiment remained at Little Rock until the latter part of July, spent August at Lewisburg, then returned to Little Rock, and was assigned to duty as city guard in November. On the reorganization of the department of Arkansas, it was assigned to the "detached brigade" of the 7th army corps, commanded by Gen. Carr. On Feb. 9, 1865, it moved for Mobile bay, where it engaged in the operations preceding the assault on Spanish Fort, and entered the city on April 12. The next day it left for Mount Vernon arsenal, having a running fight with a body of the enemy a few miles out, but reached the arsenal and acted as garrison until May 12, when it returned to Mobile. It sailed for Texas on June 1, was sent back the last of July, and was mustered out Sept. 10, 1865. Its original strength was 964; gain by recruits, 41; total 1,005.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Cols., Charles H. Abbott; William M. G. Torrence; Lieut.-Cols., William M. G. Torrence, Aurelius Roberts; Majs., Lauren Dewey, Robert D. Creamer. This regiment was organized at Keokuk and was mustered in Sept. 23, 1862. It left the state in October for Helena, from which point it took part in several unimportant expeditions. With Gen. Thayer's brigade, Steele's division, 15th army corps, it accompanied that command in the movement of Sherman's army toward Vicksburg and was in the battle of Chickasaw bayou. It took part in the campaign against Arkansas Post, participated in the battle at that place, won laurels by its admirable fighting and lost about 45 men. It then moved to Young's point and remained until early in April, when it accompanied the Greenville expedition; was then in the movement upon Jackson; took part in the capture of that place and returned to Vicksburg, where it was in the early assaults, fighting with unsurpassed courage and suffering the loss of its colonel, who was killed while leading the command. It moved at once upon the siege of Jackson when Vicksburg surrendered, accompanied the pursuit and was in the engagement at Brandon. It was then in camp at the Black river until the latter part of September, when it moved to Vicksburg, thence to Memphis, Corinth and Iuka. It was in a lively engagement at Cherokee, Ala., on Oct. 21, where Col. Torrence and nearly 30 were killed and wounded. At Chattanooga it fought in Osterhaus's division in the "battle above the clouds" and on the following day at Missionary ridge, fortunately sustaining slight losses. In the spring of 1864 it accompanied Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, took part in various movements of the army, and went into camp at East Point after the engagements at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. It took part in the pursuit of Hood, but returned in time to join in the Savannah campaign, and in the following January took up the march through the Carolinas. It was engaged at Columbia and Bentonville as well as in many minor engagements. At the close of the war it moved to Wash-

ington, joined in the grand review and proceeded to Davenport in June, where it was mustered out. The original strength of the regiment was 967; gain by recruits, 11; total 978.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Cols., William Smyth, Jeremiah W. Jenkins; Lieut.-Cols., Jeremiah W. Jenkins, Theodore Stimming; Majs., Ezekiel Cutler; Theodore Stimming, Sewell S. Farwell. This regiment was organized at Davenport in the fall of 1862 and was mustered in Oct. 13. It left the state in November, reached Helena, Ark., on the 20th, accompanied the expedition to Coldwater, Miss., a week later, and on its return proceeded to the vicinity of Vicksburg. It was in the battle of Chickasaw bayou; in the movement against Arkansas Post; returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg; and accompanied the division on the Greenville expedition. On its return it joined in the siege of Vicksburg; was under fire at Raymond; in the battle of Jackson two days later; and in the assault on Vicksburg May 22, where Lieut.-Col. Jenkins was wounded. It was with the command at Jackson after the fall of Vicksburg, and when the latter place was evacuated, pursued the enemy to Canton, after which it went into camp at the Big Black river. In September it marched to Chattanooga, skirmishing and fighting through northern Mississippi, northern Alabama and across Tennessee. It took an active part with Osterhaus' division at the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, passed the winter at Woodville, Ala., and on May 9, 1864, joined Sherman's army in northern Georgia. It was engaged at Resaca where its corps made a charge and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits. The regiment's losses were light but Lieut.-Col. Jenkins was wounded a second time. At Dallas its brigade came to a rescue at a time when the enemy had found a weak spot in the line and was threatening destruction. The regiment was engaged at Big Shanty and afterward in the rifle-pits about Kennesaw mountain was under fire for days. It was in the repeated skirmishes at Nickajack creek, moved with the detachment to Roswell, and was detailed on special duty, not joining the brigade until Aug. 2. It fought at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and after the evacuation of Atlanta went into camp. It was in the pursuit of Hood after which it joined in the march to Savannah and passed the holidays in that city. In Jan., 1865, it accompanied the army through the Carolinas, performed its share of the hard work, participated in the capture of Columbia and in the battle of Bentonville received much praise for its conduct. It then moved to Raleigh, Richmond and Washington; took part in the grand review; proceeded from there to Louisville, where it was mustered out a few days later and returned home with about 370 of the number it had taken into service. Its original strength was 970; gain by recruits, 7; total 977.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Cols., John Scott, Gustavus A. Eberhart; Lieut.-Cols., Edward H. Mix, Gustavus A. Eberhart, Jonathan Hutchinson; Majs., Gustavus A. Eberhart, Jonathan Hutchinson, John R. Jones. This regiment was mustered into the service at Dubuque, Oct. 6, 1862, and was sent to St. Louis. On Dec. 17 Cos. C and I started on an expedition west of New Madrid, during which they captured from the enemy 5 commissioned officers, 3 enlisted men, 35 horses and 50 head of cattle. Col. Scott, with 20 men, examined the various points on the river between New Madrid and Cape Girardeau, where trade or smuggling was practicable. On his return he brought a scouting party, 50 strong, from Cape Girardeau .to Lane's landing, from which place it re-

turned to Cape Girardeau through the interior, making a successful reconnoissance. Co. C was attached to the 4th Mo. cavalry as mounted infantry and engaged in arduous duties. Co. E was placed on duty at Fort Quinby, near Columbus, Ky., and H and K were sent to Island No. 10. The duties at this place were largely in protecting the contraband colony and in guarding public stores, though there were expeditions to either shore and some fighting. In one of these affairs, Oct. 22, 1863, Private John D. Baker of Co. H was killed by guerrillas. A detachment of six companies of the 32nd, B, C, E, H, I and K, participated with the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 16th army corps, in the famous and successful Meridian raid of Gen. Sherman, in which the railroads were torn up and destroyed. On Feb. 28, 1864, near Canton, Miss., a forage train of 22 teams, guarded by 25 men of Co. C, was attacked by 300 mounted Confederates. A gallant resistance was made, the fight lasting over half an hour. Private Edward Flood was killed. The Confederates admitted a loss of 25 killed and wounded. The train escaped with a loss of eight teams captured—due to a panic among the teamsters. A detachment of the 32nd, Cos. A, D, F and G, was attached to a cavalry division under Gen. Davidson and remained with it until ordered to Vicksburg in Jan., 1864, to rejoin the regiment. Gen. Davidson expressed his appreciation of the courage and fidelity of the detachment in a special order. On March 4 the regiment was reunited, and on the 10th it entered on the Red River expedition. In Gen. Smith's division and Col. Shaw's brigade, it bore a gallant part in the marches and the battles of the campaign. At the storming of Fort De Russy the brigade played a brilliant role. In the battle of Pleasant Hill, Smith's division was ordered to the front, and Shaw's brigade, in the advance, did the hardest fighting of the day. It seems almost incredible that the 32nd, cut off from its brigade and entirely surrounded, with nearly one-half of its numbers killed or wounded, not only held its own, but near dark fought its way through, joined the advanced troops, and in less than 30 minutes was ready to meet the enemy again. At the battle of Bayou de Glaize during the retreat the 32nd was actively engaged, its casualties being 5 wounded. At Lake Chicot, in a sharp engagement of only a few minutes, the regiment lost 4 killed and 4 wounded. The 32nd also participated in the Tupelo campaign, and was in the battle of Nashville with Col. Gilbert's brigade, Smith's division. In the final charge on the afternoon of Dec. 16, the regiment captured a battery of 5 guns with 50 prisoners, losing 1 man killed and 25 wounded. The regiment was present at the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, and after the storming of Fort Blakely and the fall of Mobile it remained in Alabama until sent to Clinton, Ia., where it was mustered out on Aug. 24, 1865. During its term of service the regiment lost, in killed or died from wounds, 95; died from disease, 206; wounded, 142; discharged, 173.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Cols., Samuel A. Rice, Cyrus H. Mackey; Lieut.-Cols., Cyrus H. Mackey, John Lofland; Majs., Hiram D. Gibson, Cyrus B. Boydston. This regiment was mustered into the service at Oskaloosa Oct. 4, 1862, and on Nov. 20 set out for the front, being first placed on duty in St. Louis. On July 4, 1863, at the bravely won battle of Helena, Ark., the 33d fought its first fight and fought it valiantly. The regiment, in this baptismal battle, lost heavily, and the regimental colors planted on the breastworks were cut by 27 bullets. Cos. B and G were in a charge that

captured three or four times as many prisoners as there were captors. Sickness from malaria and loss in battle had reduced the numbers of the regiment by this time to 285 effective men. On April 4, 1864, the regiment was within hearing of the engagement at Elkin's ferry, and at Prairie d'Ane, it played its full part. On April 14 Gen. Rice's brigade, to which the 33d was attached, was ordered on a forced march to a cross road. There was advancing and fighting all day, in what is called the battle of Camden. The regiment also participated in the combats at Poison springs and Marks' mills. On the night of April 25 began the retreat—a retreat fraught with danger and great suffering from cold, hunger and fatigue—interrupted on April 30, by the sanguinary battle of Jenkins' ferry. The 33d was in the hottest of that long fight and displayed unsurpassed bravery and endurance. On the further retreat the 33d was train guard, and after almost incredible suffering reached Little Rock, where the regiment had its headquarters until Feb., 1865, when it was sent to participate in the Mobile campaign. After Spanish Fort was invested and taken the regiment moved with its command to Fort Blakely, arriving just as the assault had succeeded. The following day at Whistler's station there was a slight skirmish, and then the 33d was ordered to Texas. On July 4 it reëmbarked for New Orleans, where on July 17, 1865, it was mustered out. It lost in killed in battle and died from wounds, 67; in deaths from disease, 200; wounded, 177; discharged, 145.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Col., George W. Clark; Lieut.-Col., Warren S. Dungan; Majs., Racine D. Kellogg, John Kern, Hinkley F. Beebe. This regiment was mustered into the service at Burlington Oct. 15, 1862. It was ordered to report to Gen. Steele at Helena, Ark., and arrived there Dec. 5, being placed in Thayer's brigade of Steele's division. In this command it participated in the disastrous battle of Chickasaw bayou under Gen. Sherman. It also took part in the capture of Arkansas Post, acquitting itself with honor. The regiment took its place on June 15, 1863, at the extreme left of Grant's investing line in the Vicksburg campaign, and though during the siege some were killed or wounded, the men stood the exposure better than most of the regiments, holding their numbers and strength. The regiment in Gen. Vandever's division (2nd) and Gen. Herron's corps (13th) was designed to reinforce Gen. Banks, but diverted from that purpose, was with Herron in the capture of Yazoo City. The division was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and in the combat of Stirling's farm the 34th lost 6 men captured and 1 mortally wounded. In October the division embarked for Texas, landing on St. Joseph's island, then crossing to Matagorda island, and after a preliminary engagement in which the 34th took a prominent part, captured Fort Esperanza. It remained in this vicinity until April 20, 1864, when it reëmbarked for New Orleans, and joined Banks' army at Alexandria. After about three weeks of skirmishing in this vicinity the retreat was resumed to the Mississippi river. Col. Clark commanded the brigade which formed the rear-guard most of the way, and the 34th, with the other regiments of the brigade, was frequently engaged with the enemy. The gallant regiment played a conspicuous part in the expedition against the forts at the mouth of Mobile bay. The troops disembarked at Dauphin island, and marched to within 2 miles of Fort Gaines, immediately commencing the siege vigorously, in which the 34th lost 1 man killed. Operations were then begun against Fort Morgan, and at the formal

surrender the 34th Ia. was assigned the place of honor. About the middle of September the regiment was ordered to report to New Orleans, whence it proceeded to Morganza, following which 2 men were severely wounded in a skirmish on the Atchafalaya. The varied experiences of the 34th had by this time reduced it to below one-half the maximum. It was formed into a battalion of five companies, and by Jan. 1, 1865, there was consolidated with it another battalion of five companies, formed of the 38th Ia. In preparation for the Mobile campaign, it was made a part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 13th army corps, under Gen. Andrews. The regiment was engaged in the siege of Fort Blakely, and in the magnificent charge of Steele's army the 34th was among the first to plant its colors on the fort immediately in its front. Ordered to Texas, from Galveston it went to Houston, and on Aug. 15, 1865, was mustered out of the service. It lost in killed in battle and died from wounds, 13; deaths from disease, 244; wounded, 31; discharged, 354.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Sylvester G. Hill; Lieut.-Cols., James H. Rothrock, William B. Keeler; Majs., Henry O'Connor, William B. Keeler, Abraham John, William Dill. This regiment was mustered into the service at Muscatine Sept. 18, 1862, and was sent to Cairo, Ill., arriving Nov. 24, and there performed guard duty until in April, 1863, when by orders of Gen. Grant, it set out for the Vicksburg campaign, reporting at Duckport, La., to Brig.-Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding the 3d division of the 15th army corps, under Gen. Sherman, and was assigned to the 3d brigade of this division. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson, having 1 man killed and 1 severely wounded. It crossed the Big Black river on May 18 and arrived that evening in the rear of Vicksburg. There it engaged in the severest duties of the siege, at work in the trenches, sharpshooting and on picket, losing 2 killed and 1 wounded. When Vicksburg capitulated, it was ordered by a circuitous route to Jackson, where it lost 1 officer wounded and some men captured. In March, 1864, with Gen. A. J. Smith's column, it started to join Gen. Banks' Red River expedition. At the taking of Fort De Russy the regiment was in reserve, and at the battle of Pleasant Hill it fought valiantly, losing 64 men, out of seven companies, three being on picket duty in the rear. On the retreat of Banks' army the regiment had its share of the fighting constantly taking place. At Mansura, La., it lost 3 wounded, and at Bayou de Glaize, 3 killed, 17 wounded and 1 missing. After returning to Vicksburg, the regiment was in Gen. Smith's force which fought the battle of Lake Chicot to clear the river of Marmaduke's blockade. In a few minutes the regiment lost about 20. It then proceeded to Memphis, and with its command was engaged in the Tupelo campaign. With the 12th Ia. it formed a part of the brigade of Col. Woods and participated in the battle of Tupelo. It returned to Memphis and was engaged in the Oxford expedition. At the battle of Nashville its brigade fought with conspicuous gallantry and great loss, and the 35th engaged in pursuit of the Confederates, afterward marching to Clifton. The regiment was soon transferred to the South, still in Gen. Smith's army, to enter upon the Mobile campaign, and at Spanish Fort it did its full share of duty in the siege. It was mustered out Aug. 10, 1865. Losses: killed in battle or died of wounds, 48; deaths from disease, 188; wounded, 95; discharged, 190.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Charles W. Kittredge; Lieut.-Col.,

Francis M. Drake; Majs., Thomas C. Woodward, Augustus H. Hamilton. The 36th rendezvoused at Keokuk in Sept., 1862, and was regularly mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 4. It left Keokuk about Nov. 10, going down the river on two steamers, and made its first landing at Columbus, Ky., in the night, to assist in repelling an expected attack of the enemy. It reached Helena, Ark., Dec. 31 and remained there until the latter part of the following February, when it embarked on steamers in the Yazoo Pass expedition, returning to Helena, April 8, the expedition comprising just 40 days and nights in the wilderness. The regiment remained here, making occasional forays into the country, until Aug. 11, 1863, when it formed part of Gen. Steele's army in his march on Little Rock. That place was captured on Sept. 10, and the regiment entered the city two days afterward, encamping in the outskirts on the north side. In March, 1864, it was in the expedition under command of Gen. Steele, the objective point being Camden, at the head of navigation on the Ouchita river, and the 36th bore the brunt of the battle on this march, at Elkin's ferry. It took part also in the battle of Prairie d'Ane, where the advance of the army skirmished for 12 miles and finally found the Confederates so strongly posted as to require three days to dislodge them. In April the regiment was in the brigade detailed to guard 240 wagons back to Pine Bluff, upon which expedition the battle of Marks' mills occurred and the regiment was captured. About 100 of the 36th left behind were in the battle of Jenkins' ferry. Those of the regiment who were not captured remained at Little Rock till early in March, 1865, when they were removed to St. Charles on the White river, and in May, to Devall's Bluff, where they were mustered out Aug. 24, 1865. The regiment received some 70 recruits in March, 1864, at Little Rock, and had in it from first to last 1,205 officers and men. Its losses were: deaths from battle, 70; deaths from disease, 233; wounded, 146; discharged, 191.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Col., George W. Kincaid; Lieut.-Col., George R. West; Maj., Lyman Allen. It was a wonderful expression of loyalty and patriotism that Iowa furnished to the states in the going forth of this regiment, known as the "Graybeard regiment," composed of men who had already sent their sons and grandsons to the war. History furnishes no parallel—where the fathers of the soldiers, themselves too old to be received as volunteers, buckled on their armor and asked the government to take them into the ranks of the army. They were all above 45—some were over 60. In response to this appeal, a special order was issued by the secretary of war, to permit their entering the Federal service, and stipulating that they should serve in performing only guard and garrison duty. The regiment was organized at Camp Strong, Muscatine, and mustered in Dec. 15, 1862. Made up of sturdy, healthy and able-bodied men, the regiment made a fine appearance, and from its unusual history attracted much attention in St. Louis, where it arrived Jan. 1, 1863, and was quartered in Benton barracks. In the following May it was ordered to guard bridges on the Pacific railroad west of St. Louis, with headquarters at Franklin. In July it was sent to Alton, Ill., where it guarded prisoners until Jan., 1864, and then was assigned to similar duty at Rock Island. In June it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and placed on picket and guard duty. It furnished the guard every other day for the provision train from Memphis to Lagrange, Tenn., and Holly Springs, Miss. While engaged on this duty, the train was fired into by

guerrillas in ambush and 2 men of the regiment were killed and 2 slightly wounded. In Aug., 1864, the regiment was ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., and from there five companies were sent to Cincinnati to guard prisoners. The remaining five companies guarded for a time the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton, when three companies were sent to Columbus and the remaining two to Gallipolis. About the middle of May, 1865, the regiment was reunited at Cincinnati, and on May 24, it was mustered out at Davenport, the first of those enlisted from Iowa for three years. Its losses during its term of service were as follows: deaths from battle, 3; deaths from disease, 145; wounded, 2; discharged, 359.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Col., D. Henry Hughes; Lieut.-Col., Joseph O. Hudnutt; Majs., Charles Chadwick, Hinkley F. Beebe. The story of this regiment is short and melancholy. As an organization it never saw a battle, and yet no Iowa regiment in the service lost so many soldiers in so short a time. Out of a full strength of 910, not less than 311 were dead within a year and a half, and another 110 had been discharged as broken down too much to serve. This was well on to every other man, and without a battle. It is doubtful if any command in all the United States service suffered as this regiment did. It died at its post fighting the deadly malaria of Southern swamps. No regiment entered the service with higher hopes than did the 38th Ia., at Dubuque on Nov. 4, 1862. In two days it was at Benton barracks near St. Louis. On Dec. 28, on board the steamer Platte Valley, it started down the Mississippi river for Columbus, Ky., and in three days was being led against the supposed enemy at Union City. In Jan., 1863, the command was ordered back to Columbus and down the river to New Madrid, where it guarded Fort Thompson for nearly six months, the duties being neither arduous nor dangerous. In June it went by steamer Daniel Taylor to Young's point, and by June 15 had crossed the Mississippi and was under the guns of Vicksburg, forming a part of Gen. Grant's extreme left line. The location where this particular regiment lay was extremely unhealthy. It was on the edge of a dismal cypress swamp, whose miasmatic vapors poisoned the blood of the whole command, sending to their graves hundreds of the noble men who had gone there willing to sacrifice life and limb in assaulting the works of a foeman, less to be dreaded, as it proved, than the sickly vapors of the swamp. In fact the guns of the Confederate forts killed but a single man of the 38th during the siege. On July 27 the regiment was at Port Hudson, La., where commenced the awful and fatal fevers inherited by the men at that cypress swamp by Vicksburg. By Aug. 13 so many men were down with fever that the morning report showed but 8 officers and 20 men of this big, fine regiment fit for duty. Those who survived took part in the Texas campaign and on Dec. 12, 1864, were consolidated with the remnant of the 34th Ia. under the latter name. The losses of the 38th were as follows: deaths from battle, 1; deaths from disease, 314; wounded, 2; discharged, 117.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Henry J. B. Cummings, Joseph M. Griffiths, James Redfield; Lieut.-Cols., James Redfield, Joseph M. Griffiths, George N. Elliott; Majs., Joseph M. Griffiths, George N. Elliott, Isaac D. Marsh. Most of the companies of this regiment rendezvoused at Des Moines, but were ordered to Davenport, where they were joined by the remainder, and the regiment was mustered into service Nov. 24, 1862. On Dec. 12 it started for Cairo to report to

Brig.-Gen. Tuttle and arrived on the 14th. It was soon afterward ordered South, and on the 26th, it arrived at Trenton, Miss., suffering from exposure to rain and lack of sleep. The first march of the 39th was entered upon at dark on Dec. 27, each man with five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. Upon the morning of the second day over 100 men, too worn out and footsore to proceed, were left by the way. Attempting to make their way back, they were surrounded at Shady Grove by a regiment of Forrest's cavalry and 101 made prisoners. It was October of 1863 before they were released from captivity and rejoined their regiment. On Dec. 31, 1862, the 2nd brigade, which included the 39th Ia. and numbered 1,545 men, moved out alone toward Lexington, came in contact with Forrest's command, numbering from 6,000 to 7,000, and there resulted the battle of Parker's cross-roads, where the regiment, by its bravery in battle, proved itself worthy of the trust of its loyal state and its brave comrades in the field. On April 15, 1863, Gen. Dodge's division, to which the regiment belonged, moved out to cover the raid of Col. Streight into Georgia. At Bear creek the enemy disputed the passage, but a pontoon was thrown over and the division moved to Tuscumbia, skirmishing constantly until arriving at Town creek, Ala. The enemy under Roddey was there reinforced by Forrest and contested the crossing, but after an artillery duel, three bridges were built under fire and the enemy retired. On May 6 Co. H, while guarding a corral, was surrounded by 800 Confederate cavalry and mostly taken prisoners. The regiment was then on guard duty until March, 1864, when it took up a line of march for Athens, Ala., and April 30 moved for Chattanooga, where its division set out for Sherman's Atlanta campaign. In Dodge's command it was the first through Snake Creek gap. On May 9, with five companies of 9th Ill. mounted infantry, it engaged in a skirmish with Confederate cavalry. It led the army in crossing the Oostanaula at Lay's ferry, where it had a severe engagement with the enemy and suffered considerable loss in killed and wounded. This movement resulted in the enemy's evacuating Resaca. On Oct. 4 it was ordered to Allatoona, where it arrived at 1 a. m. on the 5th. That day, under Corse, in the battle of Allatoona, it made its name glorious in history, by its heroism and sacrifices, but lost three-fifths of its number. On Oct. 13 it crossed to the south side of the Etowah river, skirmishing with Confederate cavalry and driving them from the neighborhood. On Nov. 16, in Corse's division, the regiment joined in the brilliant march to the sea. It engaged in the skirmishing with the enemy on nearing Savannah, and entered that city with the army. It joined in the march of Sherman's army northward through the Carolinas, its labors, its adventures and its fighting. The march concluded at Washington, it participated in the grand review, and remained there in camp until June 5, when it was mustered out and went home to Iowa, its loyal mission in the war fulfilled. Its losses during its service were: deaths from battle, 62; deaths from disease, 122; wounded, 113; discharged, 123.

Fortieth Infantry.—Col., John A. Garrett; Lieut.-Col., Samuel F. Cooper; Majs., Sherman G. Smith, Lawson A. Duncan. The last of three years' regiments to fill its ranks and enter the field was the 40th, which was mustered into service at Iowa City Nov. 15, 1862. On Dec. 17 it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., which was threatened by an attack from Forrest. It remained there and at Paducah until May 31, 1863, when it was ordered to join in the

Vicksburg campaign. It was stationed on the Yazoo river in the vicinity of Haynes' and Snyder's bluffs, as a part of the army of observation, to prevent Johnston's reinforcing Pemberton in Vicksburg. On July 23 the regiment was embarked for Helena and in a few days it marched with Gen. Steele's army on Little Rock. It remained at the latter place until March, 1864, when it marched out on the ill-fated expedition, designed to aid Gen. Banks in the unfortunate Red River campaign. At Okalona, the regiment was engaged with the enemy, and it was also engaged at Prairie d'Ane, where 7 of the regiment were wounded. During the battle of Jenkins' ferry, the 40th did not fight in a body, but all the companies fought bravely and well, four under Col. Garrett being in a position to lose more men in proportion to their number than any other regiment engaged. Out of less than 100 men, 45 were lost. On Nov. 29, thirty men of the 40th, on the steamer Alamo on the Arkansas river, were attacked and followed along the river near Dardanelle by Confederate cavalry, and a sharp fight of an hour and a half ensued. The Federals fired from behind sacks of oats, which received the balls of the enemy, and 2 Confederates were killed and 1 wounded. In the early part of 1865, Col. Garrett was assigned to the command of the District of South Kansas, with headquarters at Fort Gibson, I. T., and his regiment remained with him till mustered out at Fort Gibson on Aug. 2, 1865. The losses of the regiment during its term of service were: deaths from battle, 15; deaths from disease, 186; wounded, 43; discharged. 133.

Forty-first Infantry Battalion.—Maj., John Pattee. The organization of this regiment was never fully completed and it was designated as the 41st battalion of Iowa infantry. It was formed by Cos. A, B and C of the 14th Ia., now formally detached from that regiment, together with others already enlisted for the 41st. Before the complete organization of the 14th, the first three companies had been detached by order of Gen. Fremont and sent to Fort Randall, Dak., on special duty. Here they performed the various duties of protecting, scouting, garrisoning, etc., being nominally a part of the 14th infantry. On Sept. 18. 1862, they were officially separated from the 14th and designated as the 41st battalion of Iowa infantry. The battalion continued in the performance of the same duties as heretofore, making frequent and rapid marches to protect settlers and various scouting expeditions, such as pertain to a western outpost. In April, 1863, by order of the governor of Iowa, approved by the war department, the 41st battalion Iowa infantry was transferred as Cos. K, L and M, to the 7th Ia. cavalry then forming, and from that date, its history is embraced in that of its regiment. During its service as a battalion its loss was 2 died from disease, and 15 discharged.

The Hundred Days Men (The 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th Regiments, and the 48th Battalion of Iowa Infantry).—Cols., 44th, Stephen H. Henderson; 45th, Alvah H. Bereman; 46th, David B. Henderson; 47th, James P. Sanford; Lieut.-Cols., 44th, Henry Egbert; 45th. Samuel A. Moore; 46th, Lorenzo D. Durbin; 47th, John Williams; 48th, Oliver H. P. Scott; Majs., 44th, Josiah Hopkins; 45th, James B. Hope; 46th, George L. Torbert; 47th, George J. North. These regiments were mustered into the service mostly in June, 1864, and performed willing and loyal duty. The 44th, 45th and 46th were held in Tennessee, garrisoning posts and guarding railways. The 47th was sent to Helena, Ark., where it suffered much from the malaria of that unhealthful locality. The 48th battalion

guarded prisoners at Rock island, in the Mississippi river. Col. Henderson of the 46th reported an engagement between some of his men and the enemy at Collierville, Tenn., about the middle of August. Capt. Wolf and 16 men were sent to rescue, if possible, 2 men of the 6th Ill. cavalry, captured by the enemy, and in the attempt Wolf and 3 of his men were wounded—the captain and 1 man severely. At the end of the time for which they had enlisted, these four regiments and the battalion were honorably mustered out, having faithfully and with credit accomplished their mission. The loss of the 44th was 1 death from battle, and 15 from disease; of the 45th, 3 from battle, 18 from disease, and 1 wounded; of the 46th, 3 from battle, 23 from disease, and 21 wounded; of the 47th, 1 death from battle, and 46 from disease; and of the 48th, 4 deaths from disease.

Iowa Colored Regiment.—Col., John C. Hudson; Lieut.-Cols., Milton F. Collins, Gardiner A. A. Deane; Maj., John L. Murphy. Iowa had a regiment of colored soldiers in the service, though many of its members were enlisted from Missouri. It was thought impossible to rendezvous a regiment of ex-slaves in Missouri, and so Gov. Kirkwood permitted and directed the enlistments at Keokuk. It was 900 strong, and almost every single arms-bearing black man in the state shouldered his musket and joined the regiment. The command was known at first as the 1st Iowa colored regiment, but later it was designated as the 60th U. S. regiment of African descent. It saw much garrison service at St. Louis, Helena and elsewhere, though but little fighting. Its adjutant was killed in a battle back of Helena, July 26, 1864. The losses of the regiment during its term of service were as follows: deaths from battle, 7; deaths from disease, 337; wounded, 1; discharged, 40.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Fitz-Henry Warren, James O. Gower, Daniel Anderson, William Thompson; Lieut.-Cols., Charles E. Moss, P. Gad Bryan, Daniel Anderson, Joseph W. Caldwell, Alexander G. McQueen; Majs., E. W. Chamberlain, James O. Gower, William M. G. Torrence, P. Gad Bryan, Daniel Anderson, Joseph W. Caldwell, Levi Chase, William Thompson, Alexander G. McQueen, James D. Jenks, John McDermott, Thomas A. Bereman, William S. Whisenand. This famous regiment was organized June 5, 1861, and ordered into quarters at Benton barracks near St. Louis about the middle of October in the same year. It was composed of twelve companies, aggregating 1,095 men, and by additional enlistments soon numbered 1,245. The middle and western portion of Missouri was the highway to the so-called Southern Confederacy for recruits, sympathizers and bushwhackers, and during the entire winter of 1861-62 eight companies of the regiment were engaged in patrolling this region. Ever on the alert, their engagements and skirmishes were numerous. The first battle in which the regiment was engaged occurred on Black river (called Blackwater), where Cos. A, B, D, F, G and I, with about 60 of the 4th U. S. cavalry, attacked and captured about 1,300 Confederate recruits, 1,000 stands of arms and all the camp equipage. On Jan. 8, 1862, a Confederate camp was attacked and destroyed on Silver creek, Mo., and a week later the regiment was in a raid to Warsaw, where it attacked and captured the Confederate pickets, charged into town and captured several prisoners. All of the early part of the following summer the regiment spent in scouts and raids, with here and there an important skirmish. In July the notorious guerrilla chief Quantrill was encountered by a few companies of the 1st cavalry on the

wooded cliffs of Big creek in Cass county. The regiment swept down on him like a whirlwind and in less than 30 minutes Quantrill and his band were scattered in all directions, the loss of the 1st Ia. being 2 killed and 10 wounded. A small detachment, sent out to capture some beef cattle belonging to Confederates, encountered a large band of guerrillas in the timber on Clear creek, about 2 miles from Taberville, and a short but spirited engagement ensued, in which the detachment was victorious, with a loss of 4 killed and 14 wounded. In December the 1st took part in an important expedition to Van Buren, Ark., resulting in a defeat of some Confederates and the capture of immense stores. On Aug. 18, 1862, the army crossed the White river at Clarendon, Ark., and on the 27th was fought the battle of Bayou Meto, in which the regiment took a prominent part, driving the enemy across the bayou and making a dashing charge to save the only bridge across that deep and miry stream from destruction. In this charge the regiment lost 1 killed and 36 wounded, 1 mortally. The regiment then took the advance of the cavalry in the move on Little Rock. On Dec. 8 a force of 260 men, with detachments of other regiments and a section of artillery, marched toward Arkadelphia. A few miles south of Princeton, Dallas county, they encountered a force of the enemy numbering 800. The 1st Ia. cavalry being in the advance, dismounted and drove them from their position, taking 39 prisoners, together with arms and camp equipage. In Jan., 1864, 500 of the regiment reënlisted and on March 23, waiving their right to a veteran furlough at that time, joined the 7th army corps and took a prominent part in all the operations of the Camden expedition. In this movement the regiment engaged and routed Gen. Price's forces at Elkin's ferry, losing in killed and wounded 11 men. It was again in the advance from this place to Prairie d'Ane, a distance of 12 miles, skirmishing with the enemy the entire distance. Being on the right in the engagement which followed, it was the first to enter the Confederate works. It was again ordered to the front and engaged the enemy at Camden cross-roads, about 15 miles from Camden, at 7 o'clock in the morning. The fight lasted for six hours, when Brig.-Gen. Rice ordered up the dismounted men of the regiment to deploy as skirmishers, and the enemy, stubbornly contesting the ground, was driven back through the city of Camden on the evening of the same day. On the 17th a detachment of the regiment, with detachments of other regiments, marched about 20 miles down the Washita river and captured a steamboat laden with corn and other quartermaster and commissary supplies. The loss of the regiment during this whole campaign was 5 killed, 3 taken prisoners and 25 wounded, a number severely, who died a few days afterward. The campaign being now virtually ended, the veteran portion of the regiment, 520 strong, was relieved from duty and ordered home on veteran furlough. On their way to Pine Bluff they were attacked by a column of Confederates at Moro creek. After a heroic resistance they fell back to Steele's main army on its way to Little Rock, and with him engaged in the battle of Saline river. On June 20 the regiment, its furlough expired, again left the state for the front and on July 28 was at Macon, Mo. On Jan. 14, 1865, a detachment of the 1st Ia. and other regiments, was ordered by boat about 100 miles up the Arkansas river to Dardanelle, at which place they engaged a Confederate force of 1,600 men under Gen. Cooper, killing and wounding 90. By Feb. 17 the regiment had gone to Memphis, in

the vicinity of which city it remained, scouting occasionally, till June 15, when Gen. Grant ordered the command to march from Alexandria, La., to Texas. On Jan. 31, 1866, orders were received for muster-out, and after nearly five years of arduous and most faithful service in preserving the integrity of the nation, with not a single stain to dim the brightness of its escutcheon, it was mustered out, and returned home, where the patriot soldier became an honored citizen. Its total number of enlistments were 2,187, and the number of casualties 551.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Washington L. Elliott, Edward Hatch, Datus E. Coon; Lieut.-Cols., Edward Hatch, William P. Hepburn, Charles C. Horton; Majs., Edward Hatch, William P. Hepburn, Datus E. Coon, Hiram W. Love, Frank A. Kendrick, William W. Eaton, Charles C. Horton, Gustavus Schnitzer, Charles P. Moore, Samuel Foster. The 2nd cavalry was mustered in at Davenport Aug. 25, 1861, and March, 1862, found it aiding Gen. Pope in the reduction of New Madrid and Island No. 10, a squad of the regiment being the first Union soldiers to enter the works at the latter place. By May 1 Pope's army was assisting in the celebrated siege of Corinth, which followed the battle of Shiloh, and on May 9 the 2nd made the famous charge at Farmington, in which 100 men were unhorsed and half as many killed or wounded. On May 28 the regiment with the 2nd Mich. cavalry, dashed around to the south of Corinth in the night, destroyed the railroad in the Confederate rear, together with large supplies, and captured many prisoners. On July 1 these same regiments fought the cavalry battle of Booneville. With September of 1862, hard riding, scouts and skirmishes commenced again. After a ride of 45 miles and skirmishing with the enemy, the regiment stood to horse all night at the battle of Iuka. Soon came the battle of Corinth, and the extent of that victory was greatly added to by the extraordinary activity, by day and by night, of the 2nd Ia. cavalry. "It has been the eye of the army," said Rosecrans with truth, for it had guarded every road in the vicinity, scouted everywhere, and at last was present in the battle. In November and December, the regiment took a constant and important part in Grant's great move through central Mississippi toward Vicksburg. It was present at the unnecessary defeat at Coffeeville, where the Union troops engaged were barely saved from utter rout and the regiment lost 22 men killed and wounded. It then followed Grant's army as a rear-guard in its retreat toward Memphis and went into winter quarters at Lagrange. The early spring saw it riding all over northern Mississippi in little expeditions and scouts, and by April 16 it was ready to start on what was known as the Grierson raid. "This was one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war," said Gen. Grant. The regiment then went to Memphis, where it remained in quiet till the end of November. On March 28, 1864, many of the regiment reënlisted as veterans and in April went to Iowa on furlough. The following summer was largely spent in raiding and scouting through Mississippi and middle Tennessee, without any engagements of great consequence, although it participated in the fight at Tupelo. But by the middle of November it was engaged in the hardest campaign of its history—resisting Hood's invasion of Tennessee. With headquarters near Florence, Ala., it watched and fought his advance, step by step, formed with Coon's brigade the rear-guard of the Federal army as it fell back to Franklin, and in the battle there played an important part on the left. Then followed the battle of

Nashville, in which the gallant regiment, with the whole of Hatch's division, dismounted and fought as infantry, storming and capturing forts and driving the enemy in dismay. This was the regiment's last active campaign. The following spring and summer were passed in unimportant duties in Mississippi and in Oct., 1865, it was mustered out. Its losses during its term of service were as follows: deaths from battle, 69; deaths from disease, 196; wounded, 173; discharged, 171.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., Cyrus Bussey, Henry C. Caldwell, John W. Noble; Lieut.-Cols., Henry H. Trimble, Henry C. Caldwell, John W. Noble, George Duffield, Benjamin S. Jones; Majs., Carlton H. Perry, Henry C. Caldwell, William C. Drake, George Duffield, Oliver H. P. Scott, John W. Noble, Gilman C. Mudgett, Benjamin S. Jones, John C. McCrary, Peter H. Walker, Cornelius A. Stanton, George Curkendall. This regiment, more than 1,000 strong, was raised, organized and equipped by Col. Cyrus Bussey at the request of Maj.-Gen. Fremont. Col. Bussey was a cavalry officer of the first order and his command was thoroughly drilled and disciplined while at Benton barracks in the early winter of 1861. Cos. E, F, G and H were sent to Jefferson City on Dec. 12, and nearly two years passed away before the gallant command was again united. Early in Feb., 1862, the remainder of the regiment, eight companies, was ordered to Rolla, where another division occurred, Cos. I and K being sent to garrison the town of Salem. At Springfield Co. L was detailed to garrison the town while the remainder of the regiment marched on through severe cold and without ra tions till it joined Gen. Curtis at Sugar creek. The regiment's first engagement was in beating off the Confederates who were attacking Sigel at Bentonville. Then came the ever memorable battle of Pea ridge, where out of 235 men engaged the regiment lost 25 killed, 17 wounded and 9 missing. In the severe little battle of Salem, the two companies left to guard that place were engaged and rendered effective service. The summer of 1862 and the winter following were spent by the regiment in active service, although it participated in none of the more noted combats. During the siege of Vicksburg it was prominent among the Federal forces and after the surrender accompanied Gen. Sherman's army, then moving to attack Joe Johnston. In the disastrous fight at Guntown, Miss., the 3d and 4th Ia. cavalry not only fought bravely and splendidly, resisting desperate charges, but they saved the army on the disastrous retreat. They twice repulsed the enemy in the main conflict and fired the last gun in the retreat. For 54 hours the men were in the saddle, fighting the greater part of the time without forage for their horses or food for themselves. At Ripley, on the retreat, the 3d was again under severe fire and bravely resisted superior numbers of the victorious Confederate army, checking and defeating them. The regiment lost some 60 or 70 men in the unfortunate expedition, the only feature of which that redeemed it from disgrace being the heroism of the cavalry brigade. Scarcely was the regiment in camp at Memphis before it was ordered to march against Forrest again, this time with the expedition of Gen. A. J. Smith to Tupelo, and at Oldtown, the day after the battle of Tupelo, in a splendid charge it won new laurels for itself and the state. In October, the regiment joined Gen. Pleasonton near Independence, Mo., just as an engagement was going on. It was at once led into the conflict and fought till 10 o'clock that night, driving the enemy for several miles into Kansas. Early the next morning was fought the battle of the

Big Blue, in which the regiment participated in a magnificent charge that drove the enemy and resulted in the capture of several battle-flags, prisoners and other trophies of victory. The regiment lost about 20 men. A swift and terrible pursuit of the enemy was made, and on the morning of the 25th the cavalry charged on and routed a strong force from its chosen position, practically ending the career of Price's flying army. In this campaign the 3d cavalry lost nearly 50 men. By the first of the year 1865, the two parts of the regiment were united at Louisville, where they were at once remounted and newly equipped to take part in the last campaign of the war, the great raid of Gen. Wilson, in which it bore an honorable and conspicuous part. On April 21 the regiment reached Macon, Ga., with the rest of the expeditionary forces and there learned that the cruel war had come to an end. It was soon after mustered out and reached home on May 15. It lost during its service, in deaths from battle, 86; deaths from disease, 230; wounded, 163; discharged, 308.

Fourth Cavalry.—Cols., Asbury Porter, Edward F. Winslow; Lieut.-Cols., T. Drummond, Simeon D. Swan, John H. Peters; Majs., Simeon D. Swan, John E. Jewett, George A. Stone, Benjamin Rector, Alonzo B. Parkell, Edward F. Winslow, Cornelius F. Spearman, John H. Peters, Abial R. Pierce, William W. Woods, Edward W. Dee. The 4th Iowa was one of the distinguished cavalry regiments of the West. It was mustered in at its rendezvous of Camp Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, in Nov., 1861, and spent the winter there learning the art of war. It went to the front with the army of Curtis in Missouri in March, 1862. The following summer it made the extraordinarily hard march from southwestern Missouri through Arkansas against Little Rock, nearly to that capital, and thence to Helena on the Mississippi river. It remained at the latter place during the winter with no chance for war's excitements. But the early May days of 1863 saw the 4th Ia. cavalry taking a conspicuous part in Grant's great campaign against Vicksburg. From Port Gibson to Jackson it was the advance guard, holding a post of honor in the front of Sherman's corps, while from Jackson to Vicksburg it was the rear-guard of the whole army, keeping back its pursuers. It was, until long after Vicksburg was invested, the only regiment of cavalry in that army, and was in a state of incessant activity under the daily urgent calls for cavalry service. The regiment took part in the second Jackson campaign, and until the close of the year 1863, engaged in numerous important expeditions and raids in Mississippi, notably the one from Vicksburg to Memphis in August, in which great loss of property and army transportation was inflicted on the enemy. February of 1864 saw the regiment on the Meridian campaign with Gen. Sherman, being at that time a veteran command, having been the first from Iowa to reënlist. Enormous damage was done to railroads and property on this raid, and the cavalry skirmished with the enemy daily for 150 miles. Immediately after the Meridian raid the veterans of the regiment started home on furlough. In May Lieut.-Col. Peters led the regiment on a raid from Memphis in search of Forrest, followed by the disastrous expedition under Gen. Sturgis to Guntown. In the brilliant Federal victory at Tupelo the regiment did its full measure of duty and shared in the honors of that successful expedition of Gen. A. J. Smith. On Oct. 21, 1864, the regiment joined Gen. Pleasonton, near Independence, Mo., and the following day fought the battle of the Big Blue river, driving the Confederates out on an

open prairie and routing them completely. Two days later the cavalry overtook the Confederates at the Marais des Cygnes river, when another victory was won, the 4th and 3d Ia. cavalry charging a force having 5,000 men in the front line, and capturing 1,000 prisoners, including Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell. Five cannon and several battleflags were among the trophies of victory. The pursuit was continued on through Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian territory, the campaign being one of extraordinary marches and extreme hardships. The following March found the regiment concentrated with other troops at Eastport, Miss., for Wilson's great raid to Selma, Columbus and Macon. After some garrison duty near Atlanta, and some chasing over Georgia in search of the flying head of the Confederacy, the 4th Ia. cavalry was mustered out, Aug. 10, at Atlanta, Ga., and carried home with it a name and a fame of which not only its members, but all Iowa was proud. Its record of losses during its term of service was as follows: deaths from battle, 55; deaths from disease, 196; wounded, 119; discharged, 239.

Fifth Cavalry.—Cols., William W. Lowe, John M. Young; Lieut.-Cols., Matthewson T. Patrick, Harlan Baird, Erastus G. McNeely; Majs., Carl S. Boernstein, William Kelsay, Alfred B. Brackett, Harlan Baird, John M. Young, Jeremiah C. Wilcox, Charles A. B. Langdon, J. M. Limbocker, William C. McBeath. The 5th cavalry was composed of companies from different states and can scarcely be called an Iowa regiment. It was originally known as the "Curtis Horse," organized by order of Gen. Fremont. Before the close of the war there were consolidated with it two companies of the 5th Ia. infantry, the fragments that were left of that regiment after a glorious career. Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri all had companies in the regiment, and its colonel, W. W. Lowe, was a captain of the regular army. It did not get to the front till near the spring of 1862, and even then was kept for a whole year in the neighborhood of Forts Henry and Heiman, Tenn. Much guard duty, reconnoitering and scouting were done during the spring and summer. In one of the forays, made in May by a part of the command to the little town of Paris, it was surprised and half the men present were killed, wounded or captured. In June, the regiment, by order, gave up its title of the "Curtis Horse," and from then on was designated as the 5th Ia. cavalry. Late the following August Fort Donelson was attacked by 800 Confederate cavalry and infantry, but they were repulsed. The 5th pursued and had a spirited fight with them at Cumberland iron works. The autumn was spent at Fort Heiman, with here and there a serious scout or raid. All the spring and early summer of 1863 the regiment spent in garrisoning Fort Donelson and scouting in the neighborhood. About midsummer the command was transferred to Murfreesboro, where it became a part of the force under Gen. Rosecrans, and all that autumn the men rode up and down Tennessee chasing and capturing guerrillas. On Oct. 9 the command rushed on to a retreating column of Wheeler at Sugar creek and charged it with such impetuosity as to kill 30 of the Confederates, wound as many more, and capture 100. The regiment went into camp at Maysville and while there a picked force of 400 men made a rapid movement to the Tennessee river above Decatur, captured a lot of Confederate ferry boats, and cleared the river of Confederates and guerrillas for many miles. On New Year, 1864, the regiment had reënlisted, and shortly after went home on furlough, but the early spring saw the men

again in the saddle. In July they entered on the famous Rousseau raid, which was a great success and resulted in the destruction of immense amounts of Confederate war material, bridges, iron works, railroads, etc. Then after a little rest it took part in Gen. McCook's unfortunate raid to the Macon railroad, in which it fought well, but its losses were severe, 120 being killed, wounded or missing. In all the severe operations about Atlanta, whether on horse or on foot, the regiment did its hard and varied duties nobly—in fact very nearly used itself up as a body of cavalry. Its horses were all done for, and the men, dismounted, fought in the trenches. By the end of November it was again mounted and equipped as cavalry and was at the front, disputing the march of Hood's army into Tennessee. Its first important conflict was at Duck river, after which the regiment fell back with the army to Nashville, and when the great battle before that city was fought it took part at the extreme right, where it suffered but little. In the pursuit of Hood, which nearly annihilated his whole army, the regiment was very active, repeatedly overtaking and engaging his cavalry, with some loss. The close of the year found the regiment encamped on Elk river, resting and preparing for the great raid under Wilson to Selma and Macon, and in all that wonderful movement the 5th cavalry was always at the front. It then joined in the search through Georgia for Jefferson Davis, who was flying for his life, and when he was captured a company of the regiment guarded him from Atlanta to Augusta. On the way back from Augusta, the company captured the assets of the Bank of Tennessee, amounting to $8,000,000 of Federal money, $1,000,000 of it in silver and gold. Early in August the brave regiment, after years of hardship, heroic battling and faithful service, went home and was mustered out at Clinton, Ia. Its losses were as follows: in deaths from battle, 56; deaths from disease, 132; wounded, 56; discharged. 224.

Sixth Cavalry.—Cols., David S. Wilson, Samuel M. Pollock; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel M. Pollock, Edward P. Ten Broeck; Majs., Edward P. Ten Broeck, Thomas H. Shephard, Albert E. House, John Galligan, De Witt C. Cram. This regiment was recruited in different parts of the state, in a wide belt of country extending from the northeastern to the southwestern parts of it. The regimental rendezvous was near the city of Davenport, where eight of the companies were mustered into the U. S. service on Jan. 31, 1863. Three of the companies were mustered a very few days afterward and the twelfth company on March 5. The regiment at this time had a few more than 1,100 names on its rolls, but they were constantly being increased by additional enlistments, so that when it left the rendezvous for active service not long afterwards it was nearly up to the maximum standard of a cavalry regiment. The regiment served during its term of enlistment in the war against the Indians, and its record in the field brought no discredit to the fair fame of Iowa soldiers. It had hard marches, far away from the comforts or advantages of civilization; fought barbarous foes, usually in overwhelming numbers, and was always victorious. The regiment was nearly always more or less divided, garrisoning different posts, scouting and marching in different directions, making a succinct history of its arduous services almost impossible. During its term of service its losses were as follows: deaths from battle, 25; deaths from disease, 66; wounded, 19; discharged, 87.

Seventh Cavalry.—Cols., Samuel W. Summers, Herman H. Heath; Lieut.-Col., John Pattee; Majs., Herman H. Heath, George W. O'Brien,

John S. Wood, James B. David. The formation of the 7th cavalry proceeded slowly, and it was finally organized at Camp Hendershott, Davenport, in the summer of 1863, by a consolidation of companies which had been previously assigned to other organizations. Two companies were mustered into service on April 27, two more the day following, two more on June 3, one on the 16th, and one on July 13. Meanwhile, three companies of the 41st infantry and a company of Sioux City independent cavalry, were transferred to this regiment by orders of the war department. Nearly a month before the completion of the organization, Maj. Heath marched for Omaha, Neb., with six companies of the regiment, which were stationed at different posts in the territory. In September Col. Summers, with the headquarters of the regiment, and the two companies which had been left at Davenport, marched also to Omaha, at which place headquarters remained until about the middle of July, 1864. But during the entire service of the regiment the different companies were scattered over a wide extent of territory, each actively engaged in the heavy duties required of troops at frontier posts, in a country constantly threatened and frequently invaded by a savage enemy. They garrisoned posts, escorted trains, protected emigrants, guarded lines of travel and telegraph, and had frequent combats with the Indians who had been induced by some means to unbury the tomahawk and wage savage warfare against the whites. The loss of the regiment during its term of service was as follows: deaths from battle, 49; deaths from disease, 99; wounded, 8; discharged, 246.

Eighth Cavalry.—Cols., Joseph B. Dorr, Horatio G. Barner; Lieut.-Col., Horatio G. Barner; Majs., J. J. Brown, James D. Thompson, A. J. Price, Richard Root, John H. Isett, E. Shurtz, J. W. Moore, John Dance, George W. Burns. The 8th cavalry saw little of real war until the spring of 1864, when it started with Sherman in the celebrated campaign for Atlanta. The regiment had been organized late in the previous autumn at Davenport. It left Iowa in the middle of October and by the middle of November was stationed at Waverly and other points west of Nashville, Tenn., where it remained on guard and garrison duty all the winter, with little opportunity for showing the pluck of its soldiers and no chance at all for distinction. May-day, 1864, brought on the new campaign, and the 8th Ia. was made a part of the 1st brigade of McCook's division of cavalry. In all that arduous campaign the regiment was constantly at the front, and when the Confederates, after weeks of constant skirmishing and battles, at last fell back behind the Chattahoochee, the 8th Iowa cavalry was the first troop across the river after them. So the fighting and the skirmishing went on around Atlanta, and then came that luckless raid of Gen. McCook's to the Macon railroad, in which the regiment was captured near Newnan, only a few escaping through the woods to tell how heroically the command had tried to save itself. The late autumn found Col. Dorr exchanged, and with his regiment, again ready for battle against Gen. Hood, who was then invading Tennessee. It was engaged near Franklin, but quietly fell back with the main army to take an important part in the great battle and victory of Nashville. It participated in a charge on the first day of the battle and in the rapid pursuit of Hood, in which the whole Confederate army was nearly annihilated, the 8th cavalry did its full share of hard riding. Late in March, 1865, the regiment was at Chickasaw, Ala., eager to join the other Iowa cavalry there in the grand-

est raid of the war—the march of Wilson to Selma, Columbus and Macon. On Aug. 13, the regiment was mustered out at Macon and started for Iowa, its honorable and patriotic career complete. Its losses were as follows: deaths from battle, 16; deaths from disease, 168; wounded, 15; discharged, 64.

First Light Battery.—Capts., Charles H. Fletcher, Junius A. Jones, Henry H. Griffiths, William H. Gay; First Lieuts., Virgil J. David, Orrin W. Gambell, Thomas A. Ijams, James W. Williams. This battery was raised in July and Aug., 1861, at Burlington, and remained in that city until the December following, when it was ordered to Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where it received its armament of four 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, the battery numbering 141 men. It went by railroad to Rolla, Mo., and marched with the army commanded by Gen. Curtis to Cross Hollow, Ark. At the battle of Pea ridge it did good service, fired the first shot, suffered severely in loss of men and horses, had two caissons blown up, but through the gallantry of the men all the guns were saved from capture, and continued to fire through both days of the battle. The battery was honorably mentioned by brigade, division and army commanders. In June it marched to Helena, Ark., arriving in July, after a march of the greatest hardship to the entire army. On Dec. 22 it formed a part of Gen. Steele's division and took part in the action of Chickasaw bayou. It participated in the attack upon and capture of Arkansas Post and was presented with 2 fine captured Parrott guns by special order of Maj.-Gen. McClernand. It then went down the Mississippi river to Sherman's landing, opposite Vicksburg, and debarked, after being 35 days on the transports. The battery was distinguished in the campaigns of Vicksburg and Atlanta, in both of which it won the kind mention of generals and the admiration of the armies with which it served. After an honorable career it was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865. Its losses during service were: deaths from battle, 10; deaths from disease, 52; wounded, 31; discharged, 35.

Second Light Battery.—Capts., Nelson T. Spoor, Joseph R. Reed, John W. Coons; First Lieuts., Joseph R. Reed, John W. Coons, John Burk, Daniel P. Walling; Second Lieuts., C. F. Reed, John Burk, J. E. Snyder. This battery was mustered into the service at Council Bluffs Aug. 18, 1861, and its first service was in the siege of New Madrid. It went next to Corinth and participated in the fight at Farmington. When Stanley's division was struck in flank by the Confederates and on the point of disaster, and when other batteries were flying from the front, the 2nd Ia. by boldly holding its post and pouring a destructive fire of grape and canister into the on-rushing column, checked it and drove it from the field. For its gallantry the battery received Stanley's special thanks. Iuka was the battery's next engagement, and then came Corinth, where it again saved the day. It next went with Grant toward Vicksburg, but as the expedition came to grief at Holly Springs, the battery returned to near Memphis for the winter. In the spring and summer of 1863 it participated with the 15th corps in the Vicksburg campaign, then went to Jackson with Sherman and participated in the siege of that place. After the city fell the battery returned to the line of the Big Black, where it remained in camp until late in November, when it went on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad and remained at Lagrange, Tenn., until February. Its next most important operation was the battle of Tupelo, in which it rendered valiant service. In September it went up the White

river in Arkansas, and afterward marched north in pursuit of Price, but although it marched over 500 miles it never came up with the enemy. It then went to Nashville and participated in the battle there under Gen. Thomas. It fired the first shot in front of the 16th corps and when the final crash in Hood's line occurred it was the first battery across his line, firing the last artillery shot at the retreating enemy. After the battle it joined in the pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee river, when it went into camp and remained until Feb., 1865. Then it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, went to New Orleans and afterward to Mobile bay, participating in the siege of Mobile. It was mustered out at Davenport Aug. 7, 1865. Losses during service: from battle, 2; from disease, 29; wounded, 15; discharged, 16.

Third Light Battery.—Capts., Mortimer M. Hayden, Melvil C. Wright, Orlo H. Lyon; Lieuts., W. H. McClure, H. H. Weaver, O. G. Day, J. J. Dengl. W. H. Gilford, W. H. Crozier, Jervine Bradley, Leroy S. House, Charles S. Martin, D. U. Lee, R. McFate. This battery was organized at Dubuque, in Sept., 1861. It was called the Dubuque battery, and for a time was attached to the 9th infantry. Its first active service was with Curtis in his campaign and battle of Pea ridge. Three days after the battle the army was moved southward, but after one day's march, took the back track and moved northward to Keithsville, where the battery remained until April, when the army commenced the march to Batesville, Ark., which point was reached about May 10. From Batesville Gen. Curtis commenced his celebrated march to Helena, at which place the battery remained until Gen. Steele's expedition against Little Rock was organized in Aug., 1863. Forming a portion of Gen. Steele's forces in that expedition, the battery took part in the capture of the place, without any loss, and it also took part in the expedition of Gen. Rice against Arkadelphia in October, 1863. In Dec., 1863, and Jan., 1864, the men reënlisted as veterans and in February reënlisted men, with the officers, were sent north on furlough, from which they returned in May. At the expiration of the original term of service, Sept. 26, 1864, the non-veterans were sent north, where they were mustered out on Oct. 3. The veterans of a part of the battery next joined in an escort column, taking provisions from Little Rock to Fort Smith. Returning to Little Rock, the winter passed without noticeable events and the summer found the battery well equipped and ready for action. But no action came and it was mustered out Oct. 23. Its losses during its term of service were as follows: deaths from battle, 4; deaths from disease, 33; wounded, 18; discharged, 27.

Fourth Light Battery.—Iowa had also a 4th battery of artillery, but it entered the service very late, saw little active field duty, and was in no battle. It was mustered in at Davenport in the autumn of 1863, with Philip H. Goode as captain, and Lieuts. Beatty, McClellan, Alexander, Ellsworth and Brown. It remained with Gen. Sully in the West till Feb. 22, 1864, when it arrived in New Orleans. It formed part of the guard of the city during the absence of Banks' army in the Red river campaign and afterward marched to Thibodeaux, where it remained until mustered out July 14, 1865. It was a splendidly equipped battery, and the men did the duty given them patriotically and well. The loss of the battery was 6 who died from disease and 11 discharged.

Saml. J. Crawford

SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD

Brig.-Gen. Samuel J. Crawford, third governor of Kansas after its admission into the Union and editor of the chapter on "Military Affairs in Kansas," was born in Lawrence county, Ind., April 10, 1835, and there spent his boyhood on the farm. While attending the Bedford academy he took up the study of law and in 1856 graduated in the Cincinnati law school. Two years later he located at Garnett, Kan., and began the practice of his profession. He was a member of the first state legislature, which met in March, 1861, and though only 26 years of age he soon demonstrated his ability to represent the district from which he was elected. Upon the first call for troops he resigned his seat in the legislature, raised a company for the 2nd Kan. infantry, being in due season promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment and given the rank of brevet brigadier-general. In Sept., 1864, while still in the service, he was elected governor of the state and in 1866 was reëlected, but resigned in Nov., 1868, to take command of the 19th Kan. regiment in an expedition against the Indians on the frontier. His last service in the Union army during the Civil war was as colonel of the 83d U. S. colored infantry, to which he was commissioned on March 13, 1865. After the war was over and the Indians had been subdued Gen. Crawford located in Topeka and resumed the practice of law, taking rank as one of the leading attorneys of the state. He now has a law office in Washington, D. C., though he still claims his residence in Kansas.

Military Affairs in Kansas

1861—65

The adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in May, 1854, abrogated the agreement of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of the line 36° 30′, and left the question of slavery or no slavery to the people of the respective territories when they should come to frame their state constitutions. In this act Stephen A. Douglas gave concrete expression to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, declaring that his main desire was to take from Congress the decision of a local domestic question, and leave it to the people vitally interested. The act sowed the wind, and the whirlwind was not long in coming. It was regarded throughout the North as the very extravagance of aggression on the part of the slave interest, the very refinement of bad faith, the expression of a determined purpose to force slavery upon Kansas, and upon every territory of the United States. Its direct result was to precipitate an even more violent and widespread discussion of the slavery question than had ever before been known in the country. In Kansas itself, the result was seven long years of bloody strife between the Free-state and the Pro-slavery settlers for the control of the new territory. Civil war in Kansas was but the angry prelude to the War of the Rebellion. With the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state under the Wyandotte constitution, Jan. 29, 1861, the first decisive victory against the slave power within the nation was gained, but the state was not admitted until after seven states had seceded from the Union, and most of the other Southern senators had withdrawn (Jan. 21, 1861), from the United States senate.

In Dec., 1859, at an election held under the Wyandotte constitution, a legislature, state officers and a representative in Congress had been chosen. When Kansas was admitted as a state in 1861, under the above constitution, the officers elected in 1859 became the first state officials. Gov. Charles Robinson, who had been so long and prominently identified with the Free-soil movement in Kansas, was at the head of the state ticket chosen in 1859, and assumed the duties of his office Feb. 9, 1861. He promptly asked the legislature

to meet on March 26, and also appointed M. F. Conway, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Henry J. Adams and James C. Stone to represent Kansas in the "Peace Conference" at Washington. Both Ewing and Stone voted for peace and compromise.

Kansas had thus barely begun her statehood at the outbreak of the Civil war and she entered on the work of state organization amid the deep mutterings which betokened the near approach of the great conflict between the sections. As her own soil had been rent by factional strife since the beginning of her organization as a territory, and as the infant state was now destined to pass through four more years of bitter warfare, Kansas may be said to have been conceived in bitterness and strife and cradled in war. She well earned her appellation of "bleeding Kansas." Moreover, in addition to the years of domestic embroilment and anxiety, Kansas had just passed through one of the greatest natural calamities recorded in the nation's history. From June, 1859, to the fall of 1860, a period of over a year, not a shower fell to soak the parched earth. Almost every form of vegetation except the prairie grass perished and much suffering prevailed. It is estimated that 20,000 people left the territory during this awful time, while only the generous supplies of money, provisions, clothing and seed wheat, received from the northern states, warded off still greater suffering among those who remained. Despite her own internal difficulties Kansas maintained an attitude of unswerving loyalty to the Federal government throughout the Civil war, and the first state message of her first great war-governor gave forth no uncertain sound. Gov. Robinson concluded an able and ringing message with the words: "The position of the Federal executive is a trying one. The government, when assumed by him, was rent in twain; the cry against coercion was heard in every quarter; his hands were tied, and he had neither men nor money, nor the authority to use either. While it is the duty of every loyal state to see that equal and exact justice is done to the citizens of every other state, it is equally its duty to sustain the chief executive of the nation in defending the government from foes, whether from within or without—and Kansas, though last and least of the states in the Union, will ever be ready to answer the call of her country."

Gov. Robinson impressed one as having most of the qualifications of a great leader. "He was tall, well-proportioned, commanding in appearance, yet winning in manner; with a clear, keen, blue eye; a countenance that denoted culture and intellect, and a will that few would care to run against. He would pass anywhere as a good-looking man, and in any crowd would command attention. With perfect control of

himself, he could rule in the midst of a storm. His magnetism would inspire men to do and to dare in the cause of human liberty and the establishment of the great principles of republican government." Fortunate it was that the services of this remarkable man were appreciated, and an admiring constituency saw fit to elect him to the highest office within the gift of the people, that of the first governor of the state. In the period of crisis which ensued he took high rank among the war governors of the loyal states.

The Federal census of 1860 gave Kansas a population of 143,643 inhabitants, including Indians, but this total was much diminished by reason of the drought of 1860, from which the state had barely emerged when the war began. Consequently her population in 1861 numbered only a few over 107,000. The total number of men called for by the president of the United States from Kansas during the war was 16,654; the state not only supplied her full quota under all calls, but furnished a surplus of 3,443 men, or 20,097 men in all. The report of the provost-marshal-general is authority for the statement that Kansas lost 61.01 men killed in action and died from wounds out of each 1,000, which is in excess of the proportion furnished to the item of mortality by any of the other loyal states; Vermont ranking second with a loss per 1,000 of 58.22. It is also worthy of note that that no bounty was ever offered by the state, nor did any city or county offer a bounty to secure recruits. The state's quotas were always promptly filled up to the end of the war.

The first state legislature convened at Topeka, pursuant to call, March 26, 1861, and continued in session until June 4. The legislature had an overwhelming Republican majority on joint ballot and on April 4 elected as the first two U. S. senators from the state, James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy—Martin F. Conway then serving as her representative in Congress. Among the important acts passed was one authorizing the issue of $150,000 in bonds to provide for the running expenses of the state, and one providing for the organization of a state militia. Under the latter act, which was passed only a week after President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 soldiers, militia companies were rapidly formed in nearly every county in the state. Altogether 180 companies were organized, divided into two divisions, four brigades and eleven regiments. April 17, five days after Sumter was fired upon, Capt. Samuel Walker of Lawrence tendered to Gov. Robinson a company of 100 men. In fact many militia companies were immediately offered from all parts of the state. Although under the first call for troops by Lincoln, none were allotted to Kansas, she

nevertheless furnished two regiments—the 1st and 2nd Kansas infantry. Nowhere did the spirit of loyalty rule stronger than in the legislature itself. A company was formed of its members and officers, which drilled daily under the instruction of a member with some previous military training. But the sentiment for the Union and "coercion" was by no means universal throughout the state. This was only natural in view of the peculiar manner in which the state was settled, and the strength of the slaveholding interests within her borders. Besides, she was immediately adjacent to the great slaveholding state of Missouri, which tended strongly to the support of the Southern cause. When the first meeting was held in Atchison to form a military company, "coercion" was voted down and the Union company was organized with difficulty. On the other hand, when the steamboat "New Sam Gaty" arrived at Leavenworth from St. Louis April 13, with a Confederate flag flying, an angry crowd gathered on the levee and compelled the captain to haul down the traitorous emblem and replace it with the Stars and Stripes.

The fact was soon recognized that the war was not to be a short one, and the call for three months' militia was not long after followed by calls for volunteers for three years or during the war. Kansas responded to each of these early calls with twice as many men as were demanded. During the term of her first governor, or until Jan. 12, 1863, Kansas was called upon to provide 5,006 men, and 10,639 were furnished. During the administration of her second governor, Thomas Carney, the quotas assigned to Kansas amounted to 11,654 men, but as the state was already credited with a large surplus, she was only required to furnish a total of 9,558 men. A complete list of the volunteer organizations sworn into the service of the United States includes the following: The 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 17th infantry; the 1st and 2nd Colored infantry; the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 15th and 16th cavalry; the 1st, 2nd and 3d batteries of light artillery, and an independent Colored battery. Many of these citizen soldiers of Kansas had become inured to war during territorial days in their struggles with the "border ruffians" and were now only too glad to offer their services to the state and nation in the greater struggle which was at hand. But while the state as a whole was animated by a spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Union and gave an eager response to the call to arms, many who had gained an unenviable notoriety during the border struggles now came to the surface once more and made of the war an occasion for a renewal of killing, bushwhacking and plundering in the border counties of Missouri and

Kansas. The secessionists were struggling to carry Missouri out of the Union, and the people of Kansas were much aroused. They remembered the wrongs and indignities sustained at the hands of the border ruffians, most of whom were inhabitants of Missouri, and some were now stimulated to acts of revenge, resulting in a guerrilla warfare all along the border. Armed bands of bushwhackers visited the towns, plundered the stores, laid the prominent citizens under contribution, or took them prisoners, and sometimes murdered them in cold blood. Of course the counties distant from the border were less disturbed, though occasional outrages were even perpetrated there. Says one who lived through these scenes: "For Kansas, the Civil war was but the continuation of the border troubles. The embers of that struggle had not been covered with the ashes of forgetfulness when they blazed again into direst flames. Along the border the war assumed the character of a vendetta; a war of revenge, and over all the wide field a war of combats; of ambushes and ambuscades, of swift advances and hurried retreats; of spies and scouts; of stealth, darkness and murder. All along the way men riding solitary were shot down; little companies killed by their camp fires; men fighting on both sides neither asking, giving, nor expecting mercy." The authorities in both states were desirous of protecting their citizens from spoliation, and indeed succeeded for a time, the governor of Kansas returning the spoils taken from Missouri, and authorities in Missouri reciprocating the favor to citizens of Kansas. It was this condition of affairs which tinged the war in the west with extreme bitterness and caused the Kansas troops proper, who were fighting gallantly in the field to be subjected to much harsh criticism.

The 1st and 2nd infantry left the state early in June, 1861, and on the 17th, Gov. Robinson called for more troops, under the second call of the president. The Confederate Gen. Price and a strong force was advancing on Fort Scott, and this news stimulated the formation of the new regiments. By the end of August there had been collected at Fort Scott a force which came to be known as Lane's brigade, made up of the 3d and 4th infantry, and the 5th, 6th and 7th cavalry, numbering in all some 2,500 men. The 1st Kansas battery was also attached to the brigade. A part of this force, under Cols. Montgomery, Jennison and Johnson, and Capts. Moonlight, Ritchie, Williams and Stewart, had a sharp skirmish with the advance of Gen. Price, under Gen. Rains, at Dry Wood, Mo., 12 miles east of Fort Scott, Sept. 2. Later the Union forces retired from Fort Scott in the direction of the Little Osage and built Fort Lincoln. When Price abandoned his

first attempted invasion of Kansas, and moved to Lexington, Mo., Lane's brigade operated on his left flank and kept him out of Kansas.

In Jan., 1862, between 6,000 and 7,000 Indians in the Indian Territory, chiefly belonging to the tribes of the Creeks, Seminoles and Cherokees, who had remained loyal to the Federal government, sought refuge across the border in southern Kansas. Large numbers of these refugees were encamped at Leroy, Coffey county, and suffered greatly during the winter. In the spring and summer there were organized from these Indians three mounted regiments, which were officered mostly from Kansas regiments. They were known as the 1st, 2nd and 3d Indian home guards and were formed into a brigade under the command of Col. William A. Phillips.

When Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, who had been assigned to the command of the Department of Kansas, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, he found the companies comprising the 3d and 4th regiments below the maximum and recommended to the governor the consolidation of the two regiments into one, which was done; and the new organization was designated the 10th infantry. The 10th should have been numbered the 3d after the consolidation, but the matter was not attended to and the numbers 3d and 4th do not again make their appearance in the military history of the state.

During the winter 1861–62 there was a great deal of talk about what the newspapers called Gen. Lane's "Southern Expedition." It was Senator Lane's purpose to organize and equip a large force under his own command for the purpose of conducting a campaign south to the Gulf. The proposed expedition seems to have never received the sympathy or coöperation of Gen. Hunter, and on Feb. 26, 1862, Lane wrote to the legislature that he had failed to make a satisfactory arrangement with Gen. Hunter; that he would not lead the expedition, and that he had resigned his commission as brigadier-general and would return to the senate. The expedition was finally abandoned.

During the year 1862 the president commissioned the following Kansas officers brigadier-generals: Robert B. Mitchell, James G. Blunt, Albert L. Lee and G. W. Deitzler. Col. Thomas Ewing, Jr. was also commissioned a brigadier-general in 1863, and Col. Powell Clayton in 1864. On Nov. 29, 1862, Brig.-Gen. Blunt was promoted major-general, and rendered distinguished service to the state and nation during the year. On May 2 1862, he was placed in command of the Department of Kansas, and on Aug. 8 left to assume personal command of the troops in the field. From Fort Scott he moved southward through

Missouri and Arkansas and won victories at Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. In the last named action the combined forces of Gens. Blunt and Herron defeated and scattered a greatly superior force of the enemy under Gen. Hindman and won a notable victory. On this field were present the largest number of Kansas troops yet drawn together, there being with Blunt part of the 2nd, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th Kan. regiments, and three Kansas batteries, commanded by Smith, Tenney and Hopkins.

At the second state election in Nov. 1862, state officers, a legislature and member of Congress were elected. Thomas Carney, the Republican candidate, was elected governor for two years, receiving a majority of 4,545 over his opponent W. R. Wagstaff, Union Democrat. A. C. Wilder, Republican, was chosen member of Congress and the legislature was again overwhelmingly Republican. On Jan. 14, 1863, the senate unanimously passed a resolution thanking the officers and soldiers of Blunt's command for their victories at Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren.

During 1863 the 14th and 15th regiments of cavalry were organized; the organization of the 1st Colored Kan. was completed and another colored regiment, the 83d U. S., was organized and mustered into service Nov. 1. Kansas troops had particularly distinguished themselves in the operations in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. The state was exposed to attack and predatory raids on its eastern, southern and western borders, and was called upon to repel not only the regular forces of the Confederacy, but also Indians, and irregular bodies of guerrillas. Numerous minor raids by these predatory rangers occurred in the border counties in 1861 and 1862, but the most disastrous visitation of this nature took place in 1863. This was the celebrated Quantrill massacre at Lawrence Aug. 21, wherein about 150 unarmed and defenseless men were cruelly slain, leaving some 80 widows and 250 orphans. The Rev. Richard Cordley, pastor of the Lawrence Congregational church at the time, has left the following account of the raid: "On the 20th of August, a body of between 300 and 400 crossed the state line at sundown. Riding all night, they reached Lawrence at daybreak. They dashed into the town with a yell, shooting at everybody they saw. The surprise was complete. The hotel, and every point where a rally would be possible, was seized at once, and the ruffians began the work of destruction. Some of the citizens escaped into the fields and ravines, and some into the woods, but the larger portion could not escape at all. Numbers of these were shot down as they were found, and often brutally mangled. In

many cases the bodies were left in the burning buildings and consumed. The rebels entered the place about five o'clock, and left between nine and ten. Troops for the relief of the town were within six miles when the rebels went out. One hundred and forty-three were left dead in the streets, and about 30 desperately wounded. The main street was all burned except two stores. Thus, about 75 business houses were destroyed, and nearly 200 residences. They destroyed something near $2,000,000 of property, left 80 widows and 250 orphans, as the result of their four hours' work. Scenes of brutality were enacted, which have never been surpassed in savage warfare. The picture is redeemed only by the fact that women and children were in no case hurt." The first news of the massacre was brought to Leavenworth by James F. Legate. The town was without defenders, as the few recruits there in camp had not yet received their arms, and were practically wiped out by the first volley, while the militia company of the place was widely scattered, and their arms were stored in the armory. It took nearly a week to gather up and bury the dead, 53 bodies being laid in one trench. A memorial monument was raised to the victims in 1895, "Dedicated to the memory of the 150 citizens, who, defenseless, fell victims to the inhuman ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quantrill in his raid upon Lawrence, Aug. 21, 1863." Quantrill had at one time been a resident of Lawrence. Senator Lane was in the town at the time, but succeeded in avoiding the raiders, and as Quantrill's force drew off, he and Lieut. John K. Rankin hastily gathered together a small force and started in pursuit, but only succeeeded in keeping the enemy moving. Much indignation was felt by the citizens of Kansas at the alleged remissness of Gen. Ewing, then in command of the Department of Kansas and Western Missouri. The state, "though war-scourged and poor," came promptly to the relief of the stricken city, the citizens of Leavenworth alone raising a relief fund of $10,000.

Only two days after the attack, Gen. Ewing issued General Order No. 11, which practically depopulated some of the border counties of Missouri, and forced both loyal and disloyal citizens to vacate and leave their homes. Those who could satisfy the military authorities of their loyalty were permitted to remove to any military station in the district, or to any part of Kansas except the counties on the eastern border of the state, while all others were required to remove from the district entirely. This was a harsh measure, but seemed to be necessary in order to clear the border region of its disaffected elements.

Quantrill and his band of marauders still hovered around

the Kansas border, and on Oct. 6, 1863, about 250 of the guerrillas suddenly fell upon Gen. Blunt and his little cavalry escort of about 100 men, near Baxter Springs, and killed 80 of the party, including several civilians. Gen. Blunt rallied some 15 of his men and by dint of great coolness and courage, held off the foe and escaped. Among the killed was Maj. H. Z. Curtis, son of Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis. The affair took place near the little post known as Fort Blair, which was next assailed, but the enemy was gallantly repelled with loss by Lieut. Pond of the 3d Wis. cavalry.

On Oct. 6, 1863, the provost-marshal-general stated that Kansas had furnished for the United States service 4,440 men in excess of all calls. Her white soldiers numbered 9,613. This statement did not include the colored regiment, nor 2,262 Indians enrolled in the three regiments in 1862.

At the beginning of the year 1864 Kansas had contributed nearly 14,000 men to the Federal service, and this number was materially increased in response to the various calls made for troops during the year. Many of the men in the old organizations reënlisted as veterans, and the 16th cavalry and the 17th infantry were added to the list of regiments already in the field. The state was also credited with a considerable number of enlistments in the 18th U. S. Colored infantry, and in the 8th U. S. Veteran Volunteers. The last military organization formed in the state during the war was the Independent Colored Kansas battery, which was mustered into the U. S. service Jan. 1, 1865, but saw no active service. Speaking of the number of men furnished by Kansas Gov. Crawford said: "The state has furnished the Federal army more troops in proportion to her population than any other state in the Union; and the entire militia was always in readiness for immediate action in the field, and was all engaged in rendering efficient service in repelling the rebel army under Price from our border; and upon several occasions regiments and independent companies were in actual service, defending the border and frontier."

On Jan. 1, 1864, Kansas was made a military department with Maj.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis in command, and on the 29th Gen. Thayer succeeded Gen. McNeil in command of the District of the Frontier.

In the fall of 1864 Kansas wes seriously menaced by one other raid, called the "Price raid." Price's army was estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 men, and as it moved north and west through Arkansas and Missouri toward the Kansas border, energetic measures were taken to resist the advance. On Oct. 2 the concentration of Kansas militia began at Olathe;

on the 8th Gov. Carney issued his proclamation calling out the "men of Kansas," and appointed Maj.-Gen. Deitzler as commander-in-chief. There was a prompt response by the Kansas militia, and it is estimated that over 16,000 men offered their services at this time. Fortunately for the state, Gens., A. J. Smith and Alfred Pleasonton were close in Price's rear, while Gen. Deitzler, in command of the state militia, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Blunt, Cols. Blair, Moonlight, Cloud, Crawford, and others met him at the border. After fighting a series of bloody battles, he was finally forced, late in October, to beat a hasty retreat towards Arkansas, and Kansas was saved from the threatened invasion. Gen. Curtis, in parting with his troops, issued the following congratulatory order from the headquarters of the Army of the Border, Nov. 8, 1864: "The general tenders his thanks to the officers and soldiers for their generous support and prompt obedience to orders, and to his staff for their unceasing efforts to share the toil incident to the campaign. The pursuit of Price in 1864, and the battles of Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, Marais des Cygnes, Osage, Charlot and Newtonia, will be borne on the banners of the regiments who shared in them; and the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Arkansas, may glory in the achievement of their sons in this short but eventful campaign." During this campaign Price's retreating army entered Linn county from the east and moved southward 6 miles to Mine creek, sometimes called Osage, where a decisive battle was fought on Kansas soil. In this battle 500 prisoners and 8 pieces of artillery were captured. Among the prisoners were Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell. The Union losses were light. Gen. Curtis' order of Oct. 10, proclaiming martial law in Kansas, was revoked by him after the battle of Mine creek, and on the 27th, Gov. Carney ordered the militia to return to their homes.

In this battle, as in nearly all the battles west of the Mississippi, Col. Samuel J. Crawford bore a conspicuous part. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he resigned his seat in the Kansas legislature, and entered the army as a captain in the 2d Kan. infantry. After the battle of Wilson's creek, his regiment, which had suffered heavy losses, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, to be reorganized into the 2d Kan. cavalry. By an order from the war department, Maj. Cloud and Capt. Crawford were retained in the service to perfect the new organization. With this regiment he served until Nov. 1, 1863, when he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 83d U. S. Colored infantry, and subsequently he was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers.

On Nov. 8, 1864, while in the army, he was elected governor of Kansas. At this election the state recorded its first vote for president of the United States—Mr. Lincoln. On Jan. 9, 1865, the new state officers were sworn in, and on the following day the legislature convened. Immediately upon assuming his new duties, Gov. Crawford proceeded to reconstruct the adjutant-general's office, and organize the militia of the state, on a fighting basis. At that time the war was raging on three sides of Kansas—the Confederates on the south and east and hostile tribes of Indians in the service of the Confederacy on the west. Gov. Crawford brought home with him from the field, tried and true soldiers, to take charge of military affairs in the state. He appointed Maj. T. J. Anderson, adjutant-general; Capt. D. E. Ballard, quartermaster-general; Capt. J. K. Rankin, paymaster-general, and Col. W. F. Cloud, major-general of the state militia. Under Maj. Anderson, the adjutant-general's department was speedily put in working order; and under Col. Cloud, the militia of the state was soon placed on a fighting basis. On the south and east the state was protected from invasion, but on the west the hostile Indians were not so easily suppressed. As already stated, the state had furnished more than its full quota of volunteer troops to the United States, under all calls from the president, but by an oversight on the part of a former adjutant-general, all the troops so furnished had not been reported to the war department, and in consequence a draft had been ordered by the secretary of war, prior to the election in 1864. Confident that the state was not delinquent, Gov. Crawford directed the adjutant-general to prepare a report for the war department, showing the number of troops which the state had furnished. This report was submitted to the secretary by Gov. Crawford in February, whereupon the draft was suspended and the drafted men were returned home and discharged. The three years term of enlistment of Kansas troops having expired, many of them reënlisted, and Gov. Crawford reorganized and consolidated most of the regiments into veteran battalions, which served until the close of the war, when the volunteers returned home and were honorably mustered out of service.

The soldiers of no state of the Union, in proportion to their numbers, rendered better or more faithful service to the government than did the Kansas volunteers. From start to finish, they were in the fight, and they were always there to stay. No Kansas regiment, battery or battalion ever faltered in the face of the enemy. The war of the rebellion over, Gov. Crawford turned his attention to a more savage warfare on the

western border. The wild tribes of Indians that had been led into hostility on the frontier by agents of the Confederacy during the Civil war, were not so easily suppressed. From 1865 to 1869, during Gov. Crawford's two administrations, a relentless Indian warfare raged along the border settlements of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, Gens. Sheridan, Hancock, Terry, Custer, and other United States officers, were in the field, but their troops were so limited in numbers, and the field of operation so extensive, that they had difficulty in coping with the savages. From early spring until late in the fall they would sweep the plains—striking a settlement one day, emigrants the next, and overland trains laden with merchandise or government military supplies the next. Thus they kept up their savage warfare until Aug., 1868, when they raided and laid waste the frontier settlements of northwestern Kansas for a distance of 30 miles. In this raid they robbed and burned houses, killed and wounded a large number of settlers, stole many horses, and carried into captivity a number of women and children. Being notified of this raid, Gov. Crawford was soon on the ground with state troops, but the Indians with their plunder and captives were far away before he arrived.

After caring for the wounded and quieting the remnant of settlers who had escaped the scalping knife, he returned and communicated with the secretary of war and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, as to the best means for driving the hostiles from the state and preventing further depredations. In view of the atrocities which had been committed by the Indians, it was determined to organize and concentrate a force under the command of Gen. Sheridan for a campaign and follow the Indians to their winter haunts in the Indian Territory. Sheridan not having troops sufficient in Kansas for such an expedition, requested the secretary of war to call upon Gov. Crawford for a regiment of cavalry to accompany him. His request was promptly granted and the necessary authority given for raising, arming, equipping and mustering a regiment of 1,200 men. In the pursuance of this authority, Gov. Crawford organized the 19th Kan. cavalry and joined Sheridan and his command at Camp Supply, in the western part of the Indian Territory, Nov. 26, 1868.

On Dec. 6, with the 7th U. S. cavalry, commanded by Gen. Custer, and the 19th Kan., commanded by Col. Crawford, Sheridan moved southward to the Washita river and thence to the field where Custer had the week previous engaged the five wild tribes in battle. From the Washita the command moved in a south-easterly direction, in close pursuit of the

Indians, to the Wichita mountains, a distance of 150 miles from Camp Supply, where the Indians, having become exhausted and unable to escape, surrendered and agreed to give up the women they had previously captured in Kansas. They also agreed to turn over their arms to the government and forever after stay on their reservation. Thus a savage Indian war with the five wild tribes—the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches—which had roamed the plains and ravaged the border settlements of Kansas for four years, was brought to a close. Never afterwards did these Indians come into Kansas except as friends.

At the close of this campaign, which was made in the dead of winter, through an untraveled country, in deep snow and bitter cold weather, Gov. Crawford returned home, and thereafter engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life.

Writing of the services rendered by the soldiers of Kansas in the Civil war, Noble L. Prentis says in his History of Kansas: "The soldiers of Kansas were called alternately to repel invasion and to penetrate the fastnesses of the enemy. The war was waged in a wild and almost wilderness country; a country of mountains, defiles, tangled woods and canebrakes, traversed by countless streams, rapid and roaring, or deep, winding and sluggish; but for the most part, without bridges or ferries. In the thousands of miles of marching, the Kansas soldiers often saw not a rod of smooth and settled highway. They moved by trails, by traces, over the hills and far away across the prairies, guided by the sun, the distant and random gun, the smoke of combat or vengeful burning. They were far from the region of great and decisive battles, of strategic combinations and foreseen results. The columns came and went, making forced marches for days and nights together—fighting a battle and winning a dear-bought victory—to return whence they came. They fought, and marched, and camped in a region that was neither North nor South, and so possessed a climate with the evil features of both. They met the blinding sleet and snow, were drenched with tropical rainstorms, and braved alike the blazing fury of the sun, and the bitter malice of the frost. Far from their bases of supplies, food and powder must be brought a long, toilsome and dangerous way, guarded at every step, fought for at every ford and pass. It was a hard and desperate warfare."

The soldiers of Kansas were, for the most part, of hardy physique and inured to outdoor life. A large proportion of them were excellent horsemen and it was therefore only natural that, of the seventeen white regiments furnished by the state, nine belonged to the cavalry arm of the service.

By resolution of the legislature, approved Feb. 21, 1867, the adjutant-general was required to make a full and complete report of his office, and the report prepared in conformity therewith by Adjt.-Gen. T. J. Anderson, contains the only printed record of the soldiers of Kansas who were mustered into the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion. This report, unfortunately, does not contain the names and history of the militia regiments, who performed gallant service during the dark days of the war in guarding the border.

In an elaborate statement of casualties embodied in this report, it is shown that the 20,097 men furnished by the state sustained losses as follows: Officers killed, 34; died of wounds, 12; died of disease, 26; deserted, 2; honorably discharged, 88; discharged for disability, 8; dishonorably discharged, 1; cashiered, 4; resigned, 281. Enlisted men killed, 762; died of wounds, 192; died of disease, 2,080; deserted, 1,988; discharged for disability, 1,849; honorably discharged, 999; dishonorably discharged, 94; missing in action, 35. Aggregate casualties, 8,498.

Of the white regiments, the 1st infantry sustained the heaviest loss in killed and died of wounds, losing 11 officers and 120 enlisted men. The 1st Colored infantry met with the heaviest loss killed in action—4 officers and 166 men.

Kansas has done wisely in perpetuating the names of many of her soldier heroes in the names of her counties; such are Mitchell, Cloud, Trego, Norton, Clark, Harper, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Stafford, Cowley, Graham, Jewell, Osborne, Ellis, Gove, Pratt, Ness, Hodgeman, Crawford and Harvey,—the two last named commemorating the names of her two soldiers who later survived as governors of the state. Alfred Gray and Dudley Haskell, two soldiers from other states, who saw service with Kansas troops, have also given their names to two counties.

Though the machinery of government in the new state of Kansas was installed amid the strain and stress of war, it nevertheless continued to work with regularity. Naturally the state made but slow advance in material prosperity during the progress of the war and her increase in population was correspondingly slow. A census of the state taken in May, 1865, as a basis for a new apportionment, showed a gain in population of only 35,058 in five years, most of which took place after the war was practically over. With the return of Kansas soldiers to their homes, taking into account the natural increase and the great immigration during 1865, it is probable that at the close of that year, the population had received sufficient accessions to bring it up to 150,000, or a

gain of nearly fifty per cent over the population at the beginning of the war. After the year 1865 the prosperity of Kansas was unparalleled in population, wealth, production, internal improvements, education, charitable institutions and religion.

RECORD OF KANSAS REGIMENTS

NOTE.—The Kansas regiments were numbered consecutively, irrespective of whether they belonged to the infantry, cavalry, or artillery arm of service. The official report of the adjutant-general of the state, 1861-65, has grouped the regiments according to this numerical sequence, and the same arrangement will be found below. It is matter for regret that no adequate record could be found by the writer, covering the splendid services rendered by the state militia organizations, during the dark days in the autumn of 1864, when Kansas was threatened with invasion by Gen. Price's army; nor has it been possible to find any satisfactory account of the 1st, 2nd and 3d regiments, Indian Home Guards, which were almost entirely officered by soldiers from Kansas regiments. These Indian regiments were mainly composed of refugee Indians from the Indian Territory, though many of their members were native to the soil of the state.

First Infantry.—Cols., George W. Deitzler, William Y. Roberts; Lieut.-Cols., Oscar E. Learnard, Otto M. Tennison, Newell W. Spicer; Majs., John A. Halderman, William Y. Roberts, James Ketner. This regiment was raised under the call of President Lincoln in May, 1861, for three years' volunteers. The men were recruited between May 20 and June 3, principally from the counties of Leavenworth, Douglas and Atchison, rendezvoused at Camp Lincoln, near Fort Leavenworth, and were there mustered into the U. S. service for three years June 3, 1861. The regiment left the state for Kansas City and Springfield, Mo., June 13, joined the forces under Gen. Lyon, and participated in a skirmish with the enemy under Gen. Price at Dug springs, Mo., in which a few men of the 1st were wounded. It took part in its first important battle at Wilson's creek, where it established a reputation for discipline and bravery excelled by none. It went into this bloody engagement with 644 men and officers, of whom 77 were killed and 255 wounded, or 51 per cent. of those engaged. Said the veteran Maj. Sturgis to Gen. Lyon, during the progress of the 6 hours' battle: "These Kansas boys are doing the best fighting that I have ever witnessed." Col. Deitzler, Maj. Halderman, and several other officers of the regiment were specially mentioned in the official report of the battle for gallant and meritorious conduct. The 1st then retreated from Springfield to Rolla and thence to St. Louis with the rest of the Union forces, and was occupied in railroad guard duty along the lines of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Missouri Pacific railroads during the remaining months of 1861. It was then stationed at Lexington for a month, when it was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and was granted 10 days' furlough. It

rendezvoused again at Lawrence, whence it moved to Fort Scott, to join the army under Gen. Curtis. At the time of the contemplated expedition to Texas by way of New Mexico, it was ordered to Fort Riley, but on the abandonment of the expedition, it was in May ordered to Pittsburg landing, Tenn. Before reaching that point it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., and was employed during the summer in guarding the Mobile & Ohio railroad, with headquarters at Trenton, Tenn., whence it moved to Jackson in the latter part of September. On Oct. 3 it was assigned to Gen. McPherson's brigade, joined Rosecrans just at the close of the battle of Corinth, Miss., pursued the enemy to Ripley, and was engaged at Chewalla and Tuscumbia. Returning to Corinth and thence to Grand Junction, it participated in Grant's movement towards Jackson, Miss., forming a part of Col. Deitzler's brigade. It was engaged at Lumpkin's mill and Tallahatchie; marched with Grant's army to Memphis in December; and early in the following year embarked on transports for Young's point, opposite Vicksburg. From this time on until the fall of Vicksburg it shared in all the operations of the siege. From Feb. 1, 1863, the regiment served as mounted infantry by order of Gen. Grant and was constantly employed in outpost and picket duty, frequently skirmishing with the enemy. On the fall of Vicksburg it moved to Natchez, where it crossed the Mississippi river, engaged and routed 2,000 of the enemy on the Louisiana side, and then occupied the post of Vandalia, La. During the ensuing winter it was employed in picket and outpost duty at Black River bridge in the rear of Vicksburg, and thoroughly scouted the country toward Jackson, Benton, Yazoo City, etc. During this time the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Spicer, Col. Roberts being in command of a brigade. It formed part of Gen. McArthur's expedition up the Yazoo river, striking the Central Mississippi railroad at Benton, and engaging the enemy at Tallahatchie. On June 1, 1864, its term of service having expired, the regiment, except recruits and two companies of veterans embarked on the transport Arthur for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to be mustered out. In addition to about 300 men of the 1st, there were on the boat an equal number of men, women and children as passengers. The Arthur was fired upon near Columbia, Ark., by an 8-gun battery of the enemy, several shots striking the boat, and three shells exploding within her, but fortunately the hull and machinery of the boat escaped serious damage. One killed and another mortally wounded of the 1st were the total casualties. The regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth June 17, 1864. The veteran companies continued in service in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas until the end of the war, when they were honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 30, 1865. The following is a list of the engagements in which the 1st was in whole or in part engaged: Dug springs, Wilson's creek, Brownsville, Trenton, Chewalla, Tuscumbia, Lumpkin's mill, Tallahatchie, Old river, Hood's lane, Black bayou, Lake Providence, Caledonia, Pinhook, Bayou Tensas, Holly Brook, Baxter's bayou, Cross bayou, Alexandria, Big Black river, Columbia, Atchafalaya river, Salem, Richmond, La., Bayou Macon, Yazoo City and Benton. The regiment lost 131 killed and mortally wounded, of which 11 were officers; 94 men died of disease and other causes. Its original strength was 986; aggregate strength during service, 1,192.

Second Infantry.—Col., Robert B. Mitchell; Lieut.-Col., Charles W. Blair; Maj., William F. Cloud. This regiment was recruited in

May, 1861, rendezvoused at Lawrence, and 650 strong started for Kansas City, Mo., June 13, being mustered into the U. S. service at the latter place, June 20, 1861, for three months. The regiment was ordered to join the forces under Maj. Sturgis, which formed a junction with Gen. Lyon's command at Grand river July 7. The united forces then proceeded to Springfield and encamped. The 1st and 2nd Kan. regiments formed a brigade under the command of Col. Deitzler of the 1st. A portion of the regiment first came under fire at Forsyth, Mo., in July and was again engaged in the skirmish at Dug springs. In the bloody battle of Wilson's creek the 2nd took a gallant and prominent part. During the early part of the engagement it was in reserve, supporting a section of Totten's battery, but as the desperate nature of the battle developed, Gen. Lyon ordered it to the front, and as the regiment went into position on the crest of the hill on the front center a heavy ambuscaded fire was opened on the head of the column. Lyon had joined Col. Mitchell and was riding by his side. The general was instantly killed by the enemy's fire and Mitchell was severely wounded. The command now devolved on Lieut.-Col. Blair, who fought his regiment with the utmost gallantry throughout the remainder of the action. The 2nd was the last regiment to leave the field and maintained its line and organization unbroken from the first to the last of the fight, which lasted about 6 hours. The day after the battle the 2nd retreated with the army to Rolla, whence it moved to St. Louis, where it was ordered to Kansas by Gen. Fremont for muster out and reorganization. On the way home the regiment was engaged at Paris, Mo., and drove the enemy from the town after a slight skirmish. Two days later it was attacked at Shelbina by 3,500 men and a battery of artillery, under command of Col. Green, the Union force consisting of only about 600 men under command of Col. Williams of the 3d Ia. infantry. The little band of Union men finally made its escape from its precarious situation by seizing a locomotive and some freight cars, and running the gauntlet of the enemy's battery. The 2nd proceeded to Macon, Bloomfield, and thence by rail to St. Joseph, where it surprised and routed a force of the enemy and held the post until the arrival of troops to permanently garrison the place. Then taking boat, the regiment started for Leavenworth, attacking and dispersing a small force at Iatan. When it arrived at Leavenworth, Price's forces had captured Lexington, Mo., and were threatening Kansas, so the 2nd was ordered to the defense of Wyandotte. When Price retreated the regiment again returned to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out and discharged Oct. 31, 1861, with instructions to reorganize. A large number of its members soon after reënlisted in the 2nd Kansas cavalry then being organized, Col. Mitchell becoming colonel of the new regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Blair and Maj. Cloud becoming majors. Its casualties during service were 2 officers and 11 enlisted men killed, or died of wounds, and 2 men died of disease.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Robert B. Mitchell, William F. Cloud; Lieut.-Col., Owen A. Bassett; Majs., Charles W. Blair, Julius G. Fisk, William F. Cloud, James M. Pomeroy, Thomas B. Eldridge, Henry Hopkins, John Johnston. The first steps taken toward the organization of this regiment were in Oct., 1861, when A. C. Davis of Wyandotte county was authorized by Maj.-Gen. Fremont, then commanding the Western Department, to raise a regiment of cavalry in the state, to be designated the 12th Kan. volunteers. In December the organization, then consisting of nine companies, was

designated by the governor the 9th Kan. volunteers, and a tenth company, K, was added to the regiment in Jan., 1862. On Feb. 4, 1862, Cos. F, G, H and I, whose organization was irregular, were mustered out, and on Feb. 28 Cos. G, H and I, formerly belonging to the 2nd infantry (3 months) and now reorganized, were assigned to the regiment. On March 15 the number of the regiment was again changed by the governor to the 2nd Kan. volunteers, which has caused it to be confused by many with the three months' organization of the same name, many of whose members were now in the new organization. On March 27, 1862, by order of the governor, the regimental designation was finally changed to the 2nd Kan. cavalry, by which it is properly known. The regiment was finally mustered on May 7, 1862, having been stationed at Leavenworth, Quindaro, Shawneetown and Fort Riley, during the process of organization. In April Col. Mitchell relinquished the command of the regiment, having been promoted brigadier-general, and was succeeded June 1 by Col. Cloud of the 10th infantry. On April 22 a detail of 150 men was ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth for assignment to duty with a battery of six 10-pounder Parrott guns. Capt. Hopkins was detailed to command it, and it became known as Hopkins' battery. On May 16 squadrons A and D under Maj. Fisk were detached for special duty and ordered to Fort Lyon, Col. On June 9 the regiment was ordered to join the Indian expedition then concentrating at Humboldt, leaving a sufficient force to garrison Fort Riley. In obedience to the instructions squadrons B and C were detached for garrison duty under command of Capt. D. S. Whittenhall. On the 22nd squadrons B and C were ordered to the relief of Fort Larned, which was threatened by hostile Indians, and the four squadrons, A, B, C and D, did not rejoin the regiment until Sept. 20, A and D having meanwhile marched a distance of 1,566 miles and B and C 566 miles. The men and horses returned in excellent condition and no time was required to again fit them for the field. The following is a list of battles and skirmishes in which all or a part of this regiment was engaged; Coon creek, Newtonia, Hazel Bottom, Elk Horn tavern, Sugar creek, Cross Hollow, Old Fort Wayne, Boonesboro; Cove creek, Pineville, Cane Hill, Carthage, Boston mountain, Reed's mountain, Prairie Grove, Dripping spring, twice at Bentonville, Carthage, Honey springs, Perryville, Devil's backbone, twice at Dardanelle, Choctaw Nation, four times at Roseville, Clarksville, three times at Caddo gap, Baker's spring, Little Missouri river, Sulphur springs, Dallas, twice at Waldron, Mountain fork, Caddo mountain, Scott's farm, Danville, Prairie d'Ane, Poison springs, Jenkins' ferry, twice at Fort Smith, Crawford county, Fort Gibson and Cabin creek. Hopkins' battery, was ordered to Columbus, Ky., the latter part of May, 1862, and served chiefly in Tennessee and Mississippi as cavalry, returning to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 26, 1862, where it was temporarily assigned to duty with the post battery. Most of the men returned to their regiment by Jan. 1, 1863, but many never returned. The detail of these 150 men from the regiment materially lessened its efficiency and was always regarded as a great disaster. All told the 2nd cavalry saw as much hard service and did as much fighting as any other cavalry organization west of the Mississippi. Its list of promotions from the ranks is in excess of any other Kansas organization, and it is the only cavalry organization in the West that captured a battery. This battery was captured at the battle of Old Fort Wayne, and Co. B was detached to man the captured

guns, subsequently becoming known as "Hopkins' Kansas battery" (see 3d Battery). Its casualties during service amounted to 2 officers and 62 enlisted men, killed or died of wounds; 1 officer and 93 men died by disease and other causes. Jan. 10-26, 1865, Cos. C, D, E, F, G and I (except recruits and veterans reënlisted), were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth; Co. H was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., March 18, 1865, and A at the same place April 14, 1865; K, at Fort Leavenworth, April 17, 1865; and the remainder of the regiment was mustered out June 22, 1865, at Fort Gibson, I. T. The aggregate strength of the 2nd Cav. was 1,273.

Third Infantry.—The organization thus numbered, was recruited in the summer of 1861 as a part of Lane's Kansas brigade, and was consolidated with the 4th infantry and a small number of the 5th cavalry, in March, 1862, to form the 10th infantry (q. v.).

Fourth Infantry.—This regiment was also raised in the summer of 1861, as a part of Lane's Kansas brigade, and was consolidated as above to form the 10th infantry.

Fifth Cavalry.—Cols., Hampton P. Johnson, Powell Clayton; Lieut.-Cols., John Ritchie, Powell Clayton, Wilton A. Jenkins, Thomas W. Scudder; Majs., James H. Summers, Wilton A. Jenkins, S. E. Hoffman, Samuel Walker, Thomas W. Scudder, Stephen R. Harrington. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Denver, near Barnesville, Dec. 31, 1861, for three years. Prior to its regular organization and muster in on the above date, portions of the command saw considerable active service. Cos. A and F formed part of the expedition to Harrisonville, Mo., under command of Col. Weer of the 4th Kan. and upon returning to Kansas City escorted a supply train to Fort Scott, where Cos. B, C and E, and two infantry companies joined them and Col. Johnson took command of the regiment. It took part in a number of skirmishes around Fort Scott and lost a few men wounded. In a gallant charge at Morristown, Mo., Sept. 17, Col. Johnson fell at the head of his men, pierced by nine bullets. Later the regiment was engaged with Price's force at Osceola and West Point, Mo., as a part of Lane's brigade, then joined the army under Gen. Fremont for a time, but finally returned to Kansas and went into winter quarters at Barnesville. Col. Powell Clayton assumed command of the regiment in Feb., 1862, and the organization rapidly improved in discipline and efficiency under his able management. From April 10 to May 25 it was stationed at Springfield, Mo., and became very proficient in drill. The regiment was then ordered to join the Army of the Southwest near Helena, Ark. A detachment of 150 men under Capt. Creitz, escorting the regimental train, engaged the enemy with loss at Salem, Ark., at the crossing of the Black river near Jacksonport, and received warm commendation from Gen. Osterhaus for their bravery and skill in bringing the train safely through. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Helena until Aug., 1863, and while there was engaged in numerous expeditions, almost daily skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. A list of its engagements during this period includes Trenton, Parkersville, Oakland, Little Rock road, Mount Vernon, Polk's plantation, and two actions at Helena. In the battle of Helena, July 4, the 5th fought from sunrise until 2 p. m. against Marmaduke's cavalry, finally routing it with great loss. On Aug. 15 the regiment started for Little Rock as a part of Gen. Steele's expedition and was engaged at Brownsville and Little Rock. On Sept. 14, it was ordered to Pine Bluff, fought a sharp engagement with Marmaduke's outpost at Tulip early in October and gained a brilliant victory. Col. Clayton had command of the post at Pine Bluff and with

his force of about 600 men successfully defended the place against an attack by Gen. Marmaduke with 3,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery. The loss of the 5th was 27 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was again engaged in Jan., 1864, with Shelby's forces at Branchville, skirmished at Mount Elba, and late in March participated in the engagements with the enemy under Gen. Dockery, at Monticello, Long View and Mount Elba, which resulted in driving the Confederates from the country between the Mississippi and Saline rivers and the capture of several hundred prisoners. After the disastrous ending of Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Steele's army was forced to retreat and abandon the region south of the Arkansas river. In April, 1864, a portion of the 5th shared in the disaster at Marks' mills, where Steele's train was captured, the loss of the regiment being 5 killed, 7 wounded and 44 captured. The last important engagement of the 5th was at the Warren cross-roads with a brigade of Texas cavalry, where it lost 1 killed, 4 wounded and 1 missing. During the remainder of its active service the regiment was occupied in scouting, picketing and the usual arduous duties of a cavalry regiment, but sustained few additional losses. A part of the regiment was mustered out in Dec., 1864, at Leavenworth, and the rest at Devall's Bluff, Ark., in June, 1865. The services rendered by this gallant regiment were second to none sent into the field by Kansas. Its losses were 2 officers and 51 men, killed or mortally wounded; 2 officers, 219 men died of disease and other causes. It numbered 900 officers and men when it first took the field in 1862, and had a total strength during service of 1,320.

Sixth Cavalry.—Col. William R. Judson; Lieut.-Cols., Lewis R. Jewell, William T. Campbell; Majs., William T. Campbell, Wyllis C. Ransom, George W. Veale, John A. Johnson, David Mefford. This regiment, like the other organizations composing what was known as Lane's Kansas brigade, was mostly recruited during the summer of 1861 and while thus imperfectly and irregularly organized saw considerable service at Dry Wood, Fort Scott, and on Lane's Osceola expedition. During the winter 1861-62 the regiment was stationed at Fort Scott and in the spring it was completely reorganized under General Orders No. 26, issued by Gov. Robinson. In June, 1862, Co. I, Capt. Van Sickle, which had been irregularly mustered into the service, was mustered out, leaving the regiment with only nine companies, but in the spring of 1863 it was recruited to the standard required by the war department. The early part of its service was chiefly along the border counties of the state, in Missouri and the Indian Territory, serving mostly by detachments. On Nov. 13, 1863, it moved to Fort Smith, Ark., and was employed during the winter in scouting and on escort duty, moving thence to Roseville. On March 26, 1864, it joined the 1st division, Army of the Frontier, then en route to join Gen. Steele's command, and took part in the Camden expedition. The regiment sustained its greatest disaster at Mazzard's prairie, near Fort Smith, Ark., where a battalion was surprised by some 600 Confederates. After a gallant resistance Capt. Mefford, Lieut. De Friese and 82 men were captured, and a considerable number were killed and wounded. A list of the engagements in which the regiment or some part of it participated is as follows: Dry Wood, Morristown, Osceola, Carthage, Diamond Grove, Lost creek, Taberville, Clear creek, Hickory Grove, Coon creek, Granby, Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Boston mountain, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Webber's Falls, Fort Gibson, Cabin creek, Honey Springs, Baker's springs, Roseville, Stone's farm, Prairie d'Ane, Moscow, Dutch mills, Camden, Poison springs, Princeton, Jenkins' ferry, Dardanelle, Clarksville, Fayetteville, Iron Bridge, Mazzard's prairie,

Lee's creek, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fort Scott, Cow creek and Trading Post. About Dec. 1, 1864, Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and K were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of veterans and recruits, continued in service as a battalion and was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Devall's Bluff, Ark. The total loss of the regiment by death during service was, 4 officers and 91 enlisted men, killed in action or died of wounds; 3 officers and 120 enlisted men died by disease and other causes. The loss of the 6th in killed and died of wounds was the largest of any cavalry regiment of Kansas, and amounted to nearly 80 per thousand of the whole number enlisted. Its original strength was 851; recruits, 654; aggregate strength, 1,505.

Seventh Cavalry.—Cols., Charles R. Jennison, Albert L. Lee, Thomas P. Herrick; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel R. Anthony, Thomas P. Herrick, David W. Houston, William S. Jenkins, Francis M. Malone; Majs., Daniel R. Anthony, Thomas P. Herrick, Albert L. Lee, John T. Snoddy, Clark S. Merriman, William S. Jenkins, Francis M. Malone, Charles H. Gregory, Levi H. Utt. This regiment was recruited in the summer of 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service, 902 strong, at Fort Leavenworth Oct. 28, 1861, for three years. It was immediately ordered into the field and served during the fall and winter of 1861-62 in western Missouri. Its first battle was on the Little Blue river, where Cos. A, B and H were engaged with a force commanded by the notorious Upton Hays and lost 9 killed and 32 wounded. On Jan. 31, 1862, it moved to Humboldt, Kan., and on March 25 was ordered to Lawrence, where Col. Jennison resigned and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Anthony. In May the regiment embarked on transports for Columbus, Ky., whence it shortly moved to Jacinto, Miss., and thence to Rienzi, Miss., where it remained until the evacuation of the post Sept. 30, 1862. It was assigned to Col. Philip H. Sheridan's cavalry brigade, Army of the Mississippi, and while stationed at Rienzi was constantly in the saddle, engaging in numerous severe cavalry skirmishes. Cos. B and E participated in the battle of Iuka and received special notice from Gen. Rosecrans for bravery on the field and in the pursuit. The regiment was active during Van Dorn's raid upon Corinth, and was in the advance during the pursuit to Ripley, Miss. Returning to Corinth, it next engaged in an expedition into Alabama under command of Col. Lee, routed Roddey's cavalry at Buzzard Roost station and took a number of prisoners. On its return to Corinth it was ordered to join Grant's army at Grand Junction, and had a sharp engagement with the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Jackson near Lamar, Miss. On Nov. 28 it made a raid to Holly Springs and routed the enemy's garrison when it charged into the town. As Grant's army moved into Mississippi the 7th held the extreme advance during the greater portion of the campaign. It was the first to cross the Tallahatchie; led the advance into Oxford; was first into Water Valley; and was heavily engaged with the advance at Coffeeville. It then fell back with the cavalry to Water Valley and formed part of the force sent to intercept Van Dorn, when that general captured Holly Springs and burnt Grant's stores. After joining in the pursuit of Van Dorn it moved to Moscow, Tenn., and was employed in guard duty along the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad until the middle of April, 1863. Col. Lee was promoted to brigadier-general and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Herrick. In the latter part of April, as a part of Gen. Dodge's cavalry, it was engaged with Roddey's and Forrest's cav-

alry at Tuscumbia, Leighton and Town creek, and then moved south with the rest of the cavalry as a diversion in favor of Gen. Grierson, who was then engaged in his famous raid through Mississippi. Attached to Col. Cornyn's brigade it had a sharp fight at Tupelo in May, where the enemy was driven from the field with heavy loss. The regiment was stationed at Corinth from May 9, 1863, to Jan. 8, 1864, during which time it was almost constantly in the saddle and participated in many severe battles and skirmishes, notably at Florence and Hamburg, Ala., Iuka, Swallow's bluff, Byhalia, Wyatt and Ripley, Miss., and Jack's creek, Tenn. In Jan., 1864, while bivouacked near La Grange, Tenn, 455 members of the 7th reënlisted as veterans and on the 18th the regiment was ordered to Memphis, where the veterans were remustered and then proceeded to Kansas on 30 days' furlough. On June 6, 1864, the regiment was again in Memphis. On July 5 it moved south from La Grange in advance of Gen. A. J. Smith's infantry column, which moved against Forrest's cavalry, and it acted as rear-guard when Smith turned east toward Tupelo. In the battle of Tupelo, the 7th was on the right flank and was only lightly engaged. It had a sharp skirmish at Ellistown, and in August, when Smith again moved against Gen. Forrest, it took a prominent part in the expedition, being engaged at the crossing of the Tallahatchie, Oxford and in the cavalry battle of Hurricane creek. Returning to Memphis after this campaign, it was ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans at St. Louis, where it arrived Sept. 17, 1864. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Malone, it was active during the Missouri campaign against Gen. Price, took part in all the principal engagements, routed a superior force and captured 2 pieces of artillery at Independence, Mo. After this campaign the regiment served by detachments in the St. Louis district, where it was employed against guerrillas until July 18, 1865. It was finally mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 29, 1865, having served a term of 3 years and 11 months, during which it marched, exclusive of distance traveled on transports and by rail, 12,050 miles. The regiment lost by death during service 3 officers and 61 enlisted men killed in action or mortally wounded; 1 officer and 97 enlisted men died by disease and other causes.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Henry W. Wessells, Robert H. Graham, John A. Martin; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Martin, James L. Abernathy, Edward F. Schneider, James M. Graham, John Conover; Majs., Edward F. Schneider, James M. Graham, John Conover, Henry C. Austin. This regiment, like most of the first Kansas organizations, was originally intended for service in the state and along the border, and, as was also true of many of the early regiments formed, it was at first a mixed organization, intended to have eight companies of infantry and two of cavalry. The first six companies were mustered into the U. S. service in Sept., 1861, for three years, two more companies were added in October, and the regimental headquarters were established at Lawrence. During Dec., 1861, and Jan., 1862, two more incomplete companies joined the regiment as Cos. I and K. On Feb. 7, 1862. Col. Wessells was ordered to rejoin his regiment in the regular army, and on the 28th, by order of Gen. Hunter, commanding the department, the regiment was thoroughly reorganized and consolidated with a battalion raised for service in New Mexico, and Col. Graham of the latter was assigned to the command. As finally reorganized the regiment had a total strength of 862 officers and men. Late in May, 1862, with other regiments, under command of Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, it was or-

dered to Corinth, Miss., and a battalion of five companies left the state for that point May 27. After some delays at Columbus, Ky., Union City, Trenton and Humboldt, Tenn., it finally arrived at Corinth July 3 and was temporarily attached to Col. Fuller's brigade, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, Army of the Mississippi. On Feb. 22, 1863, Cos. A, C, D and F, and March 29 Co. G, composing the battalion which had been left behind in Kansas, reported at Nashville and the regiment was there united for the first time since its organization. Meanwhile Co. G had been stationed at Fort Laramie, and the other companies had seen considerable service along the border of Kansas and in Missouri, fighting with Coffey, Cockrell, Quantrill and other guerrilla leaders. The battalion at Corinth left that point July 22, 1862, for Jacinto, where it was attached to the 1st brigade, 9th division, Army of the Mississippi, Gen. Davis commanding the division, and Gen. Mitchell the brigade. Col. Graham had been taken sick at St. Louis, and never rejoined his command, being succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Martin. The military historian of the regiment, in summarizing its services for the adjutant-general's report, says: "During its term of service the 8th traveled 10,750 miles. It participated in 15 battles and 18 skirmishes. It lost in battle, 3 commissioned officers and 62 enlisted men killed; 13 officers and 259 enlisted men wounded; and 1 officer and 20 enlisted men missing; or a total of 64 killed, 272 wounded, and 21 missing." In the above losses there are not included 5 men killed and 17 wounded in slight skirmishes or by guerrillas while foraging and scouting. Hence, the aggregate loss of the regiment was 379, killed, wounded and missing. Three officers and 92 men died of disease, and the total loss by death was 212. The heaviest loss sustained by the regiment was at Chickamauga, where out of a total of 406 engaged it lost 243 officers and men killed, wounded and missing, or 65 per cent. of those present. Says the same military historian: "The gleam of its bayonets was seen from Fort Laramie, Neb., to the Rio Grande; its banners fluttered in the sunlight from Kansas to North Carolina; the crack of its rifles startled the echoes in the valley of the Platte and along the hillsides of the Tennessee and Chattahoochee, and the tramp of its soldiers resounded in the dusty highways of twelve different states. * * * It hunted guerrillas in Missouri, combatted Longstreet's Virginia veterans at Chickamauga, stormed the blazing heights of Missionary ridge, fought a continuous battle from Kennesaw mountain to Atlanta, and broke through Hood's lines at the battle which annihilated the rebel army of the West. At Nashville it did duty in white gloves, and at Knoxville it was shirtless, shoeless, hatless and in rags. It knew how to garrison a post or charge a line of intrenchments. At Fort Leavenworth it vied with the oldest and best trained soldiers of the regular army in the perfection of its discipline and drill, and in Georgia it lived on the country with Sherman's bummers." The regiment was the last of the Kansas troops to be discharged, being finally mustered out at Fort Leavenworth Jan. 9, 1866, when it mustered a total of 196 officers and men.

Ninth Cavalry.—Col., Edward Lynde; Lieut.-Cols., Charles S. Clarke, Willoughby Doudna; Majs., James M. Pomeroy, Edwin P. Bancroft, Willoughby Doudna, Linn K. Thacher, J. Milton Hadley. The organization of this regiment was completed by consolidating independent battalions, squadrons and detachments originally intended for other organizations. The permanent organization was effected March 27, 1862, in accordance with General Orders

issued Feb. 28, 1862, by Gen. Hunter, commanding the department. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and I were recruited in the fall of 1861 and were mustered into the U. S. service from Oct., 1861, to March, 1862, for three years. Co. K was mustered into service July 11, 1862, L, from May 2 to Sept. 21, 1863; M, Aug. 21, 1863. Soon after its permanent organization, the regiment then having nine companies, Cos. A, B, C, G and I were detached by order of Brig.-Gen. Blunt and sent to various points from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. In the summer of 1862, Cos. D, E, F and H participated in the fight at Locust Grove, Ind. Ter., and later in an eight days' running fight with the forces of Gen. Coffee, in which the endurance of the men was thoroughly tested. The 9th was scarcely ever united in a single organization, but was engaged, at widely scattered points, serving by detachments. During nearly its entire period of service it was employed in the irregular and hazardous warfare along the border, where it rendered valiant and faithful service against the various irregular forces of the enemy, but where it found little chance to make a great name for itself. Such was the fine character of the regiment, it is believed that it would have achieved distinction had it been attached to one of the larger armies and thus enabled to participate in the more important engagements of the war. In the latter part of Sept., 1862, Cos. D, E, F and H, commanded by Col. Lynde took part in the disastrous engagement at Newtonia, where they fought until their ranks were decimated and they were literally crowded from the field. They materially assisted in bringing off the artillery and enabled part of the infantry to escape. In the Cane Hill fight two squadrons of the 9th took part. It was next in the raid on Van Buren as a part of Gen. Blunt's forces and in Feb., 1863, it convoyed an immense supply train to Fort Scott. During the remainder of 1863 the regiment served by detachments along the eastern border of Kansas, employed in repelling the frequent and desperate raids of bushwhackers from western Missouri and on June 17 had a bloody skirmish with the enemy near Westport. Guerrillas under Todd and Parker had ambushed and badly cut up Co. E under Capt. Flesher, while en route for Kansas City. Maj. Thacher was ordered back with Cos. A and K to the assistance of their comrades and finally located the enemy resting in camp. A charge was immediately made, in which the enemy was severely punished and the booty taken on the previous day was recaptured. The headquarters of the regiment during the summer was at Trading Post, but the companies were posted along the border at Harrisonville, Aubrey, Pleasant Hill and Westport. Co. C. which had been stationed at Fort Riley, joined the regiment at Trading Post and was active at Cabin creek against Cooper's forces, inflicting a loss on the enemy equal to the entire number of the company. After the Quantrill raid on Lawrence in August, nearly every squadron of the 9th participated in the pursuit. The last important service of the regiment on the border was in connection with the expulsion of Shelby's raiders from Missouri, when a detachment was engaged in the exhausting pursuit for 26 days, and nights, and followed the retreating enemy into Arkansas, 150 miles south of Neosho. The various companies then returned to their several stations along the border, where they remained until March, 1864, when by order of Gen. Schofield all Kansas troops in western Missouri were sent over the line into Kansas. Col. Lynde meanwhile had sought to have his command attached, either to the Army of the

Cumberland or to that of Gen. Steele, who was then preparing to coöperate with Gen. Banks in his Red River expedition. The regiment was assigned to the latter department and began the march to Little Rock April 3, via Harrisonville, Clinton and Springfield. Before reaching Little Rock, orders reached it to proceed to Fort Smith, where it encamped at Mazzard's prairie until July. Here Col. Lynde commanded the cavalry brigade and the 9th engaged in numerous skirmishes and scouting and foraging expeditions. Among others, raids were made to Dallas and Lane's bottom, 100 miles down the river from Fort Smith. On July 2 it was ordered to Little Rock and arrived on the 14th. It participated in an expedition towards the White river; another to the vicinity of Clear Lake, in order to free that region from the presence of conscriptors; and a third one against the forces of Gen. Shelby. In this last expedition two battalions under Majs. Pomeroy and Thacher took an active part, dismounting and charging the enemy at Bull bayou and achieving a brilliant success. When Price started on his raid into Missouri, the 9th was sent to annoy him and act as a corps of observation. In September Capt. Coleman made a brilliant scout south of Little Rock, defeated a force three times his number, and shortly afterward Co. F, while engaged in a similar scout, was ambushed by a superior force, but rallied and put the enemy to flight. This practically closed the active service of the regiment. Its members were mustered out at Devall's Bluff, Ark., Jan. 16 and July 17, 1865. Its casualties by death during service amounted to 1 officer, 55 enlisted men killed, or mortally wounded; 2 officers, 199 men died of disease and other causes. It numbered 817 men in the spring of 1862, and received 710 recruits, giving it an aggregate strength of 1,527 officers and men.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., James Montgomery, William Weer, William F. Cloud; Lieut.-Cols., James G. Blunt, John T. Burris, Charles S. Hills; Majs., Otis B. Gunn, Henry H. Williams. This regiment was formed at Paola, April 3, 1862, by the consolidation of the 3d and 4th regiments, together with a few members of the 5th (see 3d and 4th infantry). It numbered about 800 officers and men of exceptionally fine physique, as most of the physically unfit members had been culled out during the previous service of the several organizations of which it was made up. Its rolls disclose few deaths from diseases and but little sickness during the next two years. As soon as organized it was marched to Fort Scott, where it went into camp to await orders. Not long after four companies were ordered to report to Col. Doubleday and moved on an expedition into Indian Territory against the notorious Col. Stand Watie of the 1st Confederate Cherokee regiment. It was the only infantry accompanying the expedition and marched 30 miles a day to keep up with the cavalry and artillery. In June, 1862, Col. Cloud having been transferred to the 2nd cavalry, Col. Weer, formerly of the 4th, assumed command of the regiment. The first active service of the 10th was with the expedition commanded by Col. Weer into the Indian Territory in June, 1862, returning to Fort Scott Aug. 15. It was then assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. Weer), Frontier division (Gen. Blunt), and marched into Missouri to assist in checking the advance of the enemy under Cols. Coffee and Cockrell. It was only lightly engaged at the battle of Newtonia in September, where the Union forces suffered a disastrous repulse in the first engagement, but received reinforcements and were victorious a little later at the same place. With the 1st division, Army

of the Frontier, under Gen. Blunt, it moved west into Indian Territory in October and arrived just too late to share in the fight at Old Fort Wayne. In November it was actively engaged in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, losing in the latter action, 6 killed and 67 wounded out of 387 engaged. It was engaged at Van Buren, where the remaining portion of Gen. Hindman's force was routed and finally driven south of the Arkansas river. In Jan., 1863, it formed part of the force sent to the relief of Springfield, then besieged by Gen. Marmaduke, overtaking and driving the enemy at Sand springs, Mo. In March, 1863, it moved into the White river country to check the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Shelby advancing against Forsyth. The regiment then returned to the vicinity of Fort Scott and part of the command went home on 20 days' furlough. On April 27 it marched to Rolla, Mo., where it did provost duty until June 4, then moved to St. Louis, whence it was ordered into Indiana at the time of Gen. Morgan's raid. It was not needed there so it returned to St. Louis July 18, and moved to Kansas City in August. In September it marched into the Sni hills in pursuit of the guerrilla Quantrill, after his raid upon Lawrence, and after returning from the unsuccessful pursuit was stationed at Kansas City until Jan., 1864. It then moved to St. Louis, whence it was ordered to Alton, Ill., to take charge of the military prison. On May 5, it was again ordered to St. Louis and detailed for provost guard of the city. In July Col. Weer was arrested and tried under various charges, being sentenced to dishonorable dismissal from the service, though the sentence of the court was set aside a year later. The regiment was then ordered to Fort Leavenworth, where it was mustered out Aug. 19-20, 1864. The veterans and recruits were organized at St. Louis, Aug. 15, 1864, into a battalion of four companies and continued in service until after the close of the war. The veteran organization was under the command of Maj. Williams until the end of August and was then successively commanded by Lieut. F. A. Smalley, Capt. George D. Brooke, Capt. William C. Jones and Lieut.-Col. Hills. In the latter part of November the battalion moved to Nashville and thence to Franklin, Tenn., where it took part in the battle with Hood's forces as a part of the 4th corps. It was then assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 16th corps, and took a prominent and honorable part in the battle of Nashville. In Feb., 1865, it embarked on transports, went down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and later took part in the campaign for the reduction of Mobile, Ala. Of its conduct at the battle of Fort Blakely Gen. Gilbert, commanding the brigade in which it served, said: "The 10th Kansas, a little band of heroes, rushed forward as into the jaws of death, with a determination to conquer or die. * * * Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them." The battalion was finally mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 30, 1865, and was paid and discharged at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 20. The 10th lost by death during service 2 officers and 23 enlisted men, killed or died of wounds; 4 officers and 118 enlisted men died of disease, accident and other causes.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Cols., Thomas Ewing, Jr., Thomas Moonlight; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Moonlight, Preston B. Plumb; Majs., Preston B. Plumb, Martin Anderson, Edmund G. Ross, Nathaniel A. Adams. This regiment was recruited, organized, mounted and equipped for active service in less than a month after recruiting began in Aug., 1862. It was raised under the call of July 2, 1862,

for three years' volunteers, and the rapidity with which it was formed is due to the energetic efforts and admirable recruiting organization perfected by Col. Ewing, who left his position of chief justice of the supreme court of the state to assume the work. The members of the regiment were recruited from the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Jackson, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, Morris, Lyon, Greenwood, Franklin and Anderson, rendezvoused at Camp Lyon near Fort Leavenworth, and were there mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 15, 1862, for a three years' term. A large proportion of the officers had seen previous military service and Lieut.-Col. Moonlight had been a soldier in the regular army, commanding a battery of artillery. At the time the regiment was formed he was serving on the staff of Gen. Blunt. On Oct. 4 the regiment moved on its first campaign, proceeding to Pea ridge, Ark., where it joined the Army of the Frontier under Gen. Schofield, and was assigned to Cloud's (3d) brigade, Blunt's (1st) division, serving as infantry. The first fight of its division at Old Fort Wayne, Ind. Ter., was won by the cavalry, though the 11th arrived too late to participate in the action. It next moved to Little Osage with its division, thence to Flint creek on the western border of Arkansas, where it remained for two weeks. Late in November it made a forced march of 40 miles south and engaged in its first fight with the forces of Gen. Marmaduke at Cane Hill, where it led the infantry advance and had a few men wounded. It was again engaged with Hindman's and Marmaduke's forces at Prairie Grove and sustained its full share of losses in that bloody and indecisive battle. Returning to Cane Hill after the fight, it moved on Dec. 27 to Van Buren on the Arkansas river, 50 miles south. This was a hard march through a gorge of the Boston mountains and many men died from exposure. On the 31st it returned with the army to Elm springs, remained there two weeks, and then moved to the vicinity of Springfield, where it spent the remainder of the winter. In the latter part of March all the Kansas troops were ordered to Fort Scott, whence most of them went home on 30 days' furlough. On the expiration of this leave the regiment rejoined the Army of the Frontier at Salem, Mo. On March 13, 1863, Col. Ewing was appointed brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the 1st division. Shortly afterward the Army of the Frontier was broken up and scattered, and Ewing was sent to command the District of the Border, with headquarters at Kansas City, where the 11th moved in April. It had now been in service nine months, had lost over 300 men, and was reduced below the minimum standard of an infantry regiment. Soon after its arrival at Kansas City the regiment was mounted, changed from infantry to cavalry, and given authority to recruit two new companies. It was not until the following spring that the old companies were recruited to the cavalry maximum and the new companies, L and M, fully recruited. During this time the regiment was occupied in the arduous and thankless border service at scattered points by detachments and often engaged with the enemy's bushwhackers. In the latter part of September most of the regiment was engaged in the pursuit and expulsion of Shelby's forces from central Missouri. In December a detachment under Maj. Plumb was sent to the southern border of Kansas, to resist a threatened raid by the Cherokee Stand Watie, and was there employed until Aug., 1864, escorting trains to Fort Gibson, etc. The regiment, over 1,200 strong, was stationed in Kansas in the spring

and summer of 1864, still serving by detachments. Col. Moonlight had command of a sub-district with headquarters at Paola. The regiment took a prominent and honorable part in all the marches and battles incident to the Price raid in the fall of 1864, Lieut.-Col. Plumb commanding the regiment and Col. Moonlight the 2nd brigade. After Price had been driven across the Arkansas, the 11th returned to Paola, and not long after was ordered to Fort Riley to outfit and recruit. Cos. C and E were thence ordered to Fort Larned and the rest of the regiment to Fort Kearny, whence, after a halt of only two days, they marched to Fort Laramie, where news of the successes around Petersburg was received. From Fort Laramie the regiment marched 150 miles farther west to Platte bridge and remained in that vicinity for four months, guarding the overland telegraph and campaigning against hostile Indians. From their distant station, 1,000 miles away the 11th was ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out. This took place from Aug. 19 to Sept. 26, 1865. The loss of the 11th by death during its term of service was 65 men killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 101 men died from disease, accident and other causes. It received 498 recruits and had an aggregate strength during service of 1,414.

Twelfth Infantry.—Col. Charles W. Adams; Lieut.-Col., Josiah E. Hayes; Maj., Thomas H. Kennedy. This regiment, recruited in the late summer of 1862 from the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Miami, Franklin, Coffey, Allen, Linn and Bourbon, rendezvoused at Paola and was there mustered into the U. S. service during September for three years. Throughout its first year of service the regiment was stationed at different points along the line between Kansas and Missouri, serving by detachments. Co. H was stationed at Fort Larned. A detachment of the regiment was engaged at Baxter Springs in Oct., 1863, and in the latter part of the same month a detail of three companies escorted a supply train from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, Ark. In Nov., 1863, the rest of the regiment, except Co. H at Fort Larned, was concentrated at Fort Scott, and the following month marched a distance of 215 miles in 15 days to Fort Smith, where in Feb., 1864, Co. H joined the regiment. In March, 1864, as part of the 2nd brigade, frontier division (Brig.-Gen. Thayer), 7th corps, it moved on Gen. Steele's Camden expedition, was engaged at Prairie d'Ane, and arrived with the army at Camden April 16. On the return the 12th took part in the action at Jenkins' ferry, and then moved with the army to Little Rock, Ark. Not long after this it moved with the frontier division on a forced march to Fort Smith, which was threatened by the enemy. During the 50 days between the time when it left Fort Smith, until its return to that post, it had marched 550 miles over the worst possible roads, most of the time on half rations, and part of the time entirely destitute of provisions for men or animals. It then performed fatigue duty for some months at Fort Smith and the following winter, until Feb. 24, 1865, it was chiefly employed in escort duty. At the above date it embarked for Little Rock, Ark., where it was employed in fatigue and guard duty until it was mustered out June 30, 1865. Its loss by death during service was, 2 officers, 12 men, killed or died of wounds; 2 officers, 111 men died from disease, accident and other causes. Its total strength was 1,013.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Bowen; Lieut.-Col., John B. Wheeler; Maj., Caleb A. Woodworth. This was the 3d Kansas regiment raised under the president's call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000

volunteers to serve for three years or during the war. It was recruited during the months of August and September from the counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Marshall and Nemaha, rendezvoused at Camp Stanton, Atchison, and was there mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 20. The men were substantial citizens, principally farmers. Early in Oct., 1862, it was ordered to take the field, marched by way of Leavenworth and Fort Scott to join Gen. Blunt's command at Old Fort Wayne, Ind. Ter., and henceforth was a part of the Army of the Frontier. From Old Fort Wayne it moved to Camp Ewing, thence to Camp Bowen, Ark., and later to Camp Babcock on Lindsay's prairie, Ark. As a part of Weer's (2nd) brigade, Blunt's (1st) division, it participated in the engagement at Cane Hill, but sustained no loss. After the pursuit of Marmaduke's retreating force it returned to Cane Hill and encamped until it was called into action at the battle of Prairie Grove, where it was warmly commended by its brigade commander. Its loss in this action was 8 men killed, 3 officers and 40 men wounded, and 5 men missing. Returning once more to its old camp at Cane Hill, it remained there until Dec. 27, when it moved with the army to Van Buren. This march was made in extremely cold weather and the command was forced to ford a rapid mountain stream several times, resulting in numerous deaths from exposure. It then moved with the army to Elm springs and encamped there until Jan. 7, 1863, when it made a forced march to Springfield, Mo., in order to resist a threatened attack. There it remained until spring, performing garrison and escort duty, though a part of the command engaged in a raid on the town of Forsyth. On May 19 it moved to Fort Scott, thence to Dry Wood and engaged in outpost duty for a period of two months, during which time most of the men went home on 20 days' furlough. The regiment again took the field Aug. 3, 1863, in Gen. Blunt's campaign against the irregular forces of Cooper, Cabell, Steele and Stand Watie, which resulted in driving the enemy to the Red river and the capture of Fort Smith. The 13th marched over 400 miles in August, 200 of which were during the last 10 days of the month. Finally abandoning the pursuit of the enemy, it was ordered to Webber's falls, Ind. Ter., remained there two weeks, and then moved to Scullyville, Ind. Ter., where it performed outpost and scout duty until Oct. 6. It next moved to Van Buren, Ark., where it went into winter quarters. In March, 1864, Cos. A, C, D, G, H and I were ordered to Fort Smith, Ark., for garrison duty, Cos. B, E and F remaining as a garrison for Van Buren. The regiment continued to garrison these two posts during the disastrous Camden expedition of Gen. Steele. Col. Bowen was captured by bushwhackers in Aug., 1864, but effected his release by a compromise on the same day. The year of 1864 passed in garrison and scout duty, numerous encounters with guerrilla bands taking place, of which no official report was ever made. On March 3, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Little Rock, Ark., where it performed guard and provost duty until June 26, when it was mustered out and was finally discharged at Fort Leavenworth July 13. It lost by death during its term of service, 3 officers and 20 enlisted men killed or died of wounds; 1 officer and 104 enlisted men died from disease, accident and other causes.

Fourteenth Cavalry.—Col. Charles W. Blair; Lieut.-Cols., Charles W. Blair. John G. Brown, J. Finn Hill; Majs., Daniel H. David, Charles Willetts, John G. Brown, J. Finn Hill, William O. Gould.

This regiment was recruited during the summer and fall of 1863, under authority received by Gen. Blunt from the war department. It rendezvoused at Fort Scott, and was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 20, 1863. On the same day it started for Fort Smith, Ark., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Moonlight of the 11th cavalry, and arrived at its destination on Dec. 3. It remained there until Feb. 23, 1864, performing picket, scout and forage duty, and then moved on an expedition into the Choctaw country. It was stationed at Ozark, Ark., from Feb. 28 to April 6, when it moved on the Camden expedition as part of Bassett's (3d cavalry) brigade, Thayer's frontier division, which formed a junction with the 7th corps, under Gen. Steele on the 11th at the Little Missouri river. It participated in the skirmishes at Prairie d'Ane and Moscow and was complimented by Gen. Thayer for its coolness and bravery. A detachment of 92 officers and men from the 14th was engaged at Poison Springs, losing 9 men killed and captured. After the evacuation of Camden, Cos. F and G took part in the engagement at Jenkins' ferry, being the only Federal cavalry present. In May the regiment returned to Fort Smith, where it was stationed for the balance of the year, performing guard, picket, scout and escort duty and sustaining some losses. During the campaign against Gen. Price in the fall of 1864, Co. E, Lieut. William B. Clark, served as personal escort to Maj.-Gen. Blunt, and distinguished itself at Cabin creek, Westport, Mine creek and Newtonia. On Jan. 1, 1865, the 14th was ordered to Clarksville, Ark., where, with the rest of the 3d brigade, it guarded the navigation of the Arkansas river and was almost daily engaged with some of the irregular forces of the enemy with which the region swarmed. One of the important services rendered was to succor the wounded soldiers, passengers and crew of the steamer Annie Jacobs, which had been attacked and disabled by a force under Col. Brooks 15 miles above Clarksville. On another occasion a battalion of the 14th, led by Maj. Willetts, made a scout 125 miles northeast of Clarksville into the Bear creek country. In the latter part of Feb., 1865, the regiment was ordered to Pine Bluff, having been assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 7th corps. While there it was armed with the Spencer carbine, and served dismounted as infantry. Early in May it was ordered to Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., where it was mustered out June 25, 1865. It will be observed that most of its two years' term of service was spent in the Department of Arkansas and in defending the line of the Arkansas river. Its loss by death during service was 1 officer and 50 enlisted men killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 106 enlisted men died from disease, accident and other causes.

Fifteenth Cavalry.—Cols., Charles R. Jennison, William F. Cloud; Lieut.-Cols., George H. Hoyt, Henry C. Haas; Majs., Robert H. Hunt, John M. Laing, Henry C. Haas, Benjamin F. Simpson, Leroy J. Beam. Immediately after Quantrill's raid upon the defenseless city of Lawrence, Gov. Carney commissioned Col. C. R. Jennison, formerly of the 7th, to recruit a regiment of cavalry. Previous to the Lawrence massacre the governor had received authority from the war department to organize a cavalry force to be primarily devoted to the protection of the exposed border of the state. The 15th cavalry was the immediate result. It was recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth and was there mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 17, 1863, for three years. Col. Jennison remained in command at Fort Leavenworth until Aug., 1864, during which time the several companies of the regiment were

stationed along the eastern and southern border of the state at Olathe, Paola, Coldwater Grove, Trading Post, Fort Scott, Osage Mission, and Humboldt. Co. H served out its term at Fort Riley in another district. In Feb., 1864, the regiment was armed with the improved Sharp's carbines in place of the wretched Hall's carbines. Adjt.-Gen. Holliday, in his report for 1864, thus characterized the regiment: "It was made up of men whose ardent attachment to the cause of freedom and the maintenance of the general government peculiarly qualified them as zealous and efficient guardians of the public welfare in the district of country where their duty called them. Always on the alert for bushwhackers and guerrillas, they have frequently administered such good and wholesome admonition to them as to cause the name of the 15th to become a terror to those 'enemies of the human race.' Patient of endurance and fearless almost to desperation in the face of the enemy, they have added laurels to the memory of their slain, and converted the appellation of 'jayhawkers' into one of honor and fame. The 15th was almost constantly in the presence of the enemy during the late invasion of Missouri (the Price raid), retarding his advance or hastening his retreat by following closely upon and striking terror and dismay into his broken and disordered hordes. Except the battles included in the invasion above referred to, the 15th has not participated in many of importance, but from the hazardous and arduous duties it has been required to perform, its numbers have been considerably reduced. The many outrages from which the sudden and unexpected presence of the 15th has saved the people of Kansas, will ever remind them of the gratitude they owe the soldiers of this gallant regiment." In Aug., 1864, Col. Jennison was placed in command of the 1st sub-district of southern Kansas. Lieut.-Col. Hoyt commanded the troops in and west of Neosho valley, with headquarters at Humboldt. and Maj. Laing commanded in Linn and Anderson counties until the troops were concentrated at Fort Scott, after the capture by the enemy of the train at Cabin creek. As the enemy withdrew south of the Arkansas the troops returned to their various stations about Oct. 1. Shortly after this, when Gen. Price invaded Missouri, Col. Jennison was placed in command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of the Border, the 15th Kan., a battalion of the 3d Wis., and a battery of 12-pounder mountain howitzers, composing the brigade. A portion of the regiment being on detached service, the regiment only numbered about 600 men when it entered on the arduous campaign against Price. It rendered gallant service in the engagements at Lexington, Little Blue, Independence, Big Blue, Westport, Santa Fe, Osage and Newtonia. In the last named engagement the first brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hoyt, who was recommended for promotion by Gen. Blunt on account of gallant and meritorious conduct, in consequence of which he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general. The campaign against Price practically closed the active service of the 15th, though the regiment was not mustered out at Fort Leavenworth until Oct. 19, 1865. Its casualties by death during service were 2 officers, 19 enlisted men, killed or died of wounds; 2 officers, 77 enlisted men, died of disease, accident and other causes.

Sixteenth Cavalry.—Col. Werter R. Davis; Lieut.-Cols., Werter R. Davis, Samuel Walker; Majs., James A. Price, Wilber F. Woodworth, James Ketner, Clarkson Reynolds. This regiment was recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth,

and was there mustered into the U. S. service from Sept., 1863, to Oct. 8, 1864. A large proportion of its members had seen previous military service in other organizations and these veterans exerted a marked influence on the regiment in the matter of discipline and soldierly conduct. Says the historian of the regiment in the adjutant-general's report for 1861-65: "The 16th did not see the hard service which it was the fortune of the older regiments to perform. At the battle of the Big Blue, in the vicinity of Westport, Mo., and in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army under Gen. Price, the 16th bore an honorable part and gave proof of the same soldierly qualities that characterized the Kansas troops under all circumstances of danger and peril. A part of the regiment was sent to the plains in pursuit of hostile Indians during the summer of its organization, and with this, and the exception before mentioned, the regiment was performing post and escort duty during most of its term of service. The 16th was made up of men whose ardent attachment to the principles of freedom and the perpetuity of our institutions of justice and liberty peculiarly qualified them for the trust confided to them—guarding the defenseless homes of the citizens of Kansas on and near the border from the incursions of the numerous bands of bloodthirsty and unprincipled bushwhackers which at that time threatened that portion of the state. This duty, though onerous and fatiguing, requiring the greatest vigilance, watchfulness and care, they performed well and faithfully, and the self-sacrificing exertions of the 16th, although called into the field at a late day, to protect their homes from the torch and themselves from the knife of brutal assassins, should ever be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Kansas." Like the 15th cavalry, this regiment had its inspiration in the infamous Quantrill raid in Aug., 1863, and its first companies were rapidly recruited after that event for service along the exposed border counties of the state. It was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth Dec. 6, 1865, having lost by death during its term of service, 1 officer, 13 enlisted men, killed or died of wounds; 94 enlisted men died of disease, accident and other causes.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Samuel A. Drake. This regiment was called into service for 100 days in July, 1864, but men enough for only five companies (455 in all) were recruited. These were organized into a battalion at Camp Deitzler, Leavenworth, where they were mustered into the U. S. service July 28, 1864. Troops were needed to garrison the western posts, in consequence of which the companies of this command were early separated. Co. A was ordered to Fort Riley, C to Cottonwood Falls, D to Lawrence, and B and E remained with regimental headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. When the forces of Gen. Price invaded Missouri and seriously threatened Kansas in the fall of 1864, Lieut.-Col. Drake's command was ordered to Paola where Drake relieved Capt. Huntoon of the 11th, in command of the post. As Price's army advanced toward the Kansas border the utmost vigilance was required of the little force stationed at the exposed station of Paola. Only two companies of the 17th and one of the 16th were left to protect the place, together with its valuable public property. Everything was done by Drake's command to put the town in a complete condition of defense and the men of the 17th built a fort on the site of their camp. Many of the state militia called out at the time of the Price raid rendezvoused at Paola and the several regiments and detachments as they reported, were supplied and forwarded by Col.

Drake to their respective destinations. When the retreating enemy threatened Mound City, Drake's little command made a forced march to the relief of that point and assisted in preventing an attack on the town. During the cavalry engagement at Mine creek, the 17th formed in skirmishing order and brought in a number of prisoners from the cornfields surrounding the town. Its term of enlistment having now expired, the regiment was ordered back to Paola, thence to Fort Leavenworth, where it was mustered out Nov. 16, 1864. The fortunes of war gave the command little opportunity to distinguish itself, but its reputation for discipline and soldierly conduct was good. There were no deaths and only 2 or 3 desertions by professional bounty jumpers.

First Colored Infantry.—Col., James M. Williams; Lieut.-Cols., James M. Williams, John Bowles, Richard G. Ward; Majs., John Bowles, Richard G. Ward. In the summer of 1862, Senator James H. Lane was authorized by the war department to recruit the troops which Kansas was called upon to furnish at that time, and under certain restrictions to officer the same when mustered into the U. S. service, thereby taking from the governor of the state the customary right to commission the officers. Early in Aug., 1862, Lane appointed Capt. James H. Williams, of the 5th Kan. infantry, recruiting commissioner for the northern portion of Kansas, and Capt. H. C. Seaman, of the same regiment, recruiting commissioner for the southern portion, for the purpose of organizing a regiment of infantry to be composed of men of African descent. Much delay and a good deal of opposition were encountered in the work of recruiting, as a large element of the white population of the state, for various reasons, objected to the enlistment of colored soldiers. However, six companies were mustered in for three years at Fort Scott, Jan. 13, 1863, and the remaining four companies, between Jan. 13 and May 2. On Oct. 28, 1862, a detachment of 225 recruits for the regiment, encamped near Butler, was attacked by a force of several hundred men under Col. Cockrell. The enemy was defeated after a severe engagement, the loss of the 1st being 10 killed and 12 wounded, among the former being Capt. A. J. Crew. This is claimed to have been the first engagement of the war in which colored troops were engaged. As soon as it was organized in May, the regiment moved to Baxter Springs, where a detachment shortly after made a diversion on Shawnee, Mo., dispersed a small force of the enemy and captured some prisoners. In May 25 men of the 1st formed part of a small foraging party sent into Jasper county, Mo., which was attacked and defeated by a superior force under Maj. Livingston. Two of the 1st were captured, and Livingston refused to exchange his colored prisoners, one of them being subsequently murdered. In retaliation Col. Williams at once ordered one of his prisoners shot. The regiment remained at Baxter Springs until June 27, 1863, when it marched to Fort Gibson as part of the escort of a large supply train, engaging the enemy, under Gen. Cooper, en route at Cabin creek, where the Confederates were defeated and driven with great loss. This is claimed to have been the first action during the war in which white and colored troops were joined, and it was the first battle in which the whole regiment was engaged. The colored troops evinced great coolness and bravery under fire. The regiment arrived at Fort Gibson July 5, and formed part of Blunt's forces in the battle of Honey springs, where it again fought gallantly, capturing 40 prisoners and a battleflag. Its loss in the engagement was 5 killed and 32 wounded. In Sep-

tember it again moved with Blunt's division in pursuit of Cooper's forces as far as Perryville in the Choctaw Nation. Returning, it encamped at Fort Davis until October, when it moved to Fort Smith, to Waldron Dec. 1, and thence to Roseville, Ark., where it went into winter quarters. In March, 1864, as part of Adams' 2nd brigade, Thayer's frontier division, 7th corps, it moved on Gen. Steele's Camden expedition. It was engaged at Prairie d'Ane, Moscow and Poison Springs, where it fought with the utmost gallantry against overwhelming odds from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and lost 187 officers and men out of less than 500 engaged. The regiment returned with the army to Little Rock, where on May 1, Col. Williams was given command of the 2nd brigade and did not again assume direct command of his regiment, though it continued to form part of his brigade. In the latter part of May the regiment moved to Fort Smith, then threatened by the enemy, and remained on duty there until Jan. 16, 1865, performing escort and fatigue duty. During this period a detachment of 42 men of Co. K under Lieut. D. M. Sutherland was surprised by a force of the enemy under Gen. Gano, and after a gallant resistance was defeated with a loss of 22 killed and 10 prisoners. On Jan. 16, the regiment moved to Little Rock and remained at this point until July, 1865. It then performed garrison and escort duty at Pine Bluff, Ark., until Oct. 1, 1865, when it was mustered out and ordered to Fort Leavenworth for final payment and discharge. The casualites of the regiment by death during service were 4 officers and 166 enlisted men, killed in action or died of wounds; 1 officer and 165 enlisted men died from disease, accident, and other causes.

Second Colored Infantry.—Col., Samuel J. Crawford; Lieut.-Cols., Horatio Knowles, James H. Gillpatrick; Majs., James H. Gillpatrick, Jerome A. Soward. Authority to recruit a second regiment of colored infantry in Kansas was received in June, 1863, and the several companies were mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 11 to Oct. 17 at Fort Scott for three years. On Oct. 19 the regiment marched to Fort Smith, Ark., under command of Maj. Gillpatrick as escort to a supply train. The organization of the regiment was completed Nov. 1, 1863, at Fort Smith, by the muster in of the remaining field and staff officers. Here it became a part of the Army of the Frontier and attained a high degree of proficiency in drill and discipline, being employed until March, 1864, in escort, fatigue and garrison duties. It was assigned to the 2nd brigade, Thayer's frontier division, and moved on Steele's Camden expedition in March, 1864, fighting at Prairie d'Ane, and in the various skirmishes leading up to the occupation of Camden. During the retreat of the army to Little Rock the regiment was heavily engaged at Jenkins' ferry, where it behaved with the utmost gallantry, charging and capturing a battery of 3 guns, and materially aiding in holding the enemy in check until the rear of the army could cross the river. During the heroic charge Col. Crawford's, and every other field officer's horse, was killed under him. Besides the battery, the regiment captured a large number of small arms and a number of prisoners, and inflicted a loss of about 150 killed and wounded on the enemy. Its own loss was 1 officer and 72 men killed and wounded, among the killed being the gallant Alexander Rush of Co. H, who fell leading his company into battle. The campaign had been a disastrous one for Steele's army, the 2nd returning to Little Rock without transportation and with the loss of all company books and records. The half starved regiment only remained at Little Rock long enough to draw rations, when it was ordered

with other troops to Fort Smith, then threatened by the enemy under Dockery, Fagan, Cooper and others, and after an absence of 54 days it returned to its old camp on the Poteau river near Fort Smith. About June 1 the regiment was ordered, in part, to garrison duty at Fort Smith, and from this time on was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gillpatrick, Col. Crawford being absent on special duty. The regiment had become so reduced in numbers by losses in action and from disease that it was below the minimum standard and Gillpatrick could not be mustered as colonel. During the six months the 2nd was stationed at Fort Smith it performed its full share of escort and fatigue duty, was frequently engaged with small bands of the enemy, and took part in several trying expeditions. About the middle of Jan., 1865, it was ordered to Little Rock, arrived there Feb. 4 and encamped on the north side of the river among the cypress swamps, where it suffered greatly from sickness by reason of its unsanitary location. Its last offensive movement was in the spring of 1865, when it proceeded south some distance from Little Rock and operated against a large band of guerrillas on the Saline river, dispersing them with heavy loss. Early in Aug., 1865, the regiment moved to Camden, Ark., where it remained until mustered out Oct. 9, and was finally paid and discharged at Fort Leavenworth Nov. 27. The regiment lost by death during its term of service, 2 officers and 37 enlisted men, killed in action and died of wounds; 187 enlisted men died from disease, accident and other causes.

First Light Battery.—Capts., Thomas Bickerton, Norman Allen, Marcus D. Tenney. This battery was mustered into the U. S. service at Mound City July 24, 1861, for three years, and during the first two years of its service was in action at Ball's mills, Dry Wood, Morristown, Osceola, Newtonia and Prairie Grove. In the early months of its service it was attached to Lane's Kansas brigade and in 1862 was assigned to Weer's 2nd brigade, Blunt's 1st division, Army of the Frontier. In the bloody victory gained by the Union forces at Prairie Grove the 1st battery gained new laurels for itself. Said the official report of Col. Weer, commanding the brigade: "The conduct of Lieut. Tenney and his battery was under the immediate eye of the general commanding. Their destructive and rapid fire has even extorted high encomiums from the enemy," and Weer recommended that Lieut. Tenney, who had been long discharging the duties of captain, be promoted to that position. Gen. Blunt, who was in general command of the Union forces in this battle, said: "To Capts. Rabb and Hopkins, and Lieuts. Tenney and Stover, who served their artillery with such terrible and destructive effect upon the enemy's ranks, too much praise cannot be awarded. All did their duty well and nobly." On three separate occasions during this fight the 1st battery repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter. On the last occasion it silenced a Confederate battery of 10 guns in less than 10 minutes and dismounted 2 of their guns. Its loss in this action was 11 killed and wounded. In the history of the Kansas regiments embodied in the adjutant-general's report for 1861-65, it is stated: "About the 9th of July, 1863, the gallant commander of this battery—Capt. Norman Allen—was stricken down with disease and died. The command then devolved upon Lieut. Taylor. Directly succeeding this it was ordered to Indiana and took an active part in capturing Morgan then on his celebrated raid through that state. After this it was ordered to St. Louis and subsequently to Columbus, Ky. It served with

distinction in all the principal actions in which the armies of the Tennessee and the Mississippi were engaged, and its numbers were greatly reduced by the casualties of war and by disease." The battery was mustered out at Leavenworth, July 17, 1865. Forty-three of its members reënlisted as veterans in 1864. It lost by death during its term of service, 5 men killed and died of wounds; 1 officer and 20 men died of disease, accident, and other causes.

Second Light Battery.—Capt., Edward A. Smith. This organization was recruited in the late summer of 1862 by Maj. C. W. Blair, of the 2nd Kan. cavalry, and it was mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Scott Sept. 10, for three years. It numbered 123 officers and men and was at once assigned to what was later known as the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of the Frontier. A section of the battery under Lieut. Clark was engaged without loss in the second engagement at Newtonia. During Gen. Blunt's movement against Marmaduke at Cane Hill in the latter part of November, two sections of the battery guarded the brigade and supply trains which were parked on Lindsay's prairie, and later moved with them to Rhea's mills. On Dec. 3, 1862, it was ordered back to Fort Scott to be paid and reorganized. The entire battery remained at Fort Scott until May 1, 1863, when one section under Lieut. Knowles was sent to Baxter Springs with the 1st Colored infantry. On May 18 a detachment of 25 artillerymen and some 50 or 60 colored soldiers were surprised by a force of guerrillas under Livingston near Sherwood, Mo., when 3 of the battery were killed and 2 captured. In June the section at Baxter Springs returned to Fort Scott. Another section of the battery under Lieut. Wilson formed part of the escort to a large supply train to Fort Gibson a little later and took part in the engagement with Stand Watie's force at Cabin creek, but sustained no loss. On April 3, 1863, Maj. Blair was assigned to the command of Fort Scott and resigned the command of the battery. Lieut. Smith was mustered as captain on July 4, and on the 17th the battery took a prominent part in the action at Honey Springs, but escaped with a loss of only 1 man wounded, though it lost 11 of its horses. It then moved to Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., where it encamped until Aug. 22, when it moved on the campaign to Perryville, Ind. Ter. In Nov., 1863, the two sections which had been engaged in the campaign in the Indian country were ordered to Fort Smith, Ark., and remained there until July, 1865. The third section, under Lieut. Knowles, was left at Fort Scott, when Capt. Smith was ordered south in July, 1863, and did not rejoin the rest of the battery until the summer of 1865. During the Price raid in the fall of 1864, this section constituted a part of Col. Blair's brigade, with which it participated in the march to Kansas City, the battle of Westport, and in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy beyond Fort Scott. On July 21, 1865, the battery was ordered home from Fort Smith, and after a journey of 1,700 miles by water, it arrived at Fort Leavenworth Aug. 8. On the 11th it was mustered out and two days later the men were paid and finally discharged, just three years from the date of their first enlistment. It lost by death during service 5 men killed in action, and 15 died of disease, and other causes.

Third Light Battery.—Capts., Henry Hopkins, John F. Aduddell. This organization, subsequently known as "Hopkins' Kansas Battery," was originally recruited by Henry Hopkins and John F. Aduddell as a part of Lane's Indian or New Mexican brigade and was mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Leavenworth during

Oct. and Nov., 1861, for three years. It was originally organized as one of the companies of the 9th cavalry and in Feb., 1862, became Co. B of the newly formed 2nd cavalry (q. v.). After being stationed at Quindaro and Shawneetown until the latter part of April, 1862, it was ordered to Fort Riley, where it was under command of Lieut. B. S. Bassett, Capt. Hopkins being absent on detached duty with a detail of 150 men forming a battery of light artillery, and 1st Lieut. Aduddell being absent without leave. On June 20 the company marched to Fort Larned, where it remained until Aug. 20, 1862, when it rejoined the regiment at Dry Wood creek near Fort Scott. A little later it moved south with the regiment to Sarcoxie, Mo., and took part in the engagement at Newtonia. From this point it pushed south rapidly in advance of the main army under Gen. Blunt, skirmishing at Hazel bottom, Shell's mills and other points, until the 1st division reached Pea ridge, Ark., on the 20th. On the same day Co. B did heroic service at the battle of Old Fort Wayne, where its regiment, numbering less than 600 men, engaged a force more than ten times that number, drove them from the field in a brilliant charge and captured a battery of 4 pieces—three 6-pounder smooth-bores and one 12-pounder howitzer. Capt. Hopkins and Lieuts. Aduddell and Bassett were warmly commended for their gallantry in this action by Gen. Blunt, commanding the division, and by Lieut.-Col. Bassett, commanding the regiment. After this fight Co. B was detached from the regiment and ordered to man the captured battery, which became known as "Hopkins' Kansas Battery." They were engaged for the first time as artillerists at Cane Hill, Ark., where the enemy was driven across the Boston mountains. In this engagement the battery silenced one of the enemy's batteries and showed a good degree of proficiency, considering their comparative inexperience as artillerists. It was next active at the battle of Prairie Grove, where it performed excellent service, but fortunately sustained no loss. It took part in the expedition to Van Buren, where it was again engaged, and returned to Rhea's mills Jan. 1, 1863. It had previously served in Cloud's (3d) brigade, 1st division, Army of the Frontier, and was now assigned to Col. Phillips' Indian brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2nd and 3d Indian regiments, a battalion of the 6th Kan. cavalry, and Hopkins' battery. On March 1 it moved to Fort Gibson, and in April was active at Webber's falls. At Fort Gibson about the middle of May, one section of the battery materially assisted in defeating the enemy under Gen. Cooper. It was again engaged with the same enemy May 26, after which it remained without especial incident at Fort Gibson until July 17, 1863. It was then assigned to Col. Bowen's brigade and was successively stationed at Webber's falls, Scullyville and Van Buren. On Oct. 1, 1863, it was permanently detached from the 2nd cavalry and formed into a battery, officially designated as the 3d Kan. battery. In June, 1863, Lieut. Bassett, with a detachment of 60 men, was sent to Little Rock, Ark., to receive a new equipment of 3-inch rifles, and remained there until Sept. 13, 1864, when Bassett was disabled by an accident and the detachment was assigned to duty with Battery K, 1st Mo. artillery, until Jan. 1, 1865. On this date all the members of the battery whose term of enlistment had expired were ordered to Fort Leavenworth and mustered out on the 19th. The 45 remaining members of the battery were assigned to the 2nd Kan. battery and were discharged with that organization. The battery lost by death during service 5 men killed in action; 17

died of disease, accident and other causes. The aggregate strength of the battery, including recruits, was 193 officers and men.

Independent Colored Battery.—Capt., Hezekiah F. Douglass. This organization was largely recruited and mustered into the U. S. service during the months of July and Aug., 1864, but it was not completely organized until the latter part of Feb., 1865. It saw some service during the Price raid in the fall of 1864, but lost no men killed in action. It was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth July 22, 1865, having lost 1 officer and 9 men, died of disease and other causes.

LEO RASSIEUR

Capt. Leo Rassieur, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Mo., and associate editor for that state, was born in Wadern, Prussia, April 19, 1844, his parents being Theodore and Margaret (Klauck) Rassieur. The mother died in Prussia in 1848, and in 1851 Leo came with his father to St. Louis. In 1860 he graduated at the central high school there, his intention at that time being to become a civil engineer. In March, 1861, he made his maiden public speech at a meeting of German citizens in the southern part of the city, when he entered a vigorous protest against a series of resolutions (previously prepared) committing the Germans to a neutral policy, and after a stormy scene succeeded by his impassioned eloquence in defeating the resolutions. Soon after this he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 1st regiment, U. S. reserve corps, Missouri volunteer infantry, and was mustered in for three months. On May 7 he was made orderly sergeant and served for a short time under Gen. Grant at Bird's Point. In Sept., 1861, he reënlisted for three years as a private in Co. E of the same regiment, but was immediately elected first lieutenant of his company and served in that capacity through Gen. Fremont's campaign in southwestern Missouri. As assistant post adjutant at Warsaw, Mo., he found the money of the branch state bank, which had been hidden by the directors, and turned it over to the proper authorities. Owing to a severe illness he was discharged April 20, 1862, but on Aug. 18 he reëntered the service as captain of Co. K, 30th Mo. infantry, and also served as drill-master at Benton barracks. Later he was in command at Fort Curtis, Arcadia, where he received orders to join Gen. Sherman's army, then near Helena, Ark. He fought at the battles of Chickasaw bayou and Arkansas Post; took part in the Greenville expedition; marched from Young's point to Hard Times landing; and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Subsequently he was post adjutant at Vidalia, La.; was tendered the position of ordnance officer by Gen. Slocum; served as judge-advocate of Gen. Dennis' division of the 19th corps; aided in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala.; was placed in command of Fort Tracy there until June, 1865, when he accompanied his regiment to Texas. In Sept., 1864, he was commissioned major

of the regiment, and was mustered out at Alleyton, Tex., Aug. 21, 1865. After his return to St. Louis he studied law and was engaged in active practice until 1894, when he was elected judge of the probate court for a term of four years. For ten years he was attorney for the St. Louis school board, and was for four years vice-president of the board. Maj. Rassieur has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic and on Aug. 20, 1900, was elected commander-in-chief at Chicago. He is a member of several clubs and societies in St. Louis, and has been honored with the degree of LL.D. by McKendree college. On July 9, 1872, Maj. Rassieur married Miss Mary C. Kammerer, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and a daughter of Christian and Catharine Kammerer.

Military Affairs in Missouri

1861—65

Probably none of the loyal states passed through more stormy scenes nor presents a more thrilling history in the early years of the war than Missouri. Her admission into the Union in 1821 was accompanied by acrimonious debate on the slavery question and gave to the line 36 degrees 30 minutes and the Missouri Compromise prominent places in the history of the republic. Closely identified with the Kansas troubles, and the only slave-holding border state west of the Mississippi, it may be truthfully said that the great conflict between the North and South was developed within her limits. According to the census of 1860 the population of the state was 1,182,012, of whom 114,931 were slaves. A majority of the white population were either emigrants or descendants of emigrants from the older slave states, and this fact, together with the attitude of Missouri during the Kansas imbroglio, led the advocates of secession to believe that she would promptly respond to the call of the older slave states and sever her connection with the Union.

This belief was still further strengthened by the vote of the state in the elections of 1860. In the campaign of that year the contest in Missouri was between the Democrats and the Constitutional Unionists, or American party. At the state election in August Claiborne F. Jackson, a strong southern sympathizer and states rights man, carried the state for governor by a plu-

rality of 9,863 over Sample Orr, the American candidate. At the beginning of the campaign Jackson announced his intention of supporting Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. Upon this the Breckenridge Democrats, the more radical wing of the party, nominated Hancock Jackson, who received 11,415 votes that would otherwise have gone to the regular Democratic nominee. James B. Gardenhire, the Republican candidate, received but 6,135 votes. At the presidential election in November Douglas received 58,801 votes, Bell 58,372, Breckenridge 31,317, and Lincoln 17,028. Missouri was the only state in the Union carried by Douglas.

The legislature elected in 1860 met at Jefferson City on the last day of that year. Gov. Robert M. Stewart, in his farewell message, said: "Our people would feel more sympathy with the movement (secession), had it not originated amongst those who, like ourselves, have suffered severe losses and constant annoyances from the interference and depredations of outsiders. Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, nor dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South."

This message was delivered on Jan. 3, 1861. The next day Gov. Jackson was inaugurated. Notwithstanding he had supported Douglas, who represented the ideas of the northern Democracy, he soon gave evidence of his fealty to the dogma of secession. In his inaugural message he insisted that "the destiny of the slaveholding states in this Union is one and the same; that it will be impossible to separate Missouri's fate from that of her sister states who have the same social organization; that in the event of a failure to reconcile the conflicting interests which now threaten the disruption of the existing Union, interest and sympathy alike combine to unite the fortunes of all the slaveholding states; that Missouri will not shrink from the duty which her position on the border imposes, but determine her to stand by the South; that the state was in favor of remaining in the Union so long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution; and that he was utterly opposed to the doctrine of coercion, in any event, as leading to consolidation and despotism." He closed his inaugural by saying that he believed Missouri was entitled to a voice in the settlement of the questions then pending before the country, and recommended the immediate call of a state convention "that the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated," significantly adding—"It may soon become necessary to send delegates to a convention of the southern states, or of all the states."

Thus, while the retiring governor made an impassioned appeal

for the maintenance of the Union, Gov. Jackson made an equally plausible and eloquent appeal for secession, and the issue was squarely before the people of Missouri. With ready acquiescence the general assembly entered at once upon the consideration of a bill providing for a state convention. After considerable discussion such an act was passed on Jan. 17, and was approved by the governor the next day. By its provisions delegates were to be elected on Feb. 18, the convention to meet at Jefferson City ten days later, "to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and the governments of the different states, and the government and people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded."

The large vote given to Gov. Jackson and the overwhelming sentiment in favor of secession in the legislature made that element overconfident, as the disunionists agreed to an amendment to the bill, providing that: "No act, ordinance, or resolution of said convention shall be deemed to be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this state to the government of the United States, or any other state, until a majority of the qualified voters of this state, voting upon the question, shall ratify the same."

In the meantime the secessionists outside of the legislature had begun the organization and equipment of troops. This movement had its origin in a meeting at St. Louis on Jan. 7, when Basil W. Duke, O. W. Barrett, J. R. Shaler, Colton Greene, Rock Champion and others were chosen as officers to enlist and muster companies of "Minute Men" for the defense of Missouri. The headquarters of the Minute Men were at the corner of Pine and Broadway, though the recruits were organized and drilled in various parts of the city. So far the movement toward secession had made favorable progress, and its advocates were correspondingly elated.

But the Union men had not been idle. During the political campaign of 1860 uniformed Lincoln marching clubs, called the "Wide Awakes," had been organized. Under the leadership of Francis P. Blair and others these clubs were transformed into Home Guards for the defense of the government. Blair also planned, and with the assistance of his coadjutors, held a series of Union meetings that crystallized the anti-secession sentiment and wielded an important influence in holding Missouri in the Union. Blair has been described as "forty years of age, daring, eloquent and resourceful, an ex-soldier of the Mexican war, a disciple of Andrew Jackson and Benton in Democratic politics, who fought for Benton in that chieftain's losing battle in and

out of the legislature, who became a Republican as soon as that party was organized in Missouri, who served several years in Congress and was then a member, and who was admirably fitted for the leadership which he assumed in Missouri's cyclonic days at the opening of 1861."

The first of these Union meetings, sometimes called Blair's St. Louis rally, was held in Washington hall, at the corner of Third and Elm streets, Jan. 11, 1861. Two days before the steamer Star of the West, sent by the national government with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter, was fired upon in Charleston harbor by South Carolina troops, and public excitement was at its height in St. Louis when the Washington hall meeting assembled. Blair was the principal speaker. In his address he insisted that only one great issue—Union or secession—was before the people; that all political parties had been absorbed by two great organizations, the one favoring the Union, the other disunion; that it was the duty of every man who loved his country to join with every other man who favored the preservation of the Union, without regard to past political affiliations. Some of his Republican associates opposed the abandonment of their party organization. To these Blair replied: "Let us see that we have a country first before talking of parties."

This was the first meeting in Missouri, and the first of any consequence anywhere in the United States, to openly combat the doctrine of secession. Its results were important and far-reaching. It temporarily disbanded the Republican party in Missouri and formed in its place a Union party, open to all who believed in the preservation of the Union as the first prerequisite to the settlement of the vexed questions then engaging the attention of the American people. It merged the Wide Awakes into a Central Union club, in which any good Union man was eligible to membership, no matter to what party he had previously belonged. It led to the establishment of the Committee of Safety, composed of Oliver D. Filley, then mayor of St. Louis, Francis P. Blair, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, John How and Julius J. Witzig, which upheld the cause of the Federal government, and it gave intelligent direction to the sentiment which finally defeated the secessionists and held Missouri steadfastly in the Union.

At this time there were many men in Missouri who, while they were opposed to secession, held to the view that the national government had no constitutional right to coerce a state, the people of which wanted to withdraw from the Union. Most of these men had been supporters of Douglas and Bell in 1860, and were known as conditional Union men. The day following the Washington hall meeting this element held a meeting at the

east front of the court-house in St. Louis, 15,000 to 20,000 people being present. Judge Hamilton R. Gamble and Lewis V. Bogy were among the speakers, and the addresses of all the speakers were noted for their conservative tone. These meetings, although held a week before the passage of the bill calling a state convention, paved the way for the short but exciting canvass for the election of delegates to the convention. In that contest there were three parties. The secessionists were led by Gov. Jackson, Lieut.-Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds, U. S. Senators James S. Green and Trusten Polk, Ex-Senator David R. Atchison, John B. Clark, John W. Reid and a majority of the members of the legislature. The unconditional Unionists marched under the leadership of Blair and the other members of the Committee of Safety, B. Gratz Brown, William McKee and Edward Bates, who afterward became attorney-general in Lincoln's cabinet. The conditional Unionists, who outnumbered both the other elements, were marshalled by Judge Gamble, Lewis V. Bogy, Nathaniel Paschall, Sterling Price, A. W. Doniphan, John S. Phelps, William A. Hall and a host of others throughout the state. In the election the Unionist side was overwhelmingly victorious, not a single avowed secessionist being elected as a delegate, while the majority in the entire state in favor of maintaining the Union was some 80,000 votes.

The total number of delegates was 99, apportioned among the several senatorial districts in the proportion of three delegates for each member of the state senate. As this convention played an important part in shaping the destinies of Missouri, a complete list of the delegates may be of interest to the reader. They were as follows: 1st District—R. B. Frayser, J. G. Waller and G. Y. Bast; 2nd—John B. Henderson, G. W. Zimmerman and Robert Calhoun; 3d—Warren Woodson, Eli E. Bass and Joseph Flood; 4th—W. J. Howell, John T. Redd and J. T. Matson; 5th—E. K. Sayer, Henry M. Gorin and N. F. Givens; 6th—William A. Hall, Sterling Price and Thomas Shackelford; 7th—Frederick Rowland, Joseph M. Irwin and John Foster; 8th—A. M. Woolfolk, Jacob Smith and William Jackson; 9th—J. T. Tindall, James McFerran and J. S. Allen; 10th—G. W. Dunn, R. D. Ray and J. H. Birch; 11th—Robert Wilson, P. L. Hudgins and Ellzy Van Buskirk; 12th W. P. Hall, Robert M. Stewart and R. W. Donnell; 13th—A. W. Doniphan, J. H. Moss and E. H. Norton; 14th—J. K. Sheeley, Abram Comingo and R. A. Brown; 15th—Akeman Welch, A. C. Marvin and C. G. Kidd; 16th—J. F. Phillips, S. L. Sawyer and Vincent Marmaduke; 17th—J. J. Gravelly, Nelson McDowell and J. R. Chenault; 18th—A. S. Harbin, R. W. Crawford and M. H. Ritchie; 19th—Sample Orr, Littleberry Hendricks and R. W. Jamison; 20th—M. W. Tur-

ner, J. W. Johnson and W. L. Morrow; 21st—A. W. Maupin, C. D. Eitzen and Zachariah Isbell; 22nd—W. G. Pomeroy, V. B. Hill and John Holt; 23d—C. L. Rankin, M. P. Cayse and Joseph Bogy; 24th—S. C. Collier, Philip Pipkin and W. T. Leeper; 25th—Harrison Hough, R. A. Hatcher and O. Bartlett; 26th—N. W. Watkins, J. C. Noell and J. R. McCormick; 27th—J. Proctor Knott, J. W. McClurg and John Scott; 28th—William Douglass, J. P. Ross and Charles Drake; 29th—(St. Louis) S. M. Breckenridge, John How, M. L. Linton, Hudson E. Bridge, T. T. Gantt, Hamilton R. Gamble, John F. Long, Uriel Wright, Ferdinand Meyer, Henry Hitchcock, Robert Holmes, J. O. Broadhead, Solomon Smith, Isador Bush and John H. Shackelford.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act calling it into existence, the convention met in the court-house at Jefferson City on Feb. 28. The next day a permanent organization was effected by the election of Sterling Price president; Robert Wilson, vice-president; and Samuel A. Lowe, secretary, after which the convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on March 4. The first act of the convention, when it reassembled in Mercantile Library hall in St. Louis, was to appoint a committee on Federal relations, with Judge Gamble as chairman, to which all matters touching Missouri's relations with the national government should be referred. Immediately following the appointment of the committee Luther J. Glenn, commissioner from the State of Georgia, was introduced. He read the ordinance of secession adopted by Georgia and strenuously urged the convention to pass a similar ordinance and thus have the State of Missouri unite with the other Southern states in the formation of a Confederacy. His speech was greeted with hoots, groans and hisses from the large number of citizens gathered in the lobby, with an occasional outburst of applause from the secessionists, the demonstrations being suppressed with great difficulty by the presiding officer. Mr. Glenn's communications were referred to a special committee of seven, with instructions "to report such action as you may deem respectful and a suitable response on the part of this state."

Numerous resolutions were presented to this committee by members of the convention, and it was not until March 21 that Mr. Henderson, chairman of the committee, presented a report, containing a long and earnest argument against secession and in favor of the maintenance of the Union, concluding with a series of resolutions to the effect that "so far as the communication made by Mr. Glenn asserts the constitutional right of secession, it meets our disapproval; that, while we reprobate, in common with Georgia, the violation of constitutional duty by north-

ern fanatics, we cannot approve the secession of Georgia and her sister states, as a measure beneficial either to Missouri or to themselves; that in our opinion a dissolution of the Union would be ruinous to the best interests of Missouri."

A minority report set forth that "while denying the legal right of a state to secede from the Union, we recognize, in lieu thereof, the right of revolution, should sufficient reason arise therefor; that while, in common with the State of Georgia, we deplore the sectional disregard of duty and fraternity so forcibly presented by her commissioner, we do not despair of future justice, nor will we despair until our complaints have been unavailingly submitted to the northern people; that the possession of slave property is a constitutional right, and as such, ought to be recognized by the Federal government; that if it shall invade or impair that right, the slave-holding states should be united in its defense, and that in such events as may legitimately follow, this state will share the danger and destiny of her sister slave states."

Both reports were laid on the table and made a special order for the third Monday of the following December, but neither report was ever heard from afterward, because the action of the special committee had been anticipated by the committee on Federal relations, which reported on March 9 the following resolutions:

1.—That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary she will labor for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure peace, as well as the rights and equality of all the states.

2.—That the people of this state are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment, all the causes of disagreement that at present unfortunately distract us as a people, may be removed, to the end that our Union may be preserved and perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the North and South.

3.—That the people of this state deem the amendments to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty, or otherwise, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

4.—That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States, and this convention therefore urges the legislature of this state to take the proper steps for calling such convention in pursuance of the fifth

article of the constitution, and for providing by law for an election of one delegate to such convention from each electoral district in this state.

5—That in the opinion of this convention, the employment of military force by the Federal government to coerce the submission of the seceding states, or the employment of military force by the seceding states to assail the government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war, and thereby entirely extinguish all hope of an amicable settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat, as well the Federal government, as the seceding states, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretence whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war.

6.—That when this convention adjourns its session in the city of St. Louis, it will adjourn to meet in the hall of the house of representatives at Jefferson City, on the third Monday of December, 1861.

7.—That there shall be a committee, consisting of the president of this convention, who shall be ex-officio chairman, and seven members, one from each Congressional district of the state, to be elected by this convention, a majority of which shall have power to call this convention together at such time prior to the third Monday in December next, and at such place as they may think the public exigencies require; and in case any vacancy shall happen in said committee by death, resignation, or otherwise during the recess of this convention, the remaining members or member of said committee shall have power to fill such vacancy.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Moss to the 5th resolution as follows: "Believing that the fate of Missouri depends upon a peaceable adjustment of our present difficulties, she will never countenance or aid a seceding state in making war on the general government, nor will she furnish men or money for the purpose of aiding the general government in any attempts to coerce a seceding state." This amendment was rejected by the convention by more than a two-thirds vote. After an able and exhaustive debate on the resolutions they were finally adopted, almost as they were reported by the committee, on the 19th, and the convention adjourned on the 22nd.

Thus it happened that two separate committees of the convention reported against secession, which course had been sanctioned in advance by the voters of the state in the election of delegates to the convention.

In the meantime the legislature had been doing all in its power to force the state into secession. On the evening of Jan. 18—the day of the passage of the act calling the convention—Daniel

R. Russell, commissioner from Mississippi, addressed a large audience in the hall of the house of representatives. The State of Mississippi had seceded on Jan. 9, and there could be no mistaking the object of Mr. Russell's visit. But the Missouri legislature had, only a few hours before, passed a bill with the express provision that no ordinance of secession should be valid until ratified by the voters of the state, and the Mississippi commissioner failed to accomplish anything, unless it was to strengthen the secession sentiment among the members of the general assembly.

The so-called "Peace Congress," which was proposed to be held in the city of Washington, D. C., on Feb. 4, 1861, met with considerable favor in the Missouri legislature, and on Jan. 30 that body selected the following delegates to the Congress: Waldo P. Johnson, John D. Coalter, A. W. Doniphan, Harrison Hough and A. H. Buckner. These gentlemen left at once for Washington, but the Peace Congress failed to meet the hopes and expectations of its promoters.

On March 9—the same day the committee on Federal relations reported the resolutions against secession to the state convention—Senator John Hyer, of Dent county, introduced the following resolutions in the state senate, and they were adopted by an overwhelming vote:

1.—That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to oppose the passage of all bills or acts granting supplies of men or money to coerce the seceded states into submission or subjugation.

2.—That should any such acts or bills be passed by the Congress of the United States, our senators are instructed, and our representatives requested, to retire from the halls of Congress.

3.—That the governor of this state is hereby requested to transmit to our senators and representatives in Congress, respectively, a copy of these resolutions.

James S. Green's term as U. S. senator expired on March 4, 1861, and it became the duty of this session of the legislature to elect his successor. The contest was unusually interesting and exciting, owing to the general situation that prevailed throughout the country, and the political complexion of the legislature. In the general assembly four parties were represented. Of the 33 senators 15 were Breckenridge Democrats, 10 Douglas Democrats, 7 Union or Bell-Everett men, and 1 Republican. In the house there were 47 Breckenridge Democrats, 36 Douglas Democrats, 37 Bell-Everett men and 12 Republicans. With a full vote on joint ballot 87 votes were necessary to a choice and, as none of the parties was strong enough of itself to control this number of votes, a great deal of log-rolling, attended by some

rancorous debate, was indulged in to secure a coalition of some of the discordant divisions. While the balloting was going on a large number of distinguished citizens were voted for, but without success. On the eighth ballot Mr. Green received 76 votes, when Mr. Churchill, a state senator from St. Louis, having heard Green charged with being a secessionist, telegraphed to him at Washington to learn where he stood on the question. On Jan. 29 Green sent back the following reply:

"You are right; my remarks in the Globe prove it. I am for every effort, even that of Crittenden, but when we fail to get justice and security, I am for separation. Let us now have permanent adjustment or pacific division."

This answer forever destroyed Mr. Green's chances of reëlection and after several days of fruitless balloting Waldo P. Johnson, a Breckenridge Democrat, was chosen, receiving 87 votes. The general assembly adjourned on March 28, after a turbulent session, but it was soon to be called together again by a proclamation of the governor "for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary and proper for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the state, and to raise money and such other means as may be required to place the state in a proper attitude of defense."

While these things were occurring in the state convention and the general assembly, other and more stirring events were transpiring outside of those two bodies. The St. Louis Committee of Safety felt confident that the ballots of the people would ultimately have to be reinforced by bullets, before the state could be permanently saved to the Union, and pressed forward with the utmost vigor the organization of the Home Guards. This was done as secretly as possible, while on the other hand the Minute Men, having the sanction of the state authorities, worked openly. Blair, at the head of the Home Guards, had great difficulty in securing arms and equipments for his men, though some were obtained from private sources and some from Gov. Yates of Illinois.

In the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis were 60,000 stands of arms, a number of cannon and large stores of munitions of war. While the state convention was holding out a faint hope of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the North and South, both Blair and Gov. Jackson recognized that war was inevitable, and both looked with longing eyes upon the arsenal. Each realized that whichever side got possession of the arsenal would control St. Louis, and the side that controlled St. Louis would eventually control the state. Then began a struggle between Blair and the Committee of Safety on one side and Jackson and

the legislature on the other for the arsenal, located in the southern part of the city, which was occupied almost exclusively by a German population.

In 1854, during the so-called "Know Nothing" movement, they had some unpleasant experiences with a mob which visited them, and which destroyed considerable property in that part of the city before the Germans were aroused to the necessity of self-defense. This experience was brought to the minds of some of the prominent Germans at this time, and they were told that if they would declare in favor of neutrality they could rest assured that, notwithstanding the dangerous outlook, their property would not be interfered with or put in jeopardy in case of a clash between the state and Federal troops in the matter of the taking of the arsenal. Thus these leading and wealthy citizens were induced by those who pretended to be friendly to their interests, to call a public meeting of Germans early in April at the St. George market house, on Carondelet avenue and Sidney street, in the vicinity of the arsenal, for the purpose of passing resolutions favoring neutrality. The meeting was largely attended, the market house being filled. That the programme was prearranged seemed evident, from the fact that the committee of seven which, on motion, was duly appointed by the chairman, Dr. Adam Hammer, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, in less than five minutes after such appointment presented resolutions, which could not have been prepared in less than an hour, recommending the adoption of a neutral course. When the outspoken condemnation of the resolutions by a speaker brought forth the patriotic sentiment of the audience, the speaker was declared out of order by the chairman, and thereupon the audience left the hall en masse at the suggestion of the speaker, organized a new meeting in front of the market house, unanimously elected as chairman Roderick E. Rombauer, an uncompromising Unionist (afterwards a captain in the three months' service, and later presiding justice of the St. Louis court of appeals), and passed resolutions expressive of an abiding devotion to the Union cause, regardless of all consequences. Thus was the peaceable taking of the arsenal by the state authorities made impossible. To the credit of these prominent Germans be it said that nearly all of them entered the service of the United States under the first call.

At the beginning of 1861 the arsenal was occupied by a handful of troops under command of Maj. W. H. Bell, a North Carolinian, who was in sympathy with the secession movement. He entered into an agreement with Brig.-Gen. D. M. Frost, of the state militia, to turn the arsenal over to the state troops in the event any demonstration was made against it by the Unionists,

but events crowded upon each other so fast that the agreement could not be carried out.

On Jan. 5, 1861, Isaac H. Sturgeon, assistant U. S. treasurer at St. Louis, had about $400,000 in his hands. Fearing for the safety of this fund, and also for the arsenal, he wrote to President Buchanan for troops to protect the government property in the city. In response to this request the president ordered Lieut. Robinson, with 40 men from Newport barracks, to St. Louis. They arrived on the 11th and were quartered in the sub-treasury and postoffice buildings. This aroused the indignation of the southern sympathizers, Jackson sent a special message on the subject to the legislature, and Gen. W. S. Harney, commanding the Department of the West with headquarters at St. Louis, in order to quell the demonstration, ordered Robinson and his men to the arsenal. About this time rumors of Bell's agreement with Frost reached Washington, and on the 24th he was superseded by Maj. Peter B. Hagner. Neither Hagner nor Harney was the kind of a man that Blair wanted in command at St. Louis. Hagner had married a Southern woman and was suspected of being inclined toward the cause of secession. Harney's loyalty was also distrusted, though unjustly. Besides he was past 60 years of age and was too conservative to suit Blair's purpose. Just as the Union leaders were beginning to grow discouraged a new man appeared on the scene. On Feb. 6 Capt. Nathaniel Lyon marched into St. Louis at the head of his company from Kansas. Blair saw in Lyon a man at once prompt, sagacious, brave and resourceful, and apprized him of the situation. Lyon shared Blair's suspicion of Maj. Hagner and with perfect unanimity the two went to work to have him removed and Lyon appointed in his place. Fortunately for their scheme the Minute Men made a demonstration in St. Louis about the time that President Lincoln was inaugurated and on March 13 Lyon was placed in nominal command of the arsenal.

This was the situation when on April 14 Fort Sumter fell before the Confederate guns, and Lincoln issued his proclamation on the 15th, calling for 75,000 men to quell the rebellion. Missouri's quota was fixed at four regiments, which Gov. Jackson was requested to furnish. Instead of complying he sent the following reply to Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, on the 17th: "Your despatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the president's army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with.

Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade."

Jackson's refusal to furnish the troops called for by the national administration gave Blair his opportunity. On the 19th he sent a telegram to Secretary Cameron, advising him to authorize Capt. Lyon by telegraph to muster Missouri's quota into service. The suggestion was promptly acted upon by the war department, and thus the arms and munitions in the arsenal passed into Lyon's control and were used to equip the Home Guards, which were mustered into the service of the United States. In doing this Lyon was hampered by Harney, and Blair secured an order calling Harney to Washington to explain. He left St. Louis on April 23, and Lyon assumed temporary command of the Department of the West. A week later (April 30) he received this order from Secretary Cameron: "The president of the United States directs that you enroll in the military service of the United States loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore enlisted, 10,000 in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States and for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of Missouri; and you will, if deemed necessary for your purpose by yourself and Messrs. Oliver D. Filley, John How, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, J. J. Witzig and Francis P. Blair, Jr., proclaim martial law in the city of St. Louis."

The order bore the approval of President Lincoln and the following indorsement from Winfield Scott, commanding general of the army: "It is revolutionary times, and therefore I do not object to the irregularity of this. W. S." It was the outgrowth of an act passed by the Missouri legislature in March, giving the governor the power to appoint a board of four commissioners, who, in connection with the mayor, would have control of the St. Louis police, the volunteer and other peace officers. The purpose was to take control of the city's affairs out of the hands of the Committee of Safety. Under this act Jackson appointed Basil W. Duke, Charles McLaren, John A. Brownlee and James H. Carlisle. At the election on April 1, John How was defeated for mayor by Daniel G. Taylor, and for the time being the civil affairs of the city were in the hands of the secessionists. But the order of April 30 changed all this and again the Union men were in the ascendancy. Under this order six more regiments were mustered into the service—the 5th Mo. infantry volunteers, and the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th Mo. infantry, U. S. reserve corps. These first regiments, to the extent of at least nine-tenths, were composed of Germans, many of whom had been members of the Wide Awakes of the year before.

Ten days before this order was issued, the U. S. arsenal at

Liberty was seized and garrisoned by the state troops and 1,500 muskets, 20 pieces of field artillery, 11,000 pounds of powder, and some other munitions of war were distributed among the militia. On April 22 the governor issued his proclamation calling the general assembly to meet in special session on May 2. At the same time he declared his policy to be in favor of peace, notwithstanding his troops had seized the Liberty arsenal two days before. He urged the committee of the state convention not to convene that body for the purpose of passing a secession ordinance, as he was in favor of leaving it to time and circumstances to determine the best course for the state to pursue. On the same day the governor issued his proclamation, Warwick Hough, adjutant-general of Missouri, sent out his "General Order No. 7," the principal provision of which was as follows:

"To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline the commanding officers of the several military districts in this state, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d day of May, and to go into an encampment for the period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders."

The order further set forth that "The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and division inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the state forces."

It is hardly probable that the adjutant-general would have promulgated such an order without the governor's direction, or at least without his official knowledge and approval. Coming, as it did, simultaneously with the executive proclamation convening the legislature "for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia," the act could hardly be construed as being in harmony with the governor's declaration that he was in favor of peace. The Union leaders did not so construe it, and if Jackson's object was to lull them into a feeling of security and render them inactive he utterly failed to accomplish his purpose. Pursuant to General Order No. 7 the camp of the first district was established on May 3 at Lindell's grove, in the western suburbs of St. Louis, and was named "Camp Jackson," in honor of the governor. It was under command of Daniel M. Frost, a graduate of West Point and a brigadier-general in the state militia. Nominally it was a camp of instruction, "to attain greater efficiency in organization and military drill," but

with Lyon, Blair and their associates the conviction soon became fixed that behind this there were some ulterior purposes. It was strongly suspected that these purposes included the seizure of the arsenal and an attempt to secure the military control of the state, with a view to forcing it into the Confederacy.

One thing that greatly strengthened these suspicions was the anomalous conditions presented by Camp Jackson. The Stars and Stripes floated over the camp, but its two principal avenues were named "Davis" and "Beauregard," in honor of the president of the Confederate States and the commander of the secession forces at Charleston. In addition to this it was known that some time before the camp was opened the governor had sent Basil W. Duke and Colton Greene to Montgomery, Ala., with a letter to Jefferson Davis, asking him to furnish siege guns and mortars for the reduction of the arsenal. About the time the camp was established Lyon received information that the cannon and mortars, in boxes labeled "marble," and shot and shell in barrels had come up the river on the steamer J. C. Swan, and had been taken to the camp. To verify this report he dressed in women's costume and rode in a carriage through the camp, under the guidance of Capt. J. J. Witzig. Finding his information correct he assembled his forces and on May 10 marched to the camp, where he demanded and received the surrender of the state troops under Frost. (See Camp Jackson in the Cyclopedia of Battles.)

The capture of Camp Jackson created a frenzy of excitement all over the state. When the news reached Jefferson City it produced a panic in the legislature, and within an hour the military bill, then pending, was passed by both houses and approved by the governor. About 11 o'clock that night the people of the city were aroused by the ringing of bells and the cries of men on the streets calling the members of the general assembly to the capitol. The cause of this panic was the receipt of a telegram announcing that 2,000 Union troops were on their way to Jefferson City to capture the governor, state officers and members of the legislature. Both houses met in "extraordinary session" at 11:30 and remained in session until after 3 o'clock the next morning. To prevent the Federal troops from reaching the capital the railroad bridge over the Osage river, some 40 miles distant, was burned, presumably by order of the governor. On the 11th 12,000 kegs of powder were sent out of the city and the money in the state treasury was also moved out of town to prevent its capture.

While the legislature was in session it passed a number of acts, the most important of which were: to authorize counties to loan money, not exceeding $30,000 each, to the state; giving the gov-

ernor authority to purchase or lease Ballentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to appoint a major-general to command the entire military force of the state in case of invasion or war; to seize the railroad and telegraph lines of the state whenever in his opinion the security of the people required such action; and to take such measures as in his judgment might be necessary or proper to repel invasion or suppress rebellion. The "Military Bill"—an act of over two hundred sections—provided for the organization, government and support of the "Missouri State Guard," and authorized the governor to borrow $1,000,000 to carry out its provisions. On May 15 the general assembly adjourned to the third Monday in September.

Gen. Harney returned to St. Louis on May 12 and resumed command of the department. The first thing he did was to issue a proclamation deprecating "the existing state of things," and assuring the people that he would use "the military force stationed in this district only in the last resort to preserve peace." Two days later he issued another proclamation denouncing the military bill and approving the capture of Camp Jackson. By virtue of the act of the legislature, the governor appointed Sterling Price major-general of the State Guard. On the 21st Harney and Price met in St. Louis and entered into an agreement, the principal clause of which was as follows: "Gen. Price, having by commission full authority over the militia of the state of Missouri, undertakes, with the sanction of the governor of the state, already declared, to direct the whole power of the state officers to maintain order within the state among the people thereof; and Gen. Harney publicly declares that this object being thus assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements which might otherwise create excitements and jealousies, which he earnestly desires to avoid."

While this agreement tied the hands of Harney, it left Price free scope to organize the state troops and place the state in active insurrection. Such an arrangement was disapproved at Washington and on the 30th Harney was superseded by Lyon, who was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. On June 11 a conference of the leaders of the opposing sides was held at the Planters' hotel in St. Louis. The Unionists were represented by Lyon, Blair and Maj. H. A. Conant, and the state by Gov. Jackson, Price and Col. T. L. Snead, the governor's private secretary. After six hours of fruitless endeavor to reach an understanding, the conference was abruptly terminated by Lyon, who arose and said: "Rather than agree that my government shall concede to your government one iota of authority as to one man to be recruited, one inch of soil of this state to be divided

in allegiance or neutralized between my government and your government, I will see you, sir, and you, and you (pointing to each one present as he spoke) and myself and all of us, under the sod. This means war. In one hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines."

The governor and his associates ate a hasty dinner and left for Jefferson City on a fast train, burning the bridges behind them and cutting the telegraph wires. The next day Jackson called for 50,000 militia "to repel invasion." Lyon was right when he said "This means war," for he immediately took the field against Price and defeated the state troops at several places between that time and Aug. 10, when he fell at the battle of Wilson's creek. Concerning his campaign and death, Snead, in his "Fight for Missouri," says: "By wisely planning, by boldly doing, and by bravely dying, he had won the fight for Missouri."

On July 22 the state convention assembled in Jefferson City upon the call of the committee. Gen. Price's seat as president was declared vacant and Robert Wilson was elected as his successor. On the 30th a resolution was adopted, declaring vacant the offices of Gov. Jackson, Lieut.-Gov. T. C. Reynolds, Sec. of State B. F. Massey and the members of the legislature, and the next day Hamilton R. Gamble was elected provisional governor, Willard P. Hall, lieutenant-governor, and Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state. Then, after adopting an address to the people of Missouri, the convention adjourned. These were somewhat high-handed proceedings, but they were justified by military necessity. From this time until its final adjournment the convention exercised both legislative and executive powers with rare ability. Among its more important actions were the abolition of a number of state offices and the reduction of salaries; the adoption of a test oath for citizens and civil officers; and the amendment of the constitution of the state so as to abolish slavery.

Gov. Gamble issued a proclamation on Aug. 3, ordering the State Guard to disband, and promising protection to all members thereof who would lay down their arms and live peaceable lives. But the insurrection could not be put down by proclamations, and on the 24th he issued a call for 32,000 troops "to protect the lives and property of the people of Missouri."

On July 26 Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont arrived in St. Louis and assumed command of the Western Department. He secured money from the sub-treasury there, with which he secured the reënlistment of many of the Home Guards whose terms had expired, and erected extensive fortifications to place the city in a state of defense. On Aug. 31 he declared martial law, appointed Maj. McKinstry provost-marshal, defined the line of occupation as extending from Leavenworth, Kan.,

through Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, and proclaimed that all persons taken within those limits with arms in their hands should be shot. His proclamation also declared that the property of those actually in arms against the United States, or of those who had in any way given aid to the secession cause, should be confiscated to the public use and their slaves set free. He made elaborate preparations to overcome Price's army, but failed to reinforce Lyon in time to prevent the defeat of the Union forces at Wilson's creek. On Nov. 1 he made an agreement with Price looking toward the breaking up of the guerrilla gangs that had already become active in the state. His course failed to meet the approbation of the authorities at Washington and on Nov. 2 he was superseded by Gen. David Hunter, who remained in command of the department until the 18th, when it was turned over to Gen. H. W. Halleck.

The most important acts of Halleck, during the closing months of the year, were to levy an assessment upon certain wealthy southern sympathizers for the support of the Union refugees in the city of St. Louis; to declare martial law in the city and over the railroads; and to fix the penalty of death for the destruction of railroad property.

After the action of the state convention in declaring the executive and legislative offices of the state vacant, and the proclamation of Gov. Gamble ordering the state troops to disband, Jackson retaliated by issuing a declaration of independence for Missouri and calling the legislature to meet at Neosho on Oct. 21. When the general assembly convened only 10 members of the senate and 39 of the house were present, but a quorum in each branch was obtained by the appointment of proxies. About the only proceeding worthy of note was the passage of a secession ordinance, which was done under a suspension of the rules, and an act notifying the provisional government of the Confederate States that Missouri had seceded. This doubtful ordinance was recognized by the Confederate authorities at Richmond, who went through the formality of admitting Missouri to the Confederacy. After electing John B. Clark, Sr., and R. L. Y. Peyton to represent Missouri in the Confederate senate, and seven members of the Confederate house of representatives, the legislature adjourned to meet at Cassville on Oct. 31. At Cassville a number of bills and resolutions were passed, but they never became effective, and on Nov. 7 an adjournment was taken to New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862. That session was never held.

At the beginning of 1862 the state was more quiet than it had been for several months previous, though both sides were busily engaged in warlike preparations. In St. Louis some dissatisfac-

tion prevailed over Halleck's assessment order, but this was quieted by the appointment of a new board of assessors and the arrest and deportation of some of the chief disturbers. On Jan. 9 the provost-marshal-general sent out an order to the publishers of all newspapers outside of St. Louis to furnish him with a copy of each issue, under penalty of having their papers suppressed in case of failure to comply. This act of censorship caused some grumbling, but few, if any, of the publishers refused to yield obedience. About the same time the secession members of the St. Louis chamber of commerce, being in the majority, refused to admit a number of Union applicants for membership, whereupon the Union members withdrew and established the Union chamber. On the 26th Halleck ordered that all members of the old organization be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the state convention in the preceding October. Subsequently the faculty of the state university were required to take the oath of allegiance, or have their offices vacated. "The institution," said Halleck, "having been endowed by the government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason or instruct traitors."

On Jan. 10 the U. S. senate expelled Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, the senators from Missouri, and Lieut.-Gov. Hall, in the absence of Gov. Gamble, appointed Robert Wilson and John P. Henderson to fill the vacancies.

Several persons were apprehended in the northern part of the state for destroying the property of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. Their arrest led to some spirited correspondence between Price and Halleck. In one of his letters Price says: "I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, have been arrested and subjected to general court-martial, for alleged crimes, which all laws of warfare, heretofore recognized by the civilized world, have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful. * * * Do you regard the destruction of important roads for transportation facilities for military purposes as the legal right of a belligerent power? Do you intend to regard men whom I have especially despatched to destroy roads and burn bridges, tear up culverts, etc., as amenable to the enemy's court-martial, or will you have them tried as usual by the proper civil authorities according to the statutes of the states?"

To this Halleck replied as follows: "Where individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war, they will be tried, and, if found guilty, will certainly be punished, whether acting under your special appointment and instructions or not. You must be aware, general, that no orders of yours can save from punish-

ment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, etc., who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crimes. If you send armed forces, wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, to destroy railroad bridges, etc., as a military act, we shall kill, if possible, in open warfare, or if we capture them we will treat them as prisoners of war. But it is well known that you have sent numbers of your adherents in the garb of principal citizens, and under false pretences, through our lines into northern Missouri, to rob and destroy the property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands; and this, too, without any military necessity or possible military advantage. * * * You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war."

In the latter part of January eight of the offenders were tried by a military commission at Palmyra, found guilty and sentenced to death under Halleck's order of Nov., 1861. Halleck approved the sentence and ordered it to be carried out in the following month. The order was never executed, however, as by the latter part of February conditions were so much improved that Halleck felt justified in abating the stringent military regulations then in force, and suspending the sentence. The prisoners were kept confined in the military prison, with the understanding that if Confederate spies should again commit depredations upon the railroads or telegraph lines, the original sentence should be carried into effect.

On April 8 Price resigned the command of the state troops, and about the same time Halleck was ordered to Mississippi, leaving Gen. John M. Schofield in command of the Union forces in the greater part of the state. People hoped for a continued improvement of conditions, but they were doomed to disappointment. The disbanded troops of Price, emboldened by the absence of Federal soldiers, organized themselves into bands and by the middle of July the state was again overrun with guerrillas. Schofield issued an order holding "rebels and rebel sympathizers responsible in their property, and, if need be in their persons, for damages committed by the guerrillas," but it produced so little effect that on July 22 the governor ordered the organization of the militia into companies, etc., for the suppression of the irregular warfare then going on, and during the remainder of the year there were frequent encounters between the opposing forces.

Missouri was one of the first states in the Union to take up the question of gradual emancipation of slaves. When the state

convention met in June a bill was introduced by Judge Breckenridge of St. Louis, for gradual emancipation along the lines suggested in the president's message to Congress. After some discussion the bill was laid on the table, but a series of resolutions were finally adopted, declaring that "in the opinion of this convention the proposition contained in the joint resolution adopted by Congress, approved, 1862, is entitled as well from its source as from its intrinsic importance to the deliberate and respectful consideration of the people of Missouri." This action was not radical enough to suit the emancipationists, who called a mass convention at Jefferson City on June 16. In this convention 25 counties were represented by 195 delegates, the main object being to organize the party for the fall election. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that "we are in favor of initiating forthwith a system of emancipation for the State of Missouri, gradual in its character, and the operation of which shall be so adjusted as not to work injury to the pecuniary interests of any loyal citizens whose vested property rights may be involved, and not to disturb by any violent disruption present social relations in our community; that it should be the duty of the next general assembly of this state to take measures for securing from the national government the aid pledged by the resolution of Congress to those states undertaking the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation, and that the same should be so disposed of as to insure compensation to such as may be adjudged as entitled to compensation for any losses that may be sustained by the inauguration and consummation of such a policy."

The political campaign of 1862, for the election of Congressmen and members of a state legislature, opened early in October with emancipation as the leading issue. But the emancipationists were divided in opinion, the more radical wing, under the leadership of B. Gratz Brown, favoring the immediate abolition of slavery, while the conservative element, led by Blair, advocated a gradual emancipation, as expressed in the resolutions of the Jefferson City convention. At the election on Nov. 4 the following Congressmen were chosen in the different districts: 1st—F. P. Blair; 2nd—H. T. Blow; 3d—J. G. Scott; 4th—S. H. Boyd; 5th—J. W. McClurg; 6th—A. H. King; 7th—Benjamin Loan; 8th—W. A. Hall; 9th—J. S. Rollins. Of these representatives Rollins was a Union man, King and Hall were Democrats, and the others were emancipationists. The emancipationists also elected a majority in each branch of the legislature, which met at Jefferson City on Dec. 29. In his message Gov. Gamble congratulated the state upon the fact that a Union legislature had at last been convened; that the treason-

able schemes of the last legislature had been thwarted by the state convention; stated the number of Missouri volunteers then in the service of the United States at 27,491; the number of the state militia at 10,540, and the enrolled militia at 52,056, making a grand total of 90,087 men; and devoted considerable attention to the subject of emancipation. According to the report of the treasurer of state the indebtedness at the close of the year was $27,370,000.

Although the general assembly discussed the plan of emancipating the slaves by compensating the owners, it adjourned without any decided action on the subject. Agitation of the matter then stopped until the city election in St. Louis, which was carried by the radicals by a large majority. This gave rise to the apprehension that the feeling in favor of immediate emancipation might extend over the state, and Gov. Gamble issued a call for the state convention to meet in June to take action, as it was "of the highest importance for the rest of the state that some scheme should be adopted and the matter set at rest." The convention assembled on June 15, 1863, and on July 1 passed an ordinance decreeing emancipation on July 4, 1870. By the provisions of the ordinance "Slaves over forty years of age on that day should be subject to the control of their owners through life; those under twelve until they were twenty-three, and those of all other ages until July 4, 1876." Immediately after the passage of this ordinance the convention adjourned sine die. Its power continued, however, through its regularly appointed officials until the inauguration of Gov. Fletcher in 1865.

The radical emancipationists were not satisfied with the ordinance as it passed the convention, and a meeting was held in St. Louis to declare their opposition and to take steps to have the legislature call a new state convention. An active canvass followed the meeting, which resulted in a convention of the unconditional Union men being called at Jefferson City on Sept. 1.

In the meantime other events occurred that served to increase the dissatisfaction of the unconditional Union men. The Missouri troops were divided into two classes known as the "Missouri state militia" and the "Enrolled Missouri militia." The former was enlisted in the United States service and supported by the national government, while the latter, which had been enrolled in the summer of 1862 by Gov. Gamble, was subject to the governor's orders and was maintained at the expense of the state when in active service. On Sept. 19, 1862, the Department of Missouri, consisting of the states of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and part of the Indian Territory, was created by the war department, and Maj.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis placed in command, with headquarters in St. Louis. For some reason a

lack of harmony soon arose between Curtis and Gamble and on Dec. 30, 1862, the governor issued his General Order No. 50, forbidding the enrolled militia to assist the United States officers in making arrests, assessments, etc. This was followed on April 23, 1863, by General Order No. 14, to-wit: "Hereafter no enlistments will be allowed from any organization of the enrolled Missouri militia into the volunteer service of the United States, when such militia shall have been detailed for active service, and shall have been embodied as a force in the field."

Under these orders the enrolled militia could not be used by the provost-marshal in enforcing his orders. News of the factional fight finally reached President Lincoln, and on May 24, 1863, he removed Curtis and assigned Gen. Schofield to the command of the department. In a letter to Schofield, under date of May 27, the president said: "I did not relieve Gen. Curtis because of my full conviction that he had done wrong by commission or omission. I did it because of a conviction in my mind that the Union men of Missouri constituting, when united, a vast majority of the whole people, have entered into a pestilent factional quarrel among themselves. Gen. Curtis, perhaps not of choice, being the head of one faction, and Gov. Gamble that of the other. After months of labor to reconcile the difficulty, it seemed to grow worse and worse, until I felt it my duty to break it up somehow; and as I could not remove Gov. Gamble, I had to remove Gen. Curtis. Now that you are in the position, I wish you to undo nothing merely because Gen. Curtis or Gov. Gamble did it, but to exercise your own judgment and do right for the public interest. * * * If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other."

The removal of Curtis was not approved by the unconditional Union men, especially as on May 29, Gamble issued an order setting forth that "The command of the enrolled militia, now in active service within the state, including the provisional regiments, is conferred upon Maj-Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding the Department of Missouri." The unconditional Union men saw in this order that they could not use the militia to suppress treason as they saw it, without the consent of Gamble and Schofield, and they appointed a delegation to visit Washington and lay the matter before the president. The conservatives also sent a delegation to present their side of the case. To the representatives of the warring factions the president said: "The dissensions between the Union men in Missouri are due solely to a factious spirit which is exceedingly reprehensible. The two parties ought to have their heads knocked together.

Either would rather see the defeat of their adversary than that of Jefferson Davis." He also announced that the radical element had no right to consider themselves as the exponents of his views on the subject of emancipation, which was the bone of contention, as he was inclined to favor gradual rather than immediate manumission.

The refusal of the president to take sides with either faction had a tendency to quiet affairs in the state until after the passage of the emancipation ordinance by the state convention as already noted, when the dissensions broke out afresh. When the radical convention assembled at Jefferson City on Sept. 1, a large majority of the counties were represented, over 300 delegates being present. The platform adopted denounced the military policy of the state government and the delegation by the general government of the military power to a provisional state organization, "the whole tendency of which is to throw back the people under the control of the pro-slavery party;" declared in favor of sustaining the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war; endorsed the president's emancipation proclamation and asked for its prompt execution; demanded immediate emancipation in Missouri; favored a constitutional amendment to disfranchise all who had taken up arms against the national government; and demanded that the legislature call a new state convention to consider the grievances under which the state was laboring.

Resolutions were also adopted requesting Gov. Gamble and Lieut.-Gov. Hall to resign; asking the president to remove Gen. Schofield and assign Gen. Butler to the command of the department; thanking the president for arming negroes to kill rebels; requesting the radical members of the legislature to vote for B. Gratz Brown and Benjamin Loan for United States senators, after which a committee of seventy was appointed to visit Washington and lay their grievances before the president, Henry A. Clover, Arnold Krekel and David Wagner were nominated for justices of the supreme court, and the convention adjourned.

On the last day of September the committee of seventy laid before the president an address, making demands along the lines laid down in the platform, but the only thing in which he agreed with the convention was concerning the disfranchisement of those who had taken up arms against the government. His attitude dampened the enthusiasm of the unconditional Union men and correspondingly aroused the ardor of the conservatives. Old party lines had by this time been obliterated in the state, the sentiment being divided into the two classes known as radicals and conservatives. The latter held no state convention, but by mutual consent united in the support of Barton Bates,

William V. N. Bay and John D. S. Dryden as candidates for justices of the supreme court, and at the election in November the conservative candidates were elected by small majorities. On Nov. 13, the general assembly, being in adjourned session, elected B. Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson United States senators.

During the early part of the year 1863 a large number of disloyal persons were sent south. Those having families were allowed to take property and money to the amount of $1,000, all other persons $200 each, the remainder of their possessions being appropriated for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Gov. Gamble died on Jan. 31, 1864, and Lieut.-Gov. Hall succeeded to the office. The most interesting events of the year 1864 were in connection with the presidential campaign, which Switzler, in his History of Missouri, says "was prosecuted in Missouri, by both sides, in the midst of the intolerance, intimidation and violence more or less incident to all civil wars. A general canvass was not attempted, for the prevalence of armed men, the raids and outrages of predatory bands of guerrillas, and the bitter feeling engendered by the war, tended to repress the ardor of political orators and the importunities of political candidates."

An exciting feature of the campaign was the canvass for delegates to a constitutional convention, authorized by an act of the legislature, approved Feb. 13, 1864. The bill provided that delegates should be elected at the general election in November, the people at the same time to vote on the question as to whether or not they desired such a convention. If a majority voted in the affirmative the convention was to assemble at St. Louis on Jan. 6, 1865; if the majority of the votes was in the negative the delegates were not to assemble. The vote for president was 72,991 for Lincoln and 31,026 for McClellan. For governor Thomas C. Fletcher, the radical candidate, was elected by about the same majority over Thomas L. Price, the conservative. On the question of the constitutional convention 89,215 votes were cast, of which the majority in favor of the convention was 37,793. Of the 66 delegates chosen, over three-fourths belonged to the radical or unconditional party.

Although President Lincoln refused to remove Gen. Schofield at the solicitation of the committee of seventy, sent to him in the fall of 1863, on Jan. 30, 1864, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was assigned to the command of the department, Schofield being transferred to the command of the Department of the Ohio. A few days before the election Rosecrans issued a lengthy order, regarding the rights of certain citizens to vote and the duties of the military on election day. It provided: "1—That

those, and only those, who have the qualifications, and who take the oath prescribed by the state, copies of which are hereunto annexed, shall vote. 2—No one who has borne arms against the government of the United States, or voluntarily given aid and comfort to its enemies during the present rebellion, shall act as judge or clerk at an election. 3—Outrages upon the freedom of election by violence or intimidation; attempting to hinder legal, or to procure or encourage illegal voting; interfering with the legal challenge of voters; acting as officers of election, in contravention of law or orders; wilful neglect to perform their duties, under the laws and these orders, by officers of elections, and especially taking the voters' or officers' oath falsely; and all other acts and words interfering with the purity and freedom of elections, are crimes against the liberties of the people, and are declared military offenses, and will be rigorously punished. 4—The laws of the state provide that those of its citizens who are in the army shall not thereby lose the privilege of voting, provided the voting is done in the manner prescribed. The commanding general, therefore, directs that, on the day of election, every practicable facility be afforded for taking, in camp, or on the field, the vote of citizens of Missouri who may then be in any company of Missouri volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States or the state. 5—Wherever there is good reason to apprehend that rebel bushwhackers, or other evil disposed persons, will attempt to control the election at any precinct by their acts, threats or presence, a sufficient guard will be detailed to prevent any such control, and keep the peace. 6—District and all subordinate commanders will strictly and carefully enforce this order at the approaching elections, and use all diligence to bring to speedy and condign punishment all civilians, officers or soldiers who violate any of its provisions."

The legislature assembled on Dec. 26. In his message Gov. Hall stated the total number of troops furnished by the state for the United States service to Nov. 30, 1864, as 81,767, some 10,000 more than her quota under the several calls for volunteers. On Jan. 1, 1864, there was due the militia nearly $1,000,000, to provide for which the governor recommended a bond issue. In this connection it is pertinent to notice the method in which Missouri provided for the payment of her militia. The state convention at its session in Oct., 1861, passed an ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 in defense warrants, redeemable by the state for taxes. Warrants of this character to the amount of $1,370,480 were issued, and on March 9, 1863, the legislature passed an act authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 in Union military bonds, receivable for one-half the taxes and debts due

the state. By Dec. 1, 1864, defense warrants to the amount of $1,113,365 had been redeemed and destroyed, and Union military bonds amounting to $1,228,970 had been redeemed and cancelled. Thus out of a total military debt of $4,370,480 nearly one-half had been liquidated before the close of the year 1864, a tribute to the patriotism of the Missouri people and the probity of her officials.

Gov. Fletcher was inaugurated at Jefferson City on Jan. 6, 1865, and on the same day the constitutional convention met in St. Louis. It organized by the election of Arnold Krekel as president; Charles D. Drake, vice-president; and Amos Foster, secretary. Emancipation was the first subject to engross the attention of the delegates, several ordinances and resolutions relating to it being introduced before the appointment of the usual standing committees. Finally a special committee of five was appointed, to which all the ordinances and resolutions were referred. On the 11th the committee reported the following, which was adopted after some spirited debate: "Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled: That hereafter, in this state, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

Of the 66 delegates to the convention 35 were natives of slave states, yet this ordinance passed by a vote of 60 to 4, two delegates being absent. A copy of it, duly signed and attested, was immediately sent to Gov. Fletcher, who, on the 12th, issued a proclamation setting forth that "henceforth and forever no person within the jurisdiction of the state shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty, except such as the law shall prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God." Concerning this action Harvey, in "The Province and the States," says: "This was a grand enactment. Jan. 11, 1865, is a great datemark in the history of Missouri and of human freedom. The fact that Missouri alone among the slave states voluntarily rid herself of the institution, and that she did this eleven months before the thirteenth amendment was proclaimed in operation throughout the country, is a distinction for their state which Missourians should remember."

It soon became apparent that mere amendments to the old constitution would not suffice, and the convention turned its attention to the formation of a new organic law. Many of the provisions of the new constitution, especially those relating to corporations, education and the militia, were wise and judicious, but some reflected the intense sectional feeling rife at the time. This was particularly true of the article relating to the right

of suffrage, which provided that no person should be allowed to vote or hold any state, county or municipal office, to teach school, to practice law, to be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach or to preach or to solemnize marriages, unless he should take a prescribed oath that he had never been in armed hostility to the United States or the state of Missouri; that he had never given any aid, countenance or sympathy to persons engaged in such hostility; that he had never in any manner adhered to the domestic or foreign enemies of the United States, or had given them money, letters, information or sympathy; that he had never committed any other one of a long list of prescribed offenses. Harvey says: "The list was so long, so minute and so sweeping in its scope that it would have excluded a large number of the Unionists of any prominence in the state, whether in private life or in the military or civil service of the government."

The constitution provided for a system of registration of voters, and each and every voter in the state was required to take the "Oath of Loyalty," which was as follows: "I ..... do solemnly swear, that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year 1865, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts specified in said section; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States, against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the constitution and laws thereof, as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the constitution of the State of Missouri; and that I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding on me."

On April 10 the convention adjourned, after ordering an election for June 6, at which the new constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, it being at the same time provided that no one should be allowed to vote "who would not be a voter according to the terms of this constitution, if the second article thereof were then in force." By this provision thousands of citizens who had remained as non-combatants during the war were disfranchised, although the constitution then in issue was to govern them and their children after

them. On the other hand the extremists argued that citizens who had by actions, words or sympathy given aid to the rebellion had forfeited the right to vote, and that their only remaining right was "to pay taxes, work the roads, and hold their peace." At the election 85,478 votes were cast; 43,670 for the constitution and 41,808 against it. As soon as the result of the election was made known Gov. Fletcher issued a proclamation declaring the new organic law would take effect on July 4, 1865. The rigors of this constitution were abated by the decision of the U. S. supreme court in the case of Rev. John A. Cummings, a Catholic priest who refused to take the oath of loyalty, but continued to exercise the offices of clergyman and teacher in his parish at Louisiana, Mo., and by the amendments ratified at the general election of 1870, by majorities ranging from 105,000 to 130,000. In the Cummings case the court held that the requirement was "in violation of the Federal constitution which prohibits any state from enacting a bill of attainder or ex post facto law," and was therefore null and void.

Although the war was practically over at the time the constitutional convention adjourned, fragmentary bands of guerrillas—remnants of Price's army of the preceding year—continued to infest some portions of the state, and the militia was kept in service for some time after hostilities elsewhere had entirely ceased. Thus Missouri was one of the last as well as one of the first states to feel the curse of civil war. During the contest she furnished to the Federal government a total of 109,111 men, exclusive of the militia she maintained to keep peace within her borders and protect her people from the raids of the guerrillas, jayhawkers and other predatory bands who were actuated more by the prospect of plunder than by principles or patriotism.

RECORD OF MISSOURI REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., Frank P. Blair; Lieut.-Col., George L. Andrews; Maj., John M. Schofield. The first three companies of this regiment were organized in response to the president's call for volunteers, and were composed almost entirely of German Turners of St. Louis. The officers tendered their commands to Gen. Harney, who refused to accept them, and they were mustered into service under the president's order to Capt. Nathaniel Lyon. (See state history.) They were the first U. S. troops to enter the St. Louis arsenal on April 22, 1861, and a few days later other companies came in, so that the regimental organization was completed on the 27th, with 1,020 officers and men. Part of the regiment, under Capt. Harry Stone, was engaged in guarding the removal of arms and ammunition to Springfield, Ill., and on May 10 the entire regiment participated in the capture of Camp Jackson. On June 10, a month before the expiration of its term of enlistment, it was mustered into the three years' service, and on Sept. 18, was made the 1st artillery, under which its subsequent history will be found.

Second Infantry.—Cols., Fred. Schaefer, Bernard Laibold; Lieut.-Cols., Bernard Laibold, Francis Ehler, Arnold Beck; Majs., Julius Windshuke, Francis Ehler, Arnold Beck, Matthias Kraemer, A. B. Carroll. The regiment was mustered into service for three years at St. Louis, Sept. 10, 1861, with 865 officers and men. It was engaged in the operations in southwest Missouri; took part in the battle of Pea Ridge; thence marched to Cape Girardeau and from there to Corinth and Rienzi, Miss. In Sept., 1862, it moved northward to Columbus, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, where it rested a short time and was then ordered to Nashville, taking part in the battle of Perryville while on its way, and in several minor skirmishes. It was in the battle of Stone's River, and was later engaged at Chickamauga and in the battles about Chattanooga. It distinguished itself by bayonet charges at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and in the summer of 1864 rendered valiant service in guarding Sherman's line of communications in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out on Sept. 27-29, 1864. There was also a 2nd infantry in the three months' service, but no record of its organization or service is on file in the office of the adjutant-general of the state.

Third Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., Franz Sigel; Lieut.-Col., Albert Auslein; Maj., Henry Bishoff. This regiment was mustered in at the St. Louis arsenal on April 22, 1861, and was in the capture of Camp Jackson on May 10. It then moved to southwest Missouri and participated in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's creek, after which it returned to St. Louis and was discharged in the latter part of August and the early days of September.

Third Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., Isaac F. Shepard, Theo. Meumann; Lieut.-Cols., Henry Bishoff, Theo. Meumann, W. A. Hequembourg; Majs., Theo. Meumann, Joseph Conrad, W. A. Hequembourg. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 3d regiment and 19th battalion, Missouri volunteers, under an order from the adjutant-general, dated Jan. 18, 1862, with 816 officers and men. Four companies marched to southwest Missouri and were in the battle of Pea Ridge, two companies remaining at Alton, Ill., and four at Benton bar-

racks, St. Louis. The entire regiment formed part of Gen. Curtis' army in his expedition to Helena, Ark. On Dec. 12, 1862, it was assigned to the Army of the Mississippi; distinguished itself in the battle of Arkansas Post; was then in practically all the engagements of the Vicksburg campaign; was engaged in the expedition from Iuka to Tuscumbia; afterward fought at Missionary Ridge, Ringgold and Lookout Mountain. After the battle of Missionary Ridge it was assigned to the 1st division, 15th army corps, and with this command marched with Gen. Sherman's army to Atlanta. From the fall of Atlanta to the muster out the regiment was engaged in doing guard duty along the railroad. When the regiment was mustered out the veterans in it were assigned to the 15th Mo. infantry, the last company being mustered out on Nov. 22, 1865.

Fourth Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., Nich. Schittner; Lieut.-Col., A. Hammen; Maj., F. Niegeman. The origin of this regiment was a company known as the "Black Jaeger," organized by Maj. Schittner in Jan., 1861, for the protection of the St. Louis arsenal. It was mustered into the U. S. service on April 22-23, 1861, with ten companies, each full number, and two companies of riflemen. It was with Capt. Lyon in the capture of Camp Jackson, after which it moved to Bird's Point, and still later was under Gen. Prentiss at Cairo, Ill. From there it was ordered back to St. Louis by Lyon, and was then sent against the Confederates under Harrison along the line of the Pacific railroad. It was mustered out at St. Louis on July 30, 1861.

Fourth Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Col., Robert Hundhausen; Lieut.-Col., Julius Hundhausen; Maj., Charles H. Warren. The regiment was organized under an order from the adjutant-general, dated Jan. 18, 1862, by the consolidation of the 3d regiment, U. S. reserve corps and Lieut.-Col. Julius Hundhausen's battalion. It was kept in service chiefly within the state and was mustered out under special orders on Feb. 1, 1863.

Fifth Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., Charles E. Solomon; Lieut.-Col., Chris. D. Wolf; Maj., F. W. Cronenbold. The regiment was mustered in on May 18, 1861, and remained at St. Louis until June 16, when it left for Springfield, Mo. One company was left at Lebanon, two at Springfield, and the rest of the regiment marched to Neosho and Carthage, taking part in the battle of Dry Forks. It then returned to Springfield and joined Gen. Lyon's expedition toward Fayetteville, Ark. Nine companies were in the battle of Wilson's creek, and the day following the battle the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on Aug. 26.

Fifth Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., August H. Poten, Samuel A. Foster; Lieut.-Cols., John J. Fisher, Emil Stradtman, James A. Greason; Majs., C. F. Koch, Charles Elliott. This regiment was organized by the consolidation of Capt. J. D. Voister's company of sappers and miners; the pioneer company of Capt. Anton Gerster; Capt. Louis Winkelmaier's pontonier company; and the 5th regiment of the U. S. reserve corps, the adjutant-general's order for such consolidation being dated March 18, 1862. On Nov. 12, 1862, an order from Gen. Curtis directed the reserve corps to be mustered out of service, and as a large part of this regiment claimed to come within the provisions of the order, all making such claims were mustered out. Two companies were assigned to the 35th Mo. infantry; the unassigned recruits to the 32nd; and the two remaining companies to the 27th.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Peter E. Bland, James H. Blood, Delos Van Deusen; Lieut.-Cols., James H. Blood, Ira Boutell, Delos Van Deusen, Patrick G. Galvin; Majs., Mahlon Weber, John W. Fletcher, William D. Coleman, James S. Temple, Ira Boutell, Joseph S. Gage, B. H. Peterson, James C. McGinnis, Fred A. Bragg. The regiment was raised at St.

Louis during the months of May and June, 1861. On July 10 it was ordered to Pilot Knob; was engaged on duty at various points within the state from that time until April, 1862, when it was ordered to Corinth, Miss., arriving there in time to take part in the battles about that place in June. At Corinth it was attached to Gen. Sherman's division and was engaged in the operations about Holly Springs, Miss.; Lagrange and Moscow, Tenn., and in Oct., 1862, was attached to the 15th army corps. It was in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, and suffered heavily in losses at Arkansas Post, where it distinguished itself by its bravery. It was then in the campaign against Vicksburg, and the actions with the Confederates under Gen. Johnston after Pemberton's surrender. In Sept., 1863, it embarked at Vicksburg for Memphis, and from that place marched across Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga, arriving there in time to participate in the engagements of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. From Chattanooga it was ordered to Knoxville, but in the early part of the year 1864 returned to Larkinsville, Ala., where the majority of the men reënlisted and received their veteran furlough. Upon its return to the field it was with Sherman in his advance upon Atlanta, taking part in the engagements at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, the battles in front of Atlanta and Jonesboro; then followed Hood to the Little river, near Gadsden, Ala.; returned to Atlanta and marched with Sherman to the sea. It was encamped near Fort McAllister until Jan., 1865, when it was moved on transports to Beaufort, S. C. It was then engaged in the march through the Carolinas, making a gallant charge in the battle of Bentonville, where it drove back the enemy and held the ground thus gained until it could be reinforced. After Johnston's surrender the regiment went to Washington and participated in the grand review. In June it was ordered to Little Rock, Ark., where it remained until Aug. 17, 1865, when the order for muster out was received. It then returned to St. Louis and on the 23d the men were paid off and discharged, after four years and two months of service. The adjutant-general says of this regiment in his report for 1865: "None of the Missouri regiments has done more honor to the service, nor will any hold a higher place in the history of the war."

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., John D. Stevenson, William S. Oliver; Lieut.-Cols., Egbert B. Brown, Thomas Curley, William S. Oliver, Robert Buchanan; Majs., Thomas Curley, W. S. Oliver, Edwin Wakefield, William B. Collins. The 7th was organized in the month of June, 1861, and began its active service at Boonville, Mo., on July 4. It was then on duty at various places in the state until early in May, 1862, when it was ordered to Pittsburg landing, Tenn., where it arrived on the 14th. From August to October it was on post duty at Jackson, Tenn.; took part in the engagements at Medon Station and Britton's lane; was then ordered to Corinth, Miss., where it arrived in time to attack the Confederate rear as they were assaulting the Union forces; was attached to Gen. McPherson's division and was in the advance in the pursuit of the enemy from Corinth to Ripley. On Nov. 21 it was assigned to Gen. Logan's division and was engaged in the operations of that command about Holly Springs, Oxford and Water Valley, and along the Memphis & Charleston railroad. In the spring of 1863 it was engaged in Louisiana, and on April 30 arrived at Bruinsburg, Miss., where it joined Gen. Grant's army for the advance on Vicksburg. It participated in the battles at Port Gibson and Bayou Pierre; suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded at Raymond; was detailed to destroy the railroad between Jackson and Clinton; was engaged in guarding the transportation and as a reserve at the battle of Champion's Hill; took part in the first assault on the Confederate works at Vicksburg, and was then in the trenches in front of that place until it capitulated. It was then with Gen. Stevenson's expedition to

Monroe, La.; then returned to Vicksburg and remained on guard duty until June 14, 1864, when those whose terms had expired were mustered out and the veterans were consolidated with the 11th Mo. infantry.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Morgan L. Smith, Giles A. Smith, David C. Coleman; Lieut.-Cols., James Peckham, Giles A. Smith, David C. Coleman, Dennis T. Kirby; Majs. John McDonald, Dennis T. Kirby. This regiment was organized in June and July, 1861. Before its organization was complete it was called on to suppress the guerrillas engaged in committing depredations along the line of the North Missouri railroad, defeating them in the vicinity of St. Charles and Mexico. On July 29 the regiment left St. Louis for Cape Girardeau, and on Sept. 7 landed at Paducah, Ky., where it remained until the following February, when it joined the forces moving against Forts Henry and Donelson. Fort Henry had surrendered before the regiment arrived, but at Donelson it proved its fighting qualities, being under command of Gen. Lew Wallace in the repulse of the attempt of the enemy to cut his way out. It was with Wallace in some of the heaviest fighting at Shiloh on the second day of that battle; in the engagements about Corinth, Miss.; and the operations in that vicinity until November, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn. Here it joined Gen. Sherman's forces for the assault on the Confederate works at Chickasaw Bluffs, where it acquitted itself with credit, and a few days later was on the skirmish line in the assault on Arkansas Post. It was one of the regiments assigned to the Steele's bayou expedition in the early movements against Vicksburg; took part in the feint against Haynes' bluff, which enabled Gen. Grant to effect a landing at Grand Gulf, Miss.; was then in the battles of Raymond and Champion's Hill, and in the advance on Vicksburg it was the first regiment to encounter and drive in the enemy's pickets. It took part in the assaults on the Vicksburg works and after the fall of that city was in the movement to drive Gen. Johnston from Jackson. In November the regiment marched with Sherman to Chattanooga, and was in the advance in the first assault on Missionary Ridge. After Bragg's defeat at Chattanooga it was one of the regiments that marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, and the following spring joined Gen. Sherman's army for the advance upon Atlanta, taking part in all the principal engagements of that historic campaign until in July, 1864, when the main body of the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on July 25. Two companies, A and B, were veteranized and served with the 2nd division, 17th corps, in the march to the sea and the campaign of the Carolinas, being mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 14, 1865.

Ninth Infantry.—Col., John C. Kelton; Lieut.-Col., C. H. Frederick; Majs., D. M. McGibbon, Sidney P. Post. The regiment was organized and mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861. As most of the men were from Illinois the command was transferred to that state by order of the adjutant-general on March 20, 1862. (See 59th Illinois infantry.)

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., George R. Todd, Samuel A. Holmes, F. C. Deimling; Lieut.-Cols., S. A. Holmes, John D. Foster, Leonidas Horney, Christian Hoppel; Majs., Aaron Brown, Leonidas Horney, F. C. Deimling, Joseph Walker. The regiment rendezvoused at the St. Louis arsenal on Aug. 1, 1861, under command of Col. Chester Harding. While completing the organization it was employed in guarding the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad from the attacks of guerrillas. On Nov. 19, 1861, three companies of the 21st regiment, also in process of formation, was consolidated with the 10th, which was then mustered into service with 869 officers and men. In Dec., 1861, the regiment was engaged in the pursuit of the Confederate force engaged in destroying the North Missouri railroad, following them through Warren, Callaway, Boone and Audrain counties. It was then stationed at Warrenton and High Hill

until April, 1862, when its strength was further augmented by the addition of part of Foster's battalion and ordered to report to Gen. Halleck at Pittsburg landing, Tenn. As a part of the 3d division, Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. Hamilton, it took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Farmington, Miss.; was then in several minor engagements during the summer. It was present at the battles of Iuka and Corinth; with Grant's expedition into central Mississippi; then moved to Memphis, Tenn., and during the winter was stationed at Germantown, Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston railroad. In the spring of 1863 the division was made the 7th division, 17 corps, and under Gen. McPherson was engaged in all the principal actions in which that corps participated in the Vicksburg campaign. After the reduction of Vicksburg it joined the army at Chattanooga, Tenn., and fought with its customary valor at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Early in 1864 it was sent into Alabama to guard the Memphis & Charleston railroad, and there engaged in several skirmishes with detachments of the enemy. In June it was contentrated at Huntsville, Ala., transported to Kingston, Ga., and in July was ordered to Resaca to hold the works covering the railroad bridge at that point and a construction camp a few miles north, meeting and defeating the enemy several times while on this service. Owing to the method by which the regiment was organized, it was mustered out at different times, part in August and the last detachment in Oct., 1864.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., Joseph B. Plummer, Joseph A. Mower, A. J. Weber, W. L. Barnum, Eli Bowyer; Lieut.-Cols., W. E. Panabaker, A. J. Weber, W. L. Barnum, Eli Bowyer, M. J. Green; Majs. B. F. Livingston, A. J. Weber, Eli Bowyer, M. J. Green, W. W. Cleland. The regiment was raised in Missouri and Illinois in June and July, 1861, and was mustered on Aug. 1, at the St. Louis arsenal. On the 7th it went into camp at Cape Girardeau, and the latter part of the month made an expedition to Perryville, Mo., being gone about a week and bringing in a number of prisoners. In October, by order of Gen. Grant, it was sent against the Confederate Gen. Jeff Thompson, and fought in the battle of Fredericktown, where the loss of the regiment was about 10 in killed and wounded. It was employed to make a demonstration on the Whitewater river while the forces under Grant attacked Belmont. In Feb., 1862, it constituted a part of Gen. Pope's army and took part in the operations about New Madrid and Island No. 10. After the defeat of the enemy at those points it embarked on transports (April 13) and dropped down the river to attack Fort Pillow. Before the reduction of that place Pope received orders to reinforce Grant at Shiloh, and joined the army there on April 22. The regiment was then in practically all the maneuvers about Corinth, Rienzi, Booneville and Farmington, Miss., Tuscumbia and Russellville, Ala., receiving the complimentary notice from Gen. Rosecrans as the best drilled and disciplined regiment in his army. On Aug. 16 it was in Mower's reconnaissance of Gen. Price's army, said to be one of the most daring reconnaissances on record. Three days later it was in the battle of Iuka, where it maintained its ground against superior numbers until after dark, losing 76 in killed and wounded, and again receiving the compliments of Rosecrans for its splendid conduct on the field. It was in the pursuit of Price from Corinth to Ripley and during the fall and winter was active in the operations in Mississippi, western Tennessee, and in February was embarked on transports at Memphis to join Grant's army in the campaign against Vicksburg. Here it was assigned to Gen. Sherman's corps (15th) and remained with that corps until after the surrender of the city. On May 18 it was in the advance in the charge of Mower's brigade on the enemy's works on Walnut hills, losing over 100 in killed and wounded. Failing to carry the works the regiment was compelled to remain in the ditches until after

dark, in order to withdraw without drawing the concentrated fire of the enemy as it had done in the advance. It was the only regiment of the corps to reach the enemy's fortifications on this occasion. During the siege it was with Gen. Blair's expedition to Mechanicsville and later was in a second expedition up the Yazoo, which was the hottest march of the campaign, if not of the war. It then fought at Milliken's bend, Richmond, La., and in several minor engagements, vanquishing the Confederate forces under Gen. Dick Taylor; then was stationed at Big Black river bridge until Nov. 8, when it was ordered to Memphis. The history of the regiment for 1864 is practically the history of the maneuvers in northern Mississippi, western Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, as it was in all those states and in a number of the principal battles in each. In November it was ordered to Nashville, where it joined Gen. Thomas' army in time to assist in the signal defeat of the Confederates under Gen. Hood, and was active in the pursuit which followed. In the spring of 1865 it was engaged in the movements against Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., and remained on duty in that state until Dec. 24, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Smith at Memphis for muster out. During the year it traveled over 2,500 miles, nearly 500 of which were on foot.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., P. J. Osterhaus, Hugo Wangelin; Lieut.-Cols., Otto Schadt, Jacob Karcher; Majs., Hugo Wangelin, Jacob Karcher, Gustavus Lightfoot, Fred Lederberger. The regiment was organized in St. Louis in Aug., 1861. Its first active service was as a part of Gen. Sigel's division in the Fremont expedition, moving successively to Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Wilson's creek and Rolla, where it went into quarters. Leaving Rolla in Jan., 1862, it marced with Gen. Curtis into Arkansas; fought at the battles of Pea Ridge, Leetown and Bentonville, pursuing the enemy from Pea Ridge through southern Missouri and northern Arkansas to Batesville. On Sept. 1, 1862, it left Helena and made an expedition to Ste. Genevieve and Pilot Knob. Returning to Helena, it embarked on transports for the Yazoo river; fought at the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post; was then in the expedition through Yazoo pass; marched to Grand Gulf, where it joined Gen. Grant's army for the siege of Vicksburg, taking part in the various skirmishes and assaults incident to that movement. After the fall of Vicksburg it was part of the expedition to Canton, Miss., and with other troops went to Chattanooga, where it took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The early part of 1864 was spent in Alabama, but about May 1 it joined Gen. Sherman for the Atlanta campaign, being assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 15th corps. It was on the skirmish line at Resaca; took an active part in the battles at Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain and Ezra Church, and assisted in the siege of the city until August and September, when the men were mustered out and the regiment ceased to exist.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., Crafts J. Wright; Lieut.-Cols., J. F. St. James, Benjamin F. Wright; Maj., C. W. Anderson. This regiment was organized at St. Louis in August and Sept., 1861, and was transferred to Ohio by order of the war department, May 29, 1862. (See 22nd Ohio infantry.)

Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., Patrick E. Burke; Lieut.-Col., Charles W. Smith; Maj., George Pipe. This regiment was first known as Birge's sharpshooters, then as the Western sharpshooters. It was claimed by both Illinois and Missouri, and on April 22, 1862, was transferred to Illinois as the 66th Illinois infantry, under which title its subsequent history will be found.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Francis J. Joliat, Joseph Conrad; Lieut.-Cols., William Jaquien, Joseph Conrad, John Weber, Theo. Meumann;

Majs., George Landry, John Weber, H. F. Dietz, Francis Morhardt, George Ernst. The 15th was formed in Aug., 1861, but its early history is not made clear from the reports in the adjutant-general's office. Soon after it was mustered in, it was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and a number of lesser engagements during that campaign. It was in the lead in the celebrated charge on Missionary Ridge that routed Bragg's army and resulted in its ultimate defeat. In 1864 it joined Gen. Sherman's army for the march to Atlanta; fought bravely at Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Adairsville, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree creek, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. After the fall of Atlanta it returned northward and as part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 4th corps, took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. It was engaged in the pursuit of Hood through Tennessee and Mississippi; was then stationed at Decatur, Ala., until April 1, 1865, when it was sent to eastern Tennessee to assist in rebuilding the Knoxville & Lynchburg railroad; it then marched or was moved by rail to Nashville, where it took boats for New Orleans, La., and in July was ordered to Texas. The last report of the colonel was made on Nov. 23, 1865, from Camp Conrad, Victoria, Tex., where the regiment was still in service. The exact date of its muster out cannot be ascertained from the reports of the adjutant-general, but it is a well established fact that it was one of the last regiments to be discharged from the service of the United States.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Only one company of this regiment was ever organized. It is mentioned in the official records of the war as being part of the 2nd brigade of Gen. C. F. Smith's division at Fort Donelson, Tenn., on Feb. 21, 1862, and by order of the adjutant-general of the state was transferred to the 27th Mo. infantry on Oct. 13, 1862.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., Francis Hassendeubel, John F. Cramer; Lieut.-Cols., John F. Cramer, Francis Romer; Majs., August H. Poten, Ferd. Niegemann, Francis Romer, Francis Wilhelme. This regiment was organized by order of Gen. Fremont in Aug., 1861. It took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Searcy Landing, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Fourteen Mile creek, Jackson, Miss., the siege of Vicksburg, Canton, Miss., Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, the battles before Atlanta, Jonesboro, and a number of skirmishes, but the reports of its officers are rather meager as to the part it played in any of the engagements in which it participated. In Sept. and Oct., 1864, those whose term of enlistment had expired were mustered out, and the veterans were consolidated with the 15th Mo. infantry.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., Madison Miller, Charles S. Sheldon; Lieut.-Cols., I. V. Pratt, C. S. Sheldon, W. H. Minter, W. M. Edgar. In his report for 1863 the adjutant-general of Missouri says: "This regiment was formed in Aug., 1861, and has taken part in many of the most important engagements of the war in the West. The want of regimental reports prevents this office from giving that complete statement of its doings that is desired. It has lost largely in officers and men, especially at the battle of Shiloh, but has been steadily recruited, and now has a good aggregate for a regiment that has been so depleted." During the first two months of 1864 it was mounted and employed in scouting the country about Florence, Ala. It then joined the army of Gen. Sherman, where it was assigned to the 17th corps, and began the advance upon Atlanta, taking part in the engagements at Snake Creek gap, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, along the Chattahoochee river in front of Atlanta and at Jonesboro. When Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta and started north this regiment was one of those in pursuit, drove the rear-guard of the enemy through Snake Creek gap and

skirmished with him at various other points. It then rejoined the main body of the army and was in the famous march to the sea, participating in all the engagements in which the 17th corps was brought into action. In the early part of 1865 the regiment marched with Sherman across the Carolinas. It was the 18th Mo. that forced the crossing of Whippy's swamp and the Pedee river at Cheraw; was present at the capture of Columbia and Fayetteville, S. C.; fought with its customary valor in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and was present when Gen. Johnston surrendered to Sherman at Goldsboro. It then moved to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the grand review in May, after which it went by rail and river via Louisville, Ky., to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on July 18, 1865.

Nineteenth Infantry.—This regiment was consolidated with the 3d Mo. infantry, q. v.

Twentieth Infantry.—Diligent search through the reports of the adjutant-general and the official war records fails to show any regiment by this number.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Cols., David Moore, James J. Lyon, Joseph G. Best; Lieut.-Cols., H. M. Woodyard, Edwin Moore, J. J. Lyon, J. G. Best, Henry McGonigle; Majs., B. B. King, Edwin Moore, G. W. Fulton, C. W. Tracy, J. J. Lyon, J. G. Best, Henry McGonigle, E. K. Blackburn. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of two battalions raised in northeast Missouri in July, 1861, the order for the consolidation being dated Dec. 31, 1861. The first mention of the regiment in the official records is at Shiloh, where it formed part of the reconnaissance sent out by Gen. Prentiss, and which opened the battle. During the first day's fighting the regiment occupied a prominent place in the line, which it held with such tenacity that it only fell back when ordered to do so. At Corinth it was in Gen. McKean's division, which met and repulsed the heaviest assault of the enemy. It fought at the battle of Tupelo and some of the less formidable engagements in Mississippi, where it remained until transferred to Gen. Thomas' army at Nashville, where it participated in the defeat and pursuit of the Confederates under Gen. Hood. Early in Jan., 1865, it was ordered to Eastport, Miss., to guard the transportation of the 2nd division, 16th army corps, and remained there until March 22, when it was ordered to Alabama to assist in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, where it distinguished itself by its bravery and lost heavily in killed and wounded. The last report of its commander, dated Oct. 31, 1865, states that the regiment was then on detached duty at Mobile, Sparta, St. Stephen's and Claiborne, Ala., and the date of its muster out is not shown in the reports of the adjutant-general for that year.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Five companies of this regiment were organized in the latter part of the year 1861, but after performing some service, they were distributed to other regiments, viz: Companies A and B to the 7th Mo. cavalry, and C, D and E to the 10th Mo. infantry.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Cols., Jacob T. Tindall, W. B. Robinson; Lieut.-Col., Quin Morton; Majs., John McCullough, Jacob A. Trumbo. The organization of this regiment was commenced in July, 1861. In August Col. Tindall succeeded in getting authority from Gen. Fremont to raise a regiment for three years' service, and by Sept. 1 seven companies had been formed and rendezvoused near Brookfield, when orders were received to report at Benton barracks, St. Louis, for muster in. The regiment remained in St. Louis until about the middle of October, and was then ordered to Macon and later to Chillicothe, Mo., remaining there for the rest of the year, hunting and breaking up the guerrilla gangs in that locality. On April 1, 1862, it started for Pittsburg landing, Tenn., where it fought with Prentiss' division in the bloody battle of

Shiloh. After this engagement it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 14th corps, participating in the battle of Stone's river and the various engagements of the Atlanta campaign. It was with Gen. Sherman on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out on July 18, 1865.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., S. H. Boyd, James K. Mills; Lieut.-Cols., J. K. Mills, William H. Stark; Majs., Eli N. Weston, W. H. Stark, Robert W. Fyan, James J. Lyon. Concerning this regiment the adjutant-general of the state says in his report for 1863: "For want of regimental reports this office is, with great reluctance, obliged to confine itself to the remark that, having been organized in Aug., 1861, the 24th infantry early entered the field, and has been unceasingly engaged in the important events of the war in the West; proving itself, on all occasions, when it had the opportunity, worthy of its full share of the honor attributed to the volunteers of Missouri." In 1864 it served with Gen. A. J. Smith's corps in the Red River campaign, suffering considerable loss in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., where it occupied a prominent place in the line of battle. In Sept. and Oct., 1864, Companies A, B, C, D, E, I and K were mustered out because of expiration of service, and the remainder of the regiment was consolidated with the 21st Mo. infantry.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Everett Peabody, Chester Harding, Jr.; Lieut.-Col., Robert T. Van Horn; Majs., James E. Powell, Fred C. Nichols. This regiment was first organized in June, 1861, from the Home Guard battalions of Majs. Peabody, Van Horn and Berry, and was first known as the 13th Mo. infantry. Late in the fall it was reorganized and designated as the 25th. In the meantime it had been engaged in guarding the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, until a good portion of it was surrendered to Price's forces at Lexington by Col. Mulligan. After the exchange of prisoners the reorganization took place and it was ordered to Pittsburg landing, Tenn., arriving there in time to take part in the battle of Shiloh. It was in the campaign against Corinth, Miss., and in the fall of 1862 was sent home to recruit. It was then on duty in Missouri until the fall of 1863, when it was consolidated with the 1st regiment, Missouri engineers, the order for the consolidation being dated Nov. 22, 1863.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., George B. Boomer, Benjamin D. Dean; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Holman, John McFall, Theron M. Rice; Majs., L. E. Kaniuszeski, Charles F. Brown, Richard C. Crowell, Theron M. Rice, John Rees. The 26th was organized in Dec., 1861, and soon after being mustered in joined the expedition under Gen. Pope against New Madrid. It then participated in the battles of Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black river, the siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and the several engagements of the Atlanta campaign, after which it was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas. In Jan., 1865, Companies A to G, inclusive, were mustered out at the expiration of their term of enlistment, and the veterans were continued in service until Aug. 13, following.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Thomas Curley; Lieut.-Cols., A. Jacobson, James F. How, Dennis T. Kirby; Majs., James F. How, Dennis O'Connor. Recruiting for this regiment was commenced in Aug., 1862. Toward the last of September four companies were mustered into service, and during the next month two more companies were filled and mustered in. The regiment was completed by the addition of the three companies, which in the 5th and 16th Mo. infantry had been in service and were already considered as veterans. The whole regiment was mustered in on Jan. 8, 1863, part of it having been on duty at Chillicothe and

St. Louis during the preceding months, and about March 1, was ordered to join the army in front of Vicksburg. There it was assigned to Blair's brigade, 1st division, 15th corps, which was commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman. From that time until Jan., 1865, it shared the honors and hardships of that corps in the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns. On June 13, 1865, Companies A, B, C, D, E, H and K were mustered out, and Companies G and I were united to the consolidated battalion known as the 31st and 32nd Mo. infantry.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—This regiment was raised during the summer of 1862. On Sept. 24, 1862, the following order was issued from the adjutant-general's office. "By authority of the War Department, the 28th regiment of infantry, Missouri volunteers, Col. F. M. Cornyn, will be organized as a cavalry regiment, to be known as the 10th regiment of cavalry, Missouri volunteers." (See 10th cavalry.)

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John S. Cavender, James Peckham, Joseph S. Gage; Lieut.-Cols., James Peckham, T. H. McVickers, Joseph S. Gage, P. H. Murphy; Majs., B. H. Peterson, Joseph S. Gage, P. H. Murphy, Christian Burkhardt. This regiment was raised under the call of July, 1862, Co. A being mustered in on Sept. 5, and Co. K, the last of the regiment, on Oct. 18. During the period of organization the companies rendezvoused at Cape Girardeau, and when the regiment was complete it was ordered to report to Gen. Davidson, at Patterson, Mo., which it did on Nov. 17, 1862. From Patterson it went by water to Helena, Ark., where it was assigned to Blair's brigade, and on Dec. 21 left Helena to join Gen. Sherman's expedition up the Yazoo river. It received its baptism of fire at Johnson's landing and Chickasaw Bluffs, where it lost heavily in killed and wounded, but sustained the reputation of the Missouri troops for bravery. It was in the battle of Arkansas Post; was on duty at Young's point and Milliken's bend, La., and was with Gen. Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. After Pemberton's surrender it took part in the pursuit of Gen. J. E. Johnston beyond Brandon, Miss.; next engaged the enemy at Tuscumbia, Ala., while marching across the country to Chattanooga; fought with Gen. Hooker's command in the battle of Lookout Mountain; and was with Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, after which it joined Gen. Thomas at Nashville and was in the campaign against Gen. Hood. In Jan., 1865, it marched overland to Pocotaligo, S. C., where it rejoined the army under Sherman, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston at Goldsboro. The regiment, with the exception of Co. K, was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and arrived in St. Louis, June 9, 1865. Co. K was made a part of the consolidated battalion. (See 31st Mo. infantry.)

Thirtieth Infantry.—Col., B. G. Farrar; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Fletcher, Otto Schadt, W. T. Wilkinson; Majs., John W. Fletcher, James S. Farrar, W. T. Wilkinson. Under an order from the adjutant-general, dated Oct. 29, 1862, "Companies A to H, inclusive, of the 30th regiment, and Companies A and B, 34th regiment, both in process of formation, are hereby consolidated as the 30th regiment of infantry, Missouri volunteers. Companies A and B, of the 34th regiment, will be hereafter designated as Companies I and K, of the 30th regiment." On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment was stationed at Vidalia, La., where it was assigned to duty in the three principal arms of the service, 50 men being mounted as scouts, 16 men to handle two 12-pound howitzers, and the remainder acting as infantry. From that time until about April 1, it was in active service in Louisiana, and on April 3 it turned over all cavalry equipments and embarked for Vicksburg, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 17th corps. It was then on duty in Mississippi until about Aug. 1, when it was transferred to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps, and took part in the military operations in Louisiana and

Arkansas during the remainder of its service. Under special field orders, No. 23, Nov. 20, 1864, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, A, B, C and D, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, and was mustered out on Aug. 21, 1865.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Col., Thomas C. Fletcher; Lieut.-Col., Samuel P. Simpson; Maj., Fred. Jaensch. This regiment was mustered in at St. Louis, Oct. 7, 1862. On the 21st it was ordered to Patterson, Mo., where it joined Gen. Davidson's command and remained with it until the latter part of November, when it was ordered to Helena, Ark. In December it joined Blair's brigade and took part in Gen. Sherman's Yazoo river expedition. It was in the van in the charge upon the Confederate works at Chickasaw Bluffs on Dec. 29; bore a part in the capture of Arkansas Post; and was employed as sharpshooters during the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment took part in the engagements at Jackson and Brandon, Miss., Cherokee and Tuscumbia, Ala., Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tenn., and then joined Gen. Sherman's army for the advance upon Atlanta. In this campaign it fought at Ringgold, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. After the Confederates evacuated Atlanta it was with the forces that pursued Gen. Hood northward, and was engaged at Taylor's ridge. Returning to Atlanta it marched with Sherman to the sea, taking a prominent part in the actions of Griswoldville, Ogeechee river, and Savannah, Ga., Combahee river, Salkehatchie and Columbia, S. C., and Bentonville and the Neuse river in North Carolina. By special order No. 164, dated Nov. 11, 1864, the regiment was consolidated into three companies and united with three companies of the 32nd Mo. infantry, the new organization being known as the "Consolidated battalion." That portion of the regiment that enlisted prior to Oct. 1, 1862, was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865, and the remainder, about one company, at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865. During its term of service the regiment marched over 3,000 miles on foot, traveled 1,200 miles by railroad, 2,500 miles by water, and was under fire 166 days.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Col., F. H. Manter; Lieut.-Col., H. C. Warmoth; Maj., A. J. Seay. The regiment was formed in Oct., 1862, and immediately entered the field. It was in the engagements at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Brandon, the siege of Vicksburg, Cherokee and Tuscumbia, Ala., Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the principal battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign. In the fall of 1864 its ranks had been so depleted that it was consolidated into three companies, D, E and F, and these were subsequently united with the remnant of the 31st Mo. infantry as the "Consolidated battalion" under command of Lieut.-Col. Simpson, of the 31st regiment. (See preceding regiment.) After the consolidation the battalion was on the march to the sea and in the campaign of the Carolinas. It then went to Washington, D. C., where it was reviewed by the president and Gen. Grant on May 24, 1865, and on the last day of that month was ordered to Louisville, Ky. On June 20 the name of the organization was changed to the 32nd Mo. infantry, and under that designation was mustered out at the expiration of the term of enlistment.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Cols., Clinton B. Fisk, William A. Pyle, William H. Heath; Lieut.-Cols., W. A. Pyle, W. H. Heath, W. J. McKee; Majs., W. H. Heath, George W. Van Beck, W. J. McKee, A. J. Campbell. This regiment was recruited under the patronage of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and was known as the "Merchants' regiment." It was the first regiment mustered in under the call of 1862, and started for the front on Sept. 22. During the remainder of that year it was on duty at various places within the state, but on Jan. 5, 1863, it

reported at Helena, Ark., and took part in Gen. Gorman's White River expedition. In February it formed part of Gen. Ross' expedition against Fort Pemberton, Miss., where it was for the first time under fire. On April 8 it returned to Helena, where on May 5 it was placed in charge of the works. It remained at Helena until Jan. 28, 1864, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for the Meridian expedition. Here it was assigned to Veatch's division and remained in Mississippi until March 10, when Gen. Mower assumed command of the division, which was then ordered to join Gen. Banks in the Red River campaign. In this campaign it was in the engagements at Fort De Russy, Henderson's hill, Pleasant Hill, Marksville, Bayou de Glaize, and a number of minor skirmishes. On May 24 the 16th corps returned to Vicksburg, and in June the regiment formed part of an expedition against Lee and Forrest in Mississippi, having previously been in the fight with Marmaduke at Old River lake, Ark. Subsequently it was in the battles at Tupelo, after which it was ordered to Memphis and then to St. Louis. On Nov. 24, it left St. Louis by water for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived in time to assist in the decisive defeat and the subsequent pursuit of the Confederate forces under Gen. Hood. It then was moved to Mobile, Ala., where it played an important part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, after which it was on provost guard duty at Selma, Ala., until July 20, 1865, when it was ordered to St. Louis for muster out, and was discharged from the service on Aug. 10, 1865.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Only two companies of this regiment were ever organized, and on Oct. 29, 1862, these were consolidated with the 30th Mo. infantry.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Samuel A. Foster; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas F. Kimball, James A. Greason, Horace Fitch; Maj., Thomas H. Penny. The regiment was organized on Dec. 3, 1862, and on Jan. 10, following the muster in, arrived at Helena, Ark., where it remained for the greater part of that year. In the battle of Helena on July 4, 1863, it lost heavily. At Trenton, Ark., July 25, a detachment of the regiment was surrounded by some of Shelby's men, but Col. Brooks, who was in command, cut his way out three times before finally succeeding in getting out of his perilous position. In the last attempt Brooks was killed. In the latter part of the year the regiment was engaged in scouting the country about Helena and on the Mississippi side of the river, capturing a number of prisoners, horses, etc. It continued in this line of duty until April 3, 1865, when it embarked for Little Rock, where it was engaged in picket and camp duty until June 28, when it was mustered out. The men arrived at Benton barracks, St. Louis, July 12, received their final pay and returned to their homes.

Thirty-Sixth Infantry.—The reports of the adjutant-general of Missouri make no statement regarding an infantry regiment bearing this number, but in the official records of the war the regiment is mentioned as being brigaded with the 2nd and 15th Mo. and the 44th Ill., under Gen. Alexander Asboth, and attached to Davis' (4th) division, Army of the Mississippi, on May 30, 1862, for an advance against the Confederate forces that had just evacuated Corinth, Miss. Asboth's brigade was detached from the division on June 6, and no subsequent history of the regiment can be found.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—The only mention of a regiment of this number is in Vol. 13, page 808, of the official records of the war, where the organization of the troops of the Department of Missouri on Nov. 20, 1862, is given. In this table a detachment of the 37th Mo., with the 23d, 27th and 32nd Mo., and part of the 1st Ark., under Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, is reported as having been stationed at Benton barracks, St. Louis. The "detachment" referred to was probably merged with some other regiment.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—From official sources it does not appear that a regiment of this number was ever mustered into the United States service, though there was a 38th Enrolled militia that did good service within the state.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Col., E. A. Kutzner; Lieut.-Cols., E. A. Kutzner, Samuel M. Wirt; Majs., Samuel M. Wirt, Hiram Baxter. This regiment was recruited in accordance with general orders, No. 134, dated July 28, 1864. During the months of September, October and November, the regiment was divided and on duty within the state, breaking up guerrilla gangs and guarding railroads. On Dec. 16 it left Macon for Nashville, Tenn., going via Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. Two companies, by command of Gen. Ewing, were stationed at Shepherdsville, Ky., two at Rolling Fork bridge, and the remainder of the regiment at Muldraugh's hill, to reinforce the garrisons at those places, remaining there for some time, and not reaching Nashville until Jan. 1, 1865. Four days later it was ordered back to Missouri, arrived in St. Louis on the 9th, where it reported to Gen. Dodge and was ordered into quarters at Benton barracks. On the way to Nashville small-pox broke out in the regiment and a large number of the men had to be left in hospitals in Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville. The six months companies—C, D, F and I—were mustered out between March 19 and 25, 1865, and the remainder of the regiment on July 19, following.

Fortieth Infantry.—Col., Samuel A. Holmes; Lieut.-Col., A. G. Hequembourg; Maj., Truman A. Post. This regiment was raised during the month of Aug., 1864, and was mustered into service at Benton barracks on Sept. 7. Toward the latter part of October four companies were ordered to report to Gen. Douglas at Mexico, Mo., to repair railroad track and telegraph lines. A few days later the rest of the regiment arrived at Mexico and Col. Holmes led an expedition against the enemy at Paris, Mo., but the bushwhackers there learned of the movement and evacuated. On Nov. 7 the regiment was ordered to Paducah, Ky., and about two weeks later to Nashville, Tenn., where it reported to Gen. Thomas and was ordered to Columbia to reinforce Gen. Schofield. It reached Columbia on Nov. 26, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 16th corps. It fought at the battle of Franklin and at the battle of Nashville supported the 14th Ind. battery on the Charlotte and Hardin pikes. After the defeat of Hood at Nashville it joined in the pursuit of the Confederates and was then for a short time in camp at Eastport, Miss. Leaving Eastport on Feb. 3, 1865, it proceeded on transport to Vicksburg, where it remained but a short time, when it was ordered to New Orleans. Here it remained until early in March, when it was ordered to Mobile and took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, after which it was on duty at Montgomery, Ala., until it was ordered to St. Louis for muster out. It was discharged from the service at Benton barracks on Aug. 8, 1865.

Forty-first Infantry.—Col., Joseph Weydemeyer; Lieut.-Col., Gustav Heinrich; Maj., Henry F. Dietz. The 41st was organized in the months of August and Sept., 1864, under a call of Gen. Rosecrans, and on Sept. 16 was mustered into the service of the United States for a period of one year, unless sooner discharged. Officers and men were alike eager to be sent to the front, but the regiment was kept on duty at St. Louis for the entire term of its service. A portion of it was present at the paroling of Jeff Thomson and his men in Arkansas, which was the nearest approach to actual warfare any of the regiment experienced. The order for muster out came on June 28, 1865, and on July 12 the regiment was mustered out and discharged.

Forty-second Infantry.—Col., William Forbes; Lieut.-Col., Thaddeus J. Stauber; Maj., A. W. Billings. The organization of this regiment was

commenced early in Aug., 1864. By the middle of September it numbered 900 men and was then for some time engaged in the guerrilla warfare in Missouri and in Price's raid. Toward the latter part of November the command was concentrated at Benton barracks, St. Louis, where the officers received their commissions and the regiment was mustered in, the last companies being mustered on the 29th. The same day the regiment embarked on transports for Paducah, where it received orders to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn. Before reaching Nashville it was sent to Fort Donelson, which place was then threatened by the Confederate Gen. Lyon, and remained there until Dec. 30, losing 150 men by small-pox, measles and incidental camp diseases. On the 31st the regiment arrived at Nashville and reported to Gen. Thomas, who sent it to garrison the post at Tullahoma, and there it remained until mustered out. Three companies were mustered out on March 22, and the remainder on June 28, 1865.

Forty-third Infantry.—Col., Chester Harding, Jr.; Lieut.-Col., John Pinger; Maj., B. K. Davis. The regiment was mustered in on Sept. 22, 1864, and was on duty in the state during its entire term of service. Six companies were in the battle of Glasgow, Oct. 15, 1864, and in the spring of 1865 the whole regiment was assigned to the District of Central Missouri, where it was actively engaged in the warfare with guerrillas until it was mustered out at Benton barracks, St. Louis, June 30, 1865.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—Col., R. C. Bradshaw; Lieut.-Col., A. J. Barr; Maj., R. A. De Bolt. This regiment was organized during the month of Aug., 1864, and rendezvoused at St. Joseph, where the most of it was mustered into the United States service. Before it was completed it was ordered to Rolla, in order to intercept the advance of the Confederate forces under Gen. Price. On Nov. 6, 1864, it was ordered to Paducah, Ky., where it arrived on the 16th and went into camp. Here it remained until the 24th, when it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn. On the 27th it reported to Gen. Thomas and was immediately ordered to join Gen. Schofield at Columbia, where it was assigned to Ruger's division of the 23d corps. With this command it fought at Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn., losing in the latter engagement 157 in killed and wounded. At Nashville on Dec. 3, the regiment was transferred to Moore's division of the Army of the Tennessee, and remained with this command for the rest of its service. After the defeat of Gen. Hood at Nashville it was engaged in the pursuit of the retreating Confederates and on Jan. 9, 1865, went into camp at Eastport, Miss. Leaving Eastport in the early part of February it arrived at New Orleans on the 21st of that month and remained there until March 11, when it was ordered to Dauphin island. From Dauphin island it was moved to Cedar Point and Fish river, and on the 23d was ordered to Spanish Fort, in front of Mobile, Ala. After the surrender of Mobile it was on duty at Montgomery and Tuskegee, Ala., and Vicksburg, Miss., until July 28, when it was ordered to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on Aug. 15, 1865.

Forty-fifth Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., D. W. Wear; Maj., Louis H. Boutell. The organization of this regiment was commenced in Sept., 1864, at Warrensburg, but was never completed. About Oct. 1 the men at Warrensburg were ordered to Jefferson City, where they constructed rifle-pits, etc., and when the Confederate Gen. Price attacked the city the 45th was one of the regiments that defended the works, losing 20 in killed and wounded. After this it was assigned to Gen. Fisk's command and took part in the pursuit of Price up the Missouri river. It was then ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 4th division, 23d corps, and assisted in the defeat and pursuit of Gen. Hood. It was then on duty at Spring Hill and Johnsonville, Tenn., until Feb. 20, 1865, when it was ordered to St. Louis, where the six months companies—A,

E, F and I—were mustered out on March 6, Cos. C and D were transferred to the 48th Mo. infantry, and G and H to the 50th Mo. infantry.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Robert W. Fyan; Lieut.-Col., Thomas A. Reed; Maj., Thomas K. Paul. This regiment was mustered into the United States service in Sept., 1864, for a term of six months. The companies were mustered out at Springfield, Mo., as their terms of enlistment expired, the last company being mustered out on May 24, 1865.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Thomas C. Fletcher, Amos W. Maupin; Lieut.-Cols., Amos W. Maupin, John W. Fletcher; Maj., John W. Emerson. In Aug., 1864, Gen. Rosecrans authorized Col. Fletcher to organize a regiment in southeast Missouri, for service in that part of the state. Through the efforts of Fletcher and his assistants more men were recruited than was necessary for the completion of the 47th, and the surplus was turned over to the 50th Mo. infantry. The regiment was mustered in for six months, and until Dec. 12 was on duty in the state. It was then ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived three days after the Confederates under Gen. Hood had been so ingloriously defeated. It remained on duty at Columbia, Spring Hill and Pulaski, Tenn., until the latter part of March, 1865, when it was ordered to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on the 29th and 30th of that month. During its service in Tennessee it was under command of Col. Maupin, Fletcher having been elected governor of the state in the fall of 1864.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Wells H. Blodgett; Lieut.-Col., Ellwood Kirby; Maj., Lewis P. Miller. The 48th was organized in July and Aug., 1864, for one year. The companies were mustered in in different parts of the state, the recruiting going on until Nov. 22, when the regiment was completed. It then continued on post duty at Rolla until Dec. 9, when it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 19th, too late to take part in the defeat of Gen. Hood. It was then stationed along the line of the Tennessee & Alabama railroad in the blockhouses, the regimental headquarters being at Columbia. On Feb. 18, 1865, it was ordered to Chicago, Ill., and from the time of its arrival there (Feb. 22) to June 16, it was engaged in escorting Confederate prisoners to City Point and New Orleans for exchange. On June 11 it arrived at Benton barracks, St. Louis, where it was mustered out on the 30th and discharged. Two companies had been mustered out on March 21-23, but they were replaced by G and H of the 45th Mo. infantry.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Col., David P. Dyer; Lieut.-Col., Edwin Smart; Maj., Israel W. Stewart. This regiment was organized in the months of Aug. and Sept., 1864. On Jan. 1, 1865, the companies were scattered through several counties in northern Missouri, principally along the line of the North Missouri railroad. On Feb. 1, 1865, it was ordered to report to Gen. Canby at New Orleans, La., where it arrived on the 21st, and was assigned to Carr's division of the 16th corps, Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith commanding. On March 10 it embarked on steamers for Dauphin island, at the entrance to Mobile bay, and on the morning of March 27 it joined the Federal forces in front of Spanish Fort. After the fall of this fort and Fort Blakely the regiment marched to Montgomery, Ala., where it remained until July 14, when eight companies—A, B, C, D, E, F, G and I—were ordered to St. Louis, their term of enlistment having expired. These companies were mustered out at Benton barracks on Aug. 2, 1865, and the other two—H and K—were still in service at the close of the year.

Fiftieth Infantry.—Col., David Murphy; Lieut.-Col., B. Montgomery; Maj., H. Hannahs. The origin of this regiment was in the surplus companies that were recruited for the 47th. Before the regiment was fully organized Gen. Price made his raid into Missouri, and the partially formed 50th was sent against the raiders. After the battle of

Pilot Knob the organization was pushed forward, but part of the regiment was captured and paroled by Shelby at Potosi. Gen. Rosecrans refused to recognize the paroles and the regiment was mustered into the United States service. In April, 1865, Cos. C and D of the 45th Mo. infantry were added to the 50th, and the organization was completed. It remained on duty in the state, and while it did not make as brilliant a record as some of the earlier Missouri regiments, it was always ready to discharge any duty assigned it. In April, 1865, the two six months companies (C and F) were mustered out, and the remainder of the regiment was mustered out between the 5th and 11th of August following.

Fifty-first Infantry.—Col., David Moore; Lieut.-Col., N. B. Giddings; Maj., Louis Voneky. In the winter of 1864-5 the organization of six regiments was authorized by the provost marshal general, under an order dated Jan. 30, 1865. Of these regiments only the 51st, 52nd, 54th and 55th came anywhere near reaching the full complement of men and officers. On May 1, 1865, Adjt.-Gen. S. P. Simpson issued the following: "Special Orders, No. 68. In compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 7, Special Orders, No. 61, current series, from this office, directing the consolidation of the 51st, 52nd, 54th and 55th regiments infantry, Missouri volunteers, Company A, with its officers, and a detachment of Company B, 52nd infantry, Missouri volunteers, are hereby consolidated into one company, and transferred to the 51st infantry, Missouri volunteers, as Company E of that regiment. Companies E, F and G, of the 51st infantry, Missouri volunteers, will hereafter be known and designated as Companies F, G and H, respectively, of said regiment. Detachments of the 54th and 55th infantry, Missouri volunteers, are hereby consolidated into two companies, and transferred to the 51st infantry, Missouri volunteers, as Companies I and K of that regiment." This order gives the official record of the organization of the 51st, which was mustered in early in May, 1865. During its short service it was stationed at St. Louis, doing guard and escort duty. It was mustered out on the last day of Aug., 1865.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Calvin A. Ellis, John F. Ritter, John J. Joslyn; Lieut.-Cols., Fred. W. Lewis, John T. Price, John J. Joslyn, M. H. Brawner; Majs., J. M. Hubbard, Henry Townsley, Alex. D. Mills, Charles Banzof, Henry J. Stierlin, John W. Toppass, John J. Joslyn, A. P. Peabody. The organization of this regiment was begun about the middle of July, 1861, and on Aug. 6 it was mustered into service at Jefferson barracks, with twelve full companies. Col. Ellis, with 500 men was with Gen. Fremont, in the campaign against Price, the remainder of the regiment remaining at St. Louis on account of not having clothing, equipments, etc. This portion of the command, under Lieut.-Col. Lewis, joined the other detachment at Tipton on Oct. 19, and from that time until about the middle of November was with Hunter's division in the vicinity of Springfield. When the order to evacuate Springfield was received, the regiment was broken up into detachments and sent to Rolla, Sedalia and Otterville. The 1st battalion, under Maj. Banzof, marched from Sedalia to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the latter part of November, defeating a large force of guerrillas. It remained at Fort Leavenworth until in Dec., 1861, when it was ordered to Independence, Mo., where it was on duty until the following May, engaging in frequent skirmishes with guerrilla bands and some of Gen. Price's forces. In Sept., 1862, it joined Gen. Herron's army and took part in the battles of Fayetteville, Prairie Grove and Van Buren, Ark. It was then attached to Gen. Davidson's cavalry division for the advance on Little Rock and was present at the capture of that city. The 2nd battalion, under Maj. Hubbard, remained in the vicinity of Otterville all that winter, and was several

times engaged with Poindexter's guerrillas, signally defeating them at Silver creek on Jan. 8, 1862. On Feb. 9, 1862, it marched with Gen. Jeff C. Davis' brigade to Lebanon, where it joined the 3d battalion, which, under Maj. Joslyn, had been engaged in doing scout duty and breaking up guerrilla gangs. Both battalions were attached to Gen Curtis' army and participated in the various engagements of that officer's campaign in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas. In March the regiment was sent in quest of the Cherokee chief, Stand Waitie, who had been committing depredations along the border of the Indian Territory, and succeeded in breaking up his force. In June, 1863, the 1st and 2nd battalions were with Gen. Davidson in the campaign to Little Rock, the 3d battalion being with the Army of the Southwest. The several battalions were then on detached duty in Missouri and Arkansas, fighting at Searcy, Batesville, and along White river, Ark., and at Bloomfield and Pilot Knob, Mo., as well as numerous minor skirmishes with the guerrilla bands which infested the two states. On Jan. 1, 1864, the 1st and 2nd battalions were at Little Rock; Co. F, 3d battalion, was at department headquarters in St. Louis; and Cos. G, K and M were at New Madrid. To follow in detail the movements of the different detachments of the regiment from this time until it was mustered out would require a volume. In 1863 the 1st Mo. had won a high reputation as one of the fighting cavalry regiments, and this reputation was fully maintained during its entire service. Seldom was the whole command together, but each battalion or company, wherever it was employed, gave a good account of itself, whether fighting guerrillas; with Gen. Steele's expedition to coöperate with Gen. Banks toward the Red river; chasing Forrest's cavalry in west Tennessee; in the battles at Pine Bluff, Jenkins' ferry, and many lesser engagements, the 1st Mo. was always where it was needed at the proper time. It has been said of this regiment that "The enemy never saw the buttons on the back of their coats, and many bands of guerrillas and professional bushwhackers, as well as organized bodies of rebels, had occasion to remember the ancient 1st Mo." It was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1865.

Second Cavalry.—Col., Lewis Merrill; Lieut.-Cols., W. F. Schaeffer, Charles B. Hunt, John Y. Clopper; Majs., George C. Marshall, J. Y. Clopper, J. B. Rogers, M. H. Williams, C. B. Hunt, Garrison Harker, C. W. McLean, George M. Houston. The regiment was organized in the months of Aug. and Sept., 1861, by Capt. Lewis Merrill, of the 2nd U. S. cavalry, acting under authority of Gen. Fremont. In September, before it was fully organized and equipped it was called into service in the southwestern part of Missouri, to repel the Confederate force that was invading the state. It was known as "Merrill's Horse," the name being conferred upon it by Fremont, and was in continuous service in Missouri until the fall of 1865. Lack of reports on the part of the regimental officers renders it impossible to give an authentic account of its brilliant services. It defeated Porter's men at Kirksville; took part in the battle of Silver creek; and, in connection with a detachment of the 9th Mo. militia, under Col. Guitar, completely annihilated Poindexter's gang of guerrillas. Under an order of Gen. Thomas the 10th Mo. cavalry was consolidated with this regiment in June, 1865, and the regiment was mustered out on Sept. 19, 1865, at the close of four years' arduous service.

Third Cavalry.—Col., John M. Glover; Lieut.-Cols., W. C. Gantt, Robert Carrick, Thomas G. Black, John H. Reed; Majs., Robert Carrick, J. T. Howland, H. A. Gallup, J. A. Lamon, T. J. Mitchell, J. H. Reed, George S. Avery. The regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, Col. Glover's commission being dated Sept. 4. During the months of Dec., 1861, and Jan., 1862, it was engaged in the suppression of the guerrillas

about Palmyra, defeating them at Mountain Store, Sinking creek, Wyman's mill, Newtonia, Hartville and other places. It formed part of the Union forces that attacked and defeated Marmaduke at Hartville, and was active in the pursuit of that officer in his expedition into Missouri. In August and September it was in the 2nd brigade of Davidson's division in the expedition against Little Rock, and participated in the engagements at Bayous Meto and Fourche, and Jacksonport. In Dec., 1862, a detachment of the regiment was assigned to Gen. Carr's command in the St. Louis district, and in March, 1864, the regiment formed part of Anderson's brigade of Carr's division in Steele's Camden expedition. It remained in Arkansas the greater part of the year on scout duty. In Jan., 1865, it was stationed at Little Rock, very much reduced by casualties and the muster out of the non-veterans at the expiration of their term of enlistment. Under an order of March 21, 1865, it was consolidated into five companies, and was subsequently consolidated with the 11th Mo. cavalry. It was mustered out with that regiment July 27, 1865.

Fourth Cavalry.—Col., G. E. Waring; Lieut.-Cols., Rudolph Blome, G. Von Helmrich; Majs., E. Kielmansegge, G. M. Elbert, Edward Langen, Emeric Meszaros, J. F. Dwight, B. C. Ludlow, Gottleib C. Rose. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of two battalions, known as the Fremont Hussars and Benton Hussars, each having six full companies, the union being effected in Nov., 1862, though the two battalions had been in existence for about a year. During the fall of 1862, and the succeeding winter, the regiment was under command of Gen. Davidson in southeast Missouri, forming a part of the expedition to Batesville. In the spring of 1863 it was ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee, but before reaching its destination was stopped by Gen. Asboth at Columbus, Ky., where it was attached to the 6th division, 16th corps. For the rest of its service it was on duty in western Tennessee and Kentucky, detachments being sent into Arkansas and Missouri to break up roving bands of bushwhackers. Part of it was attached to Karge's brigade in Grierson's expedition against Guntown, Pontotoc, Verona, Okalona and Egypt, Miss., returning via Vicksburg to Memphis. In the early part of 1865 detachments were at Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss. On May 24 the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, where it was attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, cavalry corps, Military Division Northern Mississippi, and remained with that command until mustered out. The non-veterans were mustered out in Oct., 1864, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, which was mustered out on Nov. 20, 1865.

Fifth Cavalry.—Col., Joseph Nemitt; Lieut.-Cols., G. Von Deutsch, G. Von Helmrich; Majs., G. Heinrichs, J. W. Goff, C. H. Warrens. On Feb. 14, 1862, Special Orders, No. 22, issued from the adjutant-general's office of the state, provided that "The battalion of cavalry known as the Benton Hussars, and Companies D, E and F of the Holland Horse are hereby consolidated, and designated the 5th regiment of cavalry, Missouri volunteers." On Nov. 1, 1862, an order from the war department directed the consolidation of the 4th and 5th Mo. cavalry, which was then to be recruited to the standard authorized by law. The subsequent history of the 5th will be found in the preceding sketch of the 4th Mo. cavalry.

Sixth Cavalry.—Col., Clark Wright; Lieut.-Cols., S. N. Wood, T. A. Switzler; Majs., H. P. Hawkins, B. Montgomery. Most of the companies of this regiment participated in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's creek as independent organizations. These companies were afterward formed into battalions, and did valiant service in the engagements at Copridge's mills, Wet Glaize, Salem and West Plains. The three

battalions were organized as a regiment on Feb. 14, 1862. Immediately after this part of the regiment marched from Rolla in advance of Gen. Curtis, upon Springfield, defeating the enemy at Marshfield, and drove the retreating Confederates into Arkansas. Another portion was on duty at Forsyth, Mo., until ordered to Springfield. As a regiment it was foremost in the pursuit of the Confederate forces under Coffee through Pineville, Neosho, Carthage and Lone Jack, defeating them at Montevallo; was then ordered to reinforce Gen. Blunt at Newtonia, where it arrived during the battle, and covered the retreat of the Union troops back to Mount Vernon. On Dec. 25, 1862, it arrived at Milliken's bend, where it was ordered to Chickasaw Bluffs and bore a part in the three days' fight at that place; was next in the engagement at Arkansas Post, and then joined Gen. Grant's army for the campaign against Vicksburg. It was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Big Black river and Bridgeport, and after the fall of Vicksburg was in the expedition to drive Gen. Johnston from Jackson, Miss., driving the enemy all the way from Black river to Jackson, where it charged the rifle-pits, but failed to carry them, suffering some loss in killed and wounded. It then returned to Vicksburg, and was soon afterward ordered to New Orleans. In the operations in Louisiana it participated in the actions at Morgan's bend, Atchafalaya river, Bayou Teche, Vermillionville, Opelousas, and a number of minor skirmishes. During part of this period a battalion under Lieut.-Col. Wood was in Arkansas, where it took part in the battles of Oakland, Searcy, Cotton Plant, St. Charles Bluff, Smith's landing and several lesser affairs. Cos. B, C, F, G, H, I and K were mustered out at the expiration of term in Dec., 1864, and Jan., 1865, and the remaining battalion, consisting of Cos. A, D, E and L, was mustered out on Sept. 12, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry.—Col., Daniel Huston, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., William Bishop, J. T. Buell, J. L. Chandler; Majs., A. H. Linden, M. H. Brawner, David McKee, Eliphalet Bredett, H. P. Spellman. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the battalion known as the "Black Hawk Cavalry" and Capt. Louis' company, under an order from the adjutant-general's office, dated Feb. 20, 1862. Five days later Cos. A and B, mounted, and attached to the 22nd infantry, were transferred to the 7th cavalry. On March 7, 1862, two unattached companies were added to the regiment. During the spring of that year it operated in Johnson and adjoining counties, engaging the enemy in various places. Part of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Buell, was captured after a desperate resistance at Independence and paroled. On Sept. 14, 1862, it was ordered to Springfield, where it was attached to Gen Totten's division of the Army of the Frontier. Maj. Bredett was killed at Cane Hill, Ark., and the regiment participated in the battle of Prairie Grove. It was then with the Union forces in pursuit of Gen. Marmaduke through Missouri, and formed part of Gen. Davidson's cavalry division for the advance on Little Rock, fighting at Bayou Meto, Brownsville, and other places. Jan., 1864, found the regiment stationed at Pine Bluff, Ark., under Col. Powell Clayton, where it operated in connection with Gen. Steele's Camden expedition. It remained at Pine Bluff, and in the vicinity, during that whole year. Most of the men were mustered out in the fall of 1864, because their term of enlistment had expired, and under an order from the adjutant-general on Feb. 22, 1865, the recruits and veterans were formed into five squadrons and consolidated with the 1st Mo. cavalry.

Eighth Cavalry.—Col., W. F. Geiger; Lieut.-Cols., E. P. Baldwin, J. W. Lisenby, George L. Childress; Majs., J. W. Lisenby, G. L. Childress, W. F. Bodenhamer, John Hursh, W. J. Teed, J. G. Rich, J. H. Garrison. The 8th cavalry was raised by Col. Geiger under the call of July,

1862, for 300,000 volunteers. It was composed of the loyal and hardy men of southwest Missouri, and was one of the best regiments in the entire Union army so far as bravery and endurance were concerned. From the time of its muster in until the following summer it was on duty in the locality where it was recruited, and was then attached to Gen. Davidson's cavalry division for the Little Rock campaign. About this time the adjutant-general said of it in one of his reports: "A better and more united regiment does not exist in the volunteer service of the state. The national and state authorities may rely upon it whenever and wherever occasion may require." During its service it participated in the battles at Lamar, Mo.; Van Buren, Brownsville, Little Rock, Pumpkin Bend, Prairie Grove, Chalk Bluff, Bayou Meto, Augusta, Clarendon and Long Prairie, Ark.; and in numerous scouting expeditions, etc. On every field it was always at its post of duty, and the unerring marksmanship of its men made it one of the most effective regiments in the army. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

Ninth Cavalry.—This regiment was raised from Bowen's battalion, which was recruited in the fall of 1861 and the following winter. On Dec. 4, 1862, the following order was issued from the adjutant-general's office: "Six companies of the 9th cavalry and six companies of the 10th cavalry, are hereby consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the 10th regiment of cavalry, Missouri volunteers." (See 10th cavalry.)

Tenth Cavalry.—Cols., F. M. Cornyn, A. J. Alexander; Lieut.-Cols., W. D. Bowen, Thomas Hynes, F. W. Benteen; Majs., F. R. Neet, Thomas Hynes, F. W. Benteen, M. H. Williams, W. H. Lusk. This regiment was originally recruited as the 28th Mo. infantry. It was changed to a cavalry regiment by order of the war department on Sept. 24, 1862, and on Dec. 4, 1862, the 9th cavalry was added to it. Immediately after this consolidation the regiment, numbering about 1,200 men, rank and file, left Camp Magazine, near Jefferson barracks, for the South. Owing to lack of transportation facilities it was moved by detachments, but was reunited at Memphis, Tenn., and left that city on Feb. 7, 1863, for Corinth, Miss., where it arrived on the 15th. Here Col. Cornyn was placed in command of a cavalry brigade, which was sent against Van Dorn at Tuscumbia. The Confederates were driven from the town in confusion and a lot of property was captured. This was the first successful cavalry raid made by any body of Federal troops, and Maj.-Gen. Hurlbut, to show his appreciation of it, sent the following despatch to Gen. Dodge at Corinth: "Return my thanks to Col. Cornyn and his command, for their gallant performance of severe duty." In the expedition of Dodge's command from Corinth to Tuscumbia in April, Cornyn's brigade had the advance and was almost constantly engaged with detachments of the enemy, defeating them at Bear creek, Cherokee, Lundy's lane, and other points. This movement of Dodge's was to cover Streight's raid into Alabama and Georgia. On the return to Corinth, Cornyn, with 1,220 men, met and defeated some 4,000 Confederates at Tupelo, the 10th Mo. making one of the most dashing charges of the war. It remained on duty in Mississippi and Alabama for the greater part of its service, being kept almost constantly engaged in raiding the country and destroying property that could be used to the advantage of the enemy. It was one of the regiments with Gen. Wilson in his raid through Alabama and Georgia, and distinguished itself by its bravery at Montevallo and Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Ga. On June 26, 1865, all whose term of enlistment had expired were mustered out, the remainder of the regiment was consolidated with 2nd Mo. cavalry on June 26, by order of the war department, and was mustered out with that regiment on Sept. 19, 1865.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Cols., W. D. Wood, J. F. Dwight; Lieut.-Cols., J. W. Stephens, L. C. Pace, F. W. Lewis; Majs., J. W. Stephens, L. C.

Pace, J. T. Ross, J. F. Dwight, F. W. Lewis, L. W. Brown, A. B. Kauffman. The organization of this regiment was completed at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Dec. 11, 1863, by the muster in of Co. M. All the other companies had been previously mustered in and were already in the field: Cos. A and H in New Mexico and Arizona; B, C, E and G, at Springfield, Mo.; D, F, I and K, at Batesville, Ark. In Feb., 1864, the regiment, with the exception of Co. H, which remained in Arizona, was united at Batesville, where it remained until April, taking part in the battles of Spring Town, Waugh's farm, Little Red river and Jacksonport. It was then ordered to Devall's Bluff, where it remained until the following November, when it was ordered to Brownsville, and was attached to the 2nd brigade, cavalry division, 7th corps. In Feb., 1865, it was ordered to Little Rock, and it remained there until May, when it was ordered to New Orleans, with the expectation of being sent to the Rio Grande, but in July it was directed to report at Benton barracks, St. Louis, for muster out. On Aug. 11, 1865, it was discharged from the service, having marched over 10,000 miles in its various expeditions.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Col., Oliver Wells; Lieut.-Cols., Oliver Wells, R. H. Brown; Majs., R. H. Brown, J. M. Hubbard, E. D. Nash, Levi Pritchard, A. J. Hughes. The organization of this regiment was completed on March 23, 1864, and two days later was assigned to duty in the city of St. Louis by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, commanding the department. On June 1, 1864, it received orders to report to Gen. Washburne at Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 1st cavalry division, under Gen. Hatch. From that time until the following September it was engaged in the military operations in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi. On the last day of September it left camp at White's station, 9 miles from Memphis, to intercept Gen. Forrest at Lawrenceburg, but arrived there too late, though it pursued him until he crossed the Tennessee river. It then remained in camp at Clifton, Tenn., until Oct. 27, when it was ordered to move to Pulaski, in order to engage the Confederate forces under Gen. Hood. Hatch struck Hood's army on Nov. 8, and from that time until the 19th, was engaged in daily skirmishing, in which the 12th Mo. bore an active part. Falling back to Nashville with Gen. Schofield's forces, it arrived in that city on Dec. 2, 1864, where it was furnished with new horses and uniforms and played a conspicuous part in the defense of the city and the defeat of Hood. After Hood had been driven from the state, the regiment was ordered to build winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, Ala., but the quarters were no sooner completed than the regiment was mounted on mules and spent the winter in doing scout duty through northern Mississippi and Alabama. On May 12, 1865, the brigade was ordered to report to Gen. Dodge, then in command of the Department of Missouri, and it arrived at St. Louis on the 17th. The 12th Mo. was now detached from the brigade, ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and from there to Omaha, Neb., where it joined the expedition against the Indians on the Yellowstone river. The expedition left Omaha on July 1, 1865, with 60 days' rations. This supply was about exhausted on Aug. 28, and about the same time the troops were attacked by the Cheyenne Indians. A retreat was ordered down the Powder river, but it was found impassable for the wagons, which were abandoned. The savages followed the expedition until Sept. 11, and the men reached Fort Conner on the 20th, having had no food except horse and mule meat for the ten days preceding. From Fort Conner the 12th Mo. was ordered to Fort Laramie and from there to Julesburg, Col., where it remained on duty until some time in 1866, though most of the original muster had been discharged from the service at the expiration of their term of enlistment.

Thirteenth Cavalry.—Cols., E. C. Catherwood, Austin A. King;

Lieut.-Cols., Austin A. King, W. C. Lefever; Majs., C. B. McAfee, J. E. Mayo, W. C. Lefever, Samuel Shibley, J. M. Turley, W. L. Parker. The basis of this regiment was a detachment of veterans who had formerly belonged to the 6th Mo. state militia cavalry. The organization was authorized by the general commanding the department on July 22, 1864, but before it could be completed the detachment above referred to was ordered to the northwestern part of the state to suppress the guerrillas in Caldwell, Ray, Platte, Clay and Clinton counties. Col. Catherwood returned to St. Louis to push forward the work of organizing, leaving Maj. King in command. After the bushwhackers had been run out of the counties already mentioned, King marched to Glasgow to meet the notorious Bill Anderson and his gang. Some time was then spent in scouting through Howard, Randolph, Monroe, Chariton and Callaway counties, killing and dispersing guerrillas and capturing a large number of horses, etc. On Sept. 29, Capt. Mayo, with 20 men, was left at Glasgow, while King, with the rest of his command, moved to Jefferson City to assist in defending that place against Gen. Price. Mayo and his men were captured on Oct. 10. In the meantime the regiment had been completed by reënlistments from the state militia, and on Oct. 29 was at Newtonia. It passed the winter at Rolla, where it was engaged in doing scout duty and routing gangs of bushwhackers until May, 1865. It was then ordered to Fort Larned, Kan., except four companies, which were left at Rolla. Upon reaching Fort Riley, June 6, it was divided and sent to different parts of the state. Co. L was ordered to Republic county, B and D to Little Arkansas crossing; I, K and M to Cow Creek station; and E and G to Fort Zarah, all on the line of the Santa Fe road, the regimental headquarters being at Council Grove. On the last day of July nine companies were concentrated at Fort Zarah and marched from there to Fort Larned, where they reported to Gen. Sanborn for service in an expedition against the Indians. The expedition was abandoned and the regiment, after some further duty in Kansas, was ordered to Denver, Col. At the close of the year 1865 it was still on duty at Camp Wardwell, Col.

Fourteenth Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col., J. J. Gravelly; Majs., H. B. Milks, Robert W. Fyan, G. L. Robinson, John A. Payne. This regiment was authorized by an order from the war department in the fall of 1864, and recruiting was at once commenced from the reënlisted men of the Missouri state militia. The organization was never completed, however, owing to the suspension of the recruiting office. Only about 200 of the militia were enrolled up to Feb. 1, 1865, when the war department directed the enlistment of volunteers for one, two and three years, and Gen. Dodge, commanding the department, authorized Col. Gravelly to complete the regimental organization. In April nine companies had been mustered in and were stationed at St. Louis and Springfield on garrison duty. Subsequently these companies were ordered to report to Gen. Sanborn for service against the Indians along the Santa Fe road, but upon the abandonment of the expedition the regiment was returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it was mustered out on Oct. 26, 1865.

Fifteenth Cavalry.—Col., John D. Allen; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin D. Smith; Majs., W. B. Mitchell, Wick Morgan, J. M. Moore. This regiment was originally the 7th provisional regiment Enrolled Missouri militia, and was mustered into the U. S. service for a period of 20 months, dating from Nov. 1, 1863, the order for the muster coming from the war department on June 10, 1864. The first order for the organization of the regiment came from the governor's office on March 12, 1863, and it was mustered into the state service on April 1, with 629 men. From that time until the following autumn it was on duty in the western part of the state, clearing the country of guerrillas and protecting the property of

loyal citizens. In the months of September and October another battalion was added and the regiment fully organized and equipped as a cavalry regiment. It was the first to start in pursuit of the Confederate Gen. Jo. Shelby, when he entered Missouri, following him as far north as the Osage river, and then back to the Arkansas line, signally defeating him in Barry county. After being mustered into the U. S. service it was attached to Sanborn's brigade and played a conspicuous part in the pursuit of the Confederate forces under Gen. Price, during that officer's invasion of Missouri. Concerning the regiment the adjutant-general says in his report for 1865: "While they have not had the same opportunities as other regiments to win laurels on the field in open combat, they are none the less deserving the praise and lasting gratitude of Southwest Missouri, from the fact that they have constantly had to meet not the open enemy but the subtle, wily and intriguing guerrilla and bushwhacker, who make their assaults from the brush thicket and dense grove, leaving them but little chance for defense, and subjecting them to greater danger than those who have to meet the enemy with something like equal chances." The regiment was mustered out on July 1, 1865.

Sixteenth Cavalry.—Col., John F. McMahan; Lieut.-Cols., John F. McMahan, Roswell K. Hart; Majs., John Small, John B. Waddill, R. K. Hart, J. L. Rush. This regiment, with twelve companies, aggregating over 1,100 men, was organized under the governor's order of March 12, 1863, calling for two provisional regiments of Enrolled Missouri militia, and was first known as the 6th regiment of that body of troops. Pursuant to the order of the war department of June 10, 1864, it was mustered into the U. S. service for a term of 20 months, dating from Nov. 1, 1863. It was mustered in some time in August, 1864, and prior to that time had been on duty in Greene, Christian, Ozark, Douglas, Webster, Laclede and Texas counties, in the warfare against the guerrillas in that section. After being mustered into the Federal service it was attached to Gen. Sanborn's brigade and took part in the campaign against Gen. Price in his raid into Missouri. It was in the advance at Boonville and made a brilliant saber charge at the battle of the Big Blue. It was mustered out on July 1, 1865.

First Artillery.—Cols., John V. Dubois, Warren L. Lothrop; Lieut.-Cols., W. L. Lothrop, A. M. Powell; Majs., G. H. Stone, Frederick Welker, Nelson Cole, David Murphy, Charles Mann, A. M. Powell, Thomas D. Maurice. This regiment was first organized as the 1st Mo. infantry in April, 1861. As an infantry regiment it took part in the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, and the battles of Boonville and Wilson's creek. On Sept. 18, 1861, it was reorganized as an artillery regiment. One battalion—Cos. E, F and G—participated in Gen. Fremont's campaign in southwest Missouri. The 2nd battalion—Cos. D, H and K—was ordered south on Feb. 1, 1862, and fought with Gen. Grant's army at Fort Donelson and Shiloh and then followed that intrepid commander to Corinth. In the battle of that place on Oct. 3-4, 1862, it was charged several times, but these charges were repulsed or the battalion withdrew in good order, only to take a new position and renew the fight. The 3d battalion was also with Grant during the latter part of this campaign and distinguished itself by its accurate fire and stubborn resistance to the enemy. Meanwhile the 1st battalion was not idle. In the numerous engagements with the guerrillas under Quantrill, Jackman, Freeman, Reeves, Coffee and others this portion of the 1st Mo. artillery was always ready. Sometimes working as a battalion, often by battery, still oftener by sections, and sometimes by a single gun, it was a terror to the desperadoes. At the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., the 1st Mo. won the commendation of Gen. Blunt for its effective service. Soon after this the battalion was ordered to St. Louis, where its equip-

ments were renewed, after which it was sent to Vicksburg and remained there until after the surrender of that place. Soon after the battle of Corinth the 2nd and 3d battalions were broken up and the batteries separated. During the year 1864 Cos. A and B were with the Army of the Gulf, taking part in all the maneuvers of that army in Louisiana; Cos. C and H were sent to Gen. Sherman and fought in most of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign; Cos. D and G were stationed at Huntsville and Chattanooga; Co. E was mustered out at Brownsville, Tex.; Co. F spent the year in Texas and Louisiana; Co. I was mustered out at Kingston, Ga.; Co. K was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., where it took part in several expeditions into the surrounding country; Co. L was stationed at Springfield, Mo.; and Co. M was in Mississippi, taking part in the Meridian, Red River and Tupelo expeditions. In 1865 Co. H was with Sherman in the campaign of the Carolinas, and Cos. A and F participated in the reduction of Mobile and Montgomery, Ala. From Wilson's creek, Aug. 10, 1861, to Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865, the 1st Mo. was represented in nearly 100 battles, besides numerous skirmishes. The thunder of its guns was heard at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Nashville and on every field it acquitted itself with credit and won the praise of the commanding officers under whom it served. It fought in nine different states, and when the call came for reënlistments its men were among the first to respond. The last of the regiment was mustered out on Aug. 23, 1865.

Second Artillery.—Col., Henry Almstedt; Lieut.-Col., Joseph Weydemeyer; Majs., Theodore Wilkins, Dominick Urban. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861 and was on service within the state until it was reorganized in Feb. 1864. The officers under the reorganization were as follows: Col., Nelson Cole; Lieut.-Col., G. W. Schofield; Majs., Frank Backof, C. Landgraeber, John W. Robb, Gustave Stange, John J. Sutter. In June, 1864, it was equipped and mounted as a regiment of light artillery, and the different batteries were soon afterward scattered over the country. Battery A was at Cape Girardeau until June 11, when it was ordered to St. Louis and remained there until October, when it took part in Price's raid, after which it was attached to the 1st division, 16th corps, and with Gen. A. J. Smith proceeded to Nashville, where it assisted in the defeat and pursuit of Gen. Hood's army. Battery B acted as garrison at New Madrid until the latter part of April, when it was ordered to Springfield, Mo. In June it was moved to Rolla, thence to St. Louis, and participated in the pursuit of Price. It went into winter quarters at Franklin on Nov. 21, 1864. Battery C left Cape Girardeau on May 8 and went to St. Louis, where it received new equipments and from that time until the close of the year was on duty in various parts of the state. It also participated in the work of driving Price from Missouri. Battery D spent the year in the vicinity of Rolla, Pilot Knob, Batesville, Ark., Jacksonport and Devall's Bluff, and was engaged with the Confederates under Gen. Jo. Shelby at several points. Battery E was stationed at Little Rock, and formed part of the forces of Gen. Steele's Camden expedition. Battery F was assigned to the 1st division, 15th corps, about May 1, and remained with that command during the Atlanta campaign, being in the engagements at Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Dallas, and about Atlanta. In October it marched back to Resaca, engaging the enemy at several points on the way, and was later ordered to Nashville, where it was attached to the artillery reserve. Battery G left Cape Girardeau in August and went to Memphis, Tenn., where it was attached to the 1st brigade and participated in the repulse and pursuit of the Confederates under Gen. Forrest. It was then with an expedition

up the Tennessee river, after which it returned to Memphis, where it remained for the rest of the year. Battery H was on duty in Missouri and was one of the artillery organizations that was engaged in the pursuit of Price. During the raid it consumed 1,700 rounds of ammunition, which shows that it was not idle. Battery I was on duty at Rolla, New Madrid, St. Louis and Franklin until in November, when it was ordered to Paducah, Ky., where it was attached to Gen. A. J. Smith's command and moved to Nashville, where it fought with the 16th corps in the defeat of Hood's army. Battery K was on duty all the year in Missouri and was not in any serious engagements with the enemy. Battery L remained about Sedalia and Warrensburg until Sept. 24, when it was ordered to Jefferson City, and participated on the campaign against Price. Battery M was stationed at Camp Gamble, near St. Louis, until Aug. 16, when it was ordered to Springfield, and remained on duty in that part of the state until Nov. 13, when it went into winter quarters at Franklin. During the year 1865 Batteries B, C, D, E, H, K, L and M formed part of the Powder river expedition against the Indians, which left Omaha, Neb., July 2. Batteries A, F and I were on duty at Johnsonville, Tenn., until ordered to St. Louis for muster out in the latter part of August. The several batteries were mustered out at different times and places, M being the last to be discharged at St. Louis, Dec. 20, 1865.

First Engineers.—Col., Henry Flad; Lieut.-Col., William Tweedale; Majs., Hamilton Dill, Fred C. Nichols, Eben M. Hill. The regiment was originally organized in the summer of 1861, and was known as Bissell's engineer regiment of the West, the first officers being as follows: Col., J. W. Bissell; Lieut.-Col., Charles E. Adams; Maj., M. S. Hasie. Under special orders, No. 520, of the war department, dated Nov. 22, 1863, the 25th Mo. infantry and "Bissell's" regiment were consolidated into the 1st Mo. engineers. The regiment was at Nashville, Tenn., during the early part of the year 1864, and in March and April completed about 20 miles of the Nashville & Northwestern railroad, including several large bridges and trestles. It then constructed small forts at Johnsonville and Waverly and a line of blockhouses along the railroad. About the middle of September it was ordered to report to Gen. Howard in front of Atlanta. It participated in the flank movement to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and after the evacuation of Atlanta constructed an inner line of fortifications about that city. In October the number had been reduced from 1,360 to 600, and on the last day of that month it was consolidated into a battalion of five companies. This battalion accompanied Gen. Sherman on the march to the sea, building fortifications at various places and looking after the pontoons of the army. In the campaign through the Carolinas it had charge of the pontoons of the Army of the Tennessee, often bridging the streams under the fire of the enemy's guns. The regiment was present at the destruction of Columbia, S. C., the battles of Fayetteville, Bentonville, and Goldsboro, N. C., after which it went to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the grand review. From Washington the regiment went to Louisville, Ky., where it was inspected by Gen. Reace, inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee, and on July 22, 1865, it was mustered out of the service of the United States and ordered to St. Louis, where it was finally discharged on the 24th.

It will be remembered that Gov. Jackson refused to respond to the first call for troops, and that Capt. Lyon was authorized to not only muster the quota assigned to Missouri, but was subsequently directed to increase the enlistments to "not exceeding 10,000 men." Under this order five regiments, known as the "Reserve corps" were mustered into service. These regiments were as follows:

First U. S. Reserve Corps.—Col., Henry Almstedt; Lieut.-Col., R. J. Rombauer; Maj., P. J. Brimmer. This regiment was mustered in on

May 7, 1861; took part in the capture of Camp Jackson; marched with Lyon to Jefferson City; part of it was engaged in guarding railroad property; part was in the battles of Boonville, Carthage and Wilson's creek, and a detachment was stationed for awhile at Bird's Point. It was mustered out on Aug. 20, 1861.

Second U. S. Reserve Corps.—Col., Herman Kallmann; Lieut.-Col., J. T. Fiala; Maj., Julius Rapp. The 2nd was mustered in at St. Louis, May 7, 1861, was at the capture of Camp Jackson and then engaged in guarding the North Missouri and Iron Mountain railroads until its muster out on Aug. 16, 1861.

Third U. S. Reserve Corps.—Col., John McNeil; Lieut.-Col., C. A. Fritz; Maj., C. W. Marsh. This regiment was organized at Turner hall in the city of St. Louis early in the year 1861, and on May 8 was mustered into the U. S. service. It participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, and in July three companies were sent to southwest Missouri, the remaining seven companies being sent to north Missouri to disperse a force under Gen. Harris. It was mustered out on Aug. 18, 1861.

Fourth U. S. Reserve Corps.—Col., B. Gratz Brown; Lieut.-Col., Rudolph Wesseling; Maj., S. B. Shaw. This regiment was organized by Col. Brown and was mustered into the service of the United States on May 8, 1861. After the capture of Camp Jackson it was ordered to Rolla, and later reinforced Gen. Sigel at Waynesville. On July 17 it returned to St. Louis and was immediately ordered to Pilot Knob to reinforce the troops under Gen. Grant. It was mustered out on Aug. 18, 1861.

Fifth U. S. Reserve Corps.—Col., Charles G. Stifel; Lieut.-Col., Robert White; Maj., John J. Fisher. This regiment was mustered in at the U. S. arsenal in St. Louis, by Capt. Lyon, May 11, 1861, and is the regiment that was fired on by the mob as it was returning to its quarters. It was on guard duty and drill at the barracks until June 15, when three companies were sent to Jefferson City to suppress an insurrection in the penitentiary, and the rest of the regiment was used to escort supplies to Gen. Lyon at Boonville. On July 9 it reached Lexington, where it organized the home guards, imprisoned a number of the secession leaders and captured 5 cannon and a quantity of powder. It then skirmished with the enemy at various places and returned to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on Aug. 31, 1861.

Besides the organizations above recorded there were fully as many men enlisted in the state service. Of the Missouri militia there were 84 regiments and 7 battalions of infantry; 14 regiments and 2 battalions of cavalry, and a light battery. The Enrolled militia numbered 89 regiments, 7 battalions and several independent companies. Almost every county had its company of home guards, and these several bodies of troops worked together for the preservation of the Union, the protection of the property of loyal citizens, and the suppression of guerrilla warfare. They were frequently under the command of United States officers, temporarily, but as they were never regularly mustered into the Federal service no detailed account of their organization and movements is given in this work.

Military Affairs in Kentucky

1861—65

The first movement in Kentucky looking toward future events, consisted in a correspondence which took place at the close of the year 1860, between Gov. Magoffin and the commissioners from Alabama, relating to the coöperation of Kentucky with the Southern states. The following extract expresses the views of the governor of the state at that time:

"You ask the coöperation of the Southern states in order to redress our wrongs. So do we. You have no hope of a redress in the Union. We look hopefully to assurances that a powerful reaction is going on at the North. You seek a remedy in secession from the Union. We wish the united action of the slave states assembled in convention within the Union. You would act separately; we, unitedly. If Alabama and other slave states would meet us in convention, say at Nashville, or elsewhere, as early as the fifth day of February, I do not doubt but we would agree in forty-eight hours upon such reasonable guarantees, by way of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as would command at least the approbation of our numerous friends in the free states, and by giving them time to make the question with the people there, such reaction in public opinion might take place as to secure our rights and save the government."

On Jan. 8, 1861, a convention of the Union party and the friends of Senator Douglas was held for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the difficulties of the country. Their resolutions manifested a patriotic spirit of devotion to the Union, and a firm determination to have the rights of Kentucky repected and maintained in the Union. They declared in favor of a convention of the border slave and border free states, for the purpose of devising some basis of compromise by which the Union might be saved, and proposed contingently a confederacy of such states as were willing to accept the constitution as proposed to be amended by Senator Crittenden. They declared unalterable repugnance to a war with their brethren, North or South, and expressed a willingness to support Mr. Lincoln's government unless he undertook coercion or civil war.

The governor, in his message to the adjourned session of the legislature, asked their approval of the Crittenden resolutions, and submitted the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a convention to assemble at an early day to determine the future interstate and Federal relations of Kentucky. Meanwhile he would leave no experiment untried to restore fraternal relations between the states. He recommended a convention of the border slave states, to meet early in February at Baltimore. He said the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding states did not meet his approval, but objected to coercing them and asked the legislature to declare by a resolution the unconditional disapprobation by Kentucky of the employment of force against them.

On Jan. 22, resolutions were passed in the house declaring that in view of the tenders of men and money by several of the northern states, to the general government, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity. Subsequently, resolutions were passed inviting the states to unite with Kentucky in an application to Congress to call a convention to amend the constitution.

On Feb. 1, a resolution was passed in the senate declaring it to be inexpedient at that time to take any action toward calling a state convention. The vote was, ayes 25, noes 14. On the next day resolutions were passed in the senate appealing to the southern states to stop the revolution, protesting against Federal coercion, and providing that the legislature reassemble on April 24 to hear the responses from sister states; also, in favor of making an application to Congress to call a national convention. The house of representatives, on Feb. 5, passed another resolution stating their action in favor of a national convention, and also the appointment of delegates to the Peace Conference at Washington, and therefore concluded that it "is unnecessary and inexpedient for this legislature to take any further action on this subject at the present time. As an evidence of the sincerity and good faith of our propositions for an adjustment, and an expression of devotion to the Union and desire for its preservation, Kentucky awaits with deep solicitude the response from her sister states."

The legislature adjourned on Feb. 11, to meet again on March 20. With regard to the action of that body while in session, it may be said that the recommendation of the governor in favor of the call of a convention fell upon unheeding ears, while the bill to arm the state, when it was not proposed that Kentucky should make war upon any one, nor no one proposed to make war upon her, also failed to command the respect which its ad-

vocates claimed for it. Indeed, Kentucky, having shown that she intended to stand by the Union to the last, and the rash and precipitate policy of her southern seceding sisters not having met her sanction, now awaited to see if the North would but do justice, as she considered it.

Under instructions from the treasury department of the Confederate states, its revenue officers now required manifests to be delivered and entries to be made of all merchandise coming down the Mississippi from states beyond the limits of the Confederacy. The subject was brought up before the legislature of Kentucky at its session in March and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas this general assembly is informed that certain persons acting as a congress of the seceding states have assumed power to obstruct and regulate the free navigation of the Mississippi river by the citizens of this Union, to whom it belongs: therefore be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky having as much right to the Mississippi river, to its free, unobstructed navigation, as Louisiana or any other state, and that right being of vital importance to her people, feels it her duty to herself and her sister states, at the earliest day, to make this her most solemn protest against any assumption of such power to control the navigation of that river as utterly without right or proper authority, and as what she can not and will not submit to.

"Resolved further, That the states in the valley of the Mississippi be earnestly requested to unite with Kentucky in this protest against the violation of a mutual right so vitally important to them all, and which their permanent interests forbid should ever rest in the discretion of any government save that under which they live.

"Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the executives of the states aforesaid."

The attack upon Fort Sumter and the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, were turned to the utmost advantage by the friends of the seceded states to promote their cause. Kentucky, however, refused to take part either with the North or the South. Her governor issued a proclamation convening an extra session of the legislature on April 27, and after the fall of Fort Sumter Gov. Magoffin, in response to the president's call for troops, again voiced the sentiment of Kentucky, as it certainly existed at that time, when he said, "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister southern states." The state Union committee issued an address to the people on the condition of the country, declaring it to be the duty of the state to maintain neutrality and to take no part

either with the government or the Confederates. Kentucky, the address said, could not comply with the appeal of the government without outraging her solemn convictions of duty, and without trampling upon that natural sympathy with the seceding states which neither their contempt for her interests nor their disloyalty to the Union had sufficed to extinguish. She could not comply with the appeal of the seditious leaders in her midst without sullying her unspotted loyalty, destroying her most vital interests, quenching in the blood of her own sons the last hope of reëstablishing the Union, and lashing her free destiny amidst the clash and fury of arms to the chariot-wheels of the Gulf alliance. She ought clearly to comply with neither the one appeal nor the other. And, if she be not smitten with judicial blindness, she would not. The present duty of Kentucky was to maintain her present independent position, taking sides not with the government, and not with the seceding states, but with the Union against them both, declaring her soil to be sacred from the hostile tread of either, and, if necessary, making the declaration good with her strong right arm. To the end that she might be fully prepared for this last contingency, and all other possible contingencies, the authors of the address would have her arm herself thoroughly at the earliest practicable moment.

At Louisville, on the evening of April 19, a Union meeting was held, at which Mr. Guthrie, once secretary of the United States treasury, and other prominent men, made speeches. Mr. Guthrie opposed the call of the president for volunteers for the purposes of coercion, or the raising of troops for the Confederacy, asserted that secession was no remedy for the pending evils and that Kentucky would not take part with either side, at the same time declaring her soil sacred against the hostile foot of either. Resolutions were adopted that the Confederate states having commenced the war, Kentucky assumed the right to choose her position, and that she would be loyal until the government became the aggressor.

On May 3 the governor issued his proclamation ordering an election on June 30 for members to the extra session of Congress. This was made necessary by the fact that President Lincoln had called an extra session of Congress to meet on July 4. The terms of all Kentucky representatives had expired March 4 and the regular time for election was not until the first Monday in August. An extra session of the legislature was also called for May 6. On May 4 an election was held for delegates to the border state convention, at which the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the Union, being nearly two-thirds of the entire vote at the election in Nov., 1860. The vast majority of Kentuckians were

manifestly more aroused than ever before to the absolute importance of the Union and to the indispensable necessity of its preservation for themselves and their posterity, as well as for the people of the whole country, and they were as manifestly determined to stand firm and quiet on their own soil, to keep the peace at home and along the border, and steadily to strive for its restoration and establishment. The vote for Union delegates to the convention, in all the counties of the state except eighteen, was 98,561. The aggregate presidential vote in Nov., 1860, was 146,216.

On May 17 the legislature authorized the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the state. The house also passed a series of resolutions declaring that Kentucky should maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of the refusal of the governor to furnish troops to the Federal government under the existing circumstances. Subsequently, the governor issued a proclamation with the following warning:

"I hereby notify and warn all other states, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate states, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any post or place therein, for any purposes whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and executive authorities. I especially forbid all citizens of Kentucky, whether incorporated in the state guard or otherwise, from making any hostile demonstrations against any of the aforesaid sovereignties, to be obedient to the orders of lawful authorities, to remain quietly and peaceably at home when off military duty, and refrain from all words and acts likely to provoke a collision, and so otherwise to conduct themselves that the deplorable calamity of invasion may be averted; but in the meanwhile to make prompt and efficient preparation to assume the paramount and supreme law of self defense, and strictly of self-defense alone."

A resolution that this proclamation stated the position that Kentucky should occupy, was rejected in the house on May 22. The state guard was also required to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

The border state convention assembled at Frankfort on May 27. Kentucky and Missouri only were represented. An address was issued to the people of Kentucky declaring that the direct question before the people of the United States and of Kentucky, the grand and commanding question, was Union or no Union, government or no government, nationality or no nationality; that Kentucky had no cause of complaint with the general government, and no cause of quarrel with the Federal constitution; that Kentucky would continue to be loyal to the Constitution, the government, and the flag of the United States,

and to refuse alliance with any who would destroy the Union or commit the great wrong of deserting their posts in the national Congress; that Kentucky would remain true to herself and loyal to the constitutional administration of the general government, appear again in the Congress of the United States, insist upon her constitutional rights in the Union, not out of it, and insist on the integrity of the Union, its constitution, and its government.

At the election on June 30 the Union representatives to Congress were chosen from all the districts of the state except the 1st. In that district H. C. Burnett, State Rights, was chosen. With the exception of Boone county, the official return of the votes showed a total Union majority of 54,760.

Volunteers from Kentucky entered both the Union and Confederate armies. Those attached to the former were ordered to western Virginia, and there entered into active service.

So stringent had the restrictions upon all intercourse between the North and the South now become that commerce was to a great degree cut off, except by the route of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. It had long become manifest that the blockade of the South would not be complete unless the transit of supplies through Kentucky was stopped. But how this should be effected while Kentucky was herself in so doubtful a position, was a question not easily determined. The authorities of Tennessee solved it, however, by placing a complete embargo on the Tennessee end of the road. They forbade the exportation of cotton, tobacco, rice and turpentine to Kentucky. From their own point of view the act was one of folly, for the freight sent north was never one-fifth part of that sent south, and at that moment especially must have been vastly inferior in importance to the constant supply of provisions flowing into Tennessee from Louisville. They thought, however, that they could afford the step and therefore forbade all exports from Tennessee. That cut the knot as to the enforcement of the blockade at Louisville. It put an end to all scruples on the part of Kentucky, except among the open sympathizers with secession; placed the secessionists in the wrong in "neutral" eyes, and gave the government firm ground on which to stand. The blockade being undertaken with vigor, those who were forwarding supplies to the secessionists attempted to break it by legal proceedings. They crowded the Louisville freight stations with merchandise consigned to Nashville, and sued the company as common carriers for refusing to receive and forward it. The decision of the court justified the company in its course of obedience to the Federal government and gave to the government the authority of legal approval, as well as the sympathy of right-minded citizens. It still remained, however, for the Tennessee secessionists, in their

wisdom, to conceive one more plan for perfecting the work undertaken by the government. This scheme they carried out on July 4, by stopping the running of cars on the railroad altogether, and by doing this in such a manner as to seriously injure a great interest in Kentucky. Of this proceeding we have the following contemporaneous account:

"The Louisville & Nashville railway is 286 miles in length, 45 miles of it lying in Tennessee. These 45 miles cost $2,025,000, of which Tennessee contributed in all bonds to the amount of $1,160,500, the remaining $864,500 being raised by the Kentucky owners. On July 1 a Tennessee general, named Anderson, ordered the company to keep a larger amount of its rolling stock at Nashville. James Guthrie, president of the company, stated, however, that there was no provision in the charter to the effect that the company should be subject to the military orders of Tennessee and refused to comply. On July 4 Gen. Anderson seized two trains that were about to leave Nashville and one that came in, together with such machinery as could be found in Tennessee, and then called for a fair division of the rolling stock of the road. He agreed that while arrangements were in progress for this end the trains should be uninterrupted, but to this Mr. Guthrie astutely made answer that he could thus have no guarantee against the interference of others besides Gen. Anderson, who was supposed to be acting under orders. This brought out the governor of Tennessee as the real actor in the matter, for he at once replied to Mr. Guthrie with a proposition to continue the use of the road while a division of property was made. Mr. Guthrie at once rejoined, disproving the charge made by the Tennessee authorities, that their end of the road had not hitherto had its share of the rolling stock, and showing the impossibility of managing the road under Gov. Harris's proposition."

The result was that the road was closed. The Kentucky stockholders declared that their chartered rights in Tennessee had been no protection to their property, and refused to risk any more property within the limits of that state. All questions as to the blockade upon this route were therefore disposed of by the breaking up of the route itself. The secessionists felt the extent of their error, for they urged Gov. Magoffin to seize the Kentucky end of the road and to run it in connection with Gov. Harris, but it was evident that such a step would only serve to remove the last scruple on the part of Union men as to forcible resistance to the bold plans of the secessionists in Kentucky.

The question as to the transit of provisions to the South by this railroad was thus settled, and although it did not close other equally important routes through Kentucky, the contro-

versy which had sprung up took such a turn as to have an important effect throughout the state, stimulating the Union men everywhere to a more active support of the government. A small encampment of Federal troops was formed in Garrard county, which occasioned some excitement, as it was an infringement of the neutrality assumed by Kentucky. Letters were addressed to the commanding officer, Gen. Nelson, asking the special object which the government had in view in the establishment of the camp called "Camp Dick Robinson." In reply, the commanding officer said, "The troops assembled here have been called together at the request of Union men of Kentucky. They are intended for no hostile or aggressive movement against any party or community whatever, but simply to defend Kentucky in case they are needed for that purpose, preserve its tranquillity, and protect the rights of all citizens of the state under the constitution and the laws; and the object of myself and all the officers in command will be, by all honorable means, to maintain that peace and tranquillity." Commissioners were then sent by the governor to President Lincoln to insist on the neutrality of the state. Gov. Magoffin, in his letter to the president, said:

"In a word, an army is now being organized and quartered in this state, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the state, and without consultation with those most prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement now imperils that peace and tranquillity which from the beginning of our pending difficulties have been the paramount desire of this people, and which, up to this time, they have so secured to the state.

"Within Kentucky there has been, and is likely to be, no occasion for the presence of military force. The people are quiet and tranquil, feeling no apprehension of any occasion arising to invoke protection from the Federal arm. They have asked that their territory be left free from military occupation and the present tranquillity of their communication left uninvaded by soldiers. They do not desire that Kentucky shall be required to supply the battle-field for the contending armies, or become the theatre of the war. Now, therefore, as governor of the state of Kentucky, and in the name of the people I have the honor to represent, and with the single and earnest desire to avert from their peaceful homes the horrors of war, I urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within the state. If such action as is hereby urged be promptly taken, I firmly believe the peace of the people of Kentucky will be preserved, and the horrors of a bloody war will be averted from a people now peaceful and tranquil."

To that the president replied: "In all I have done in the premises I have acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky. While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your excellency and the bearers of your excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time. Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline to so remove it.

"I most cordially sympathize with your excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native state, Kentucky. It is with regret I search, and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union."

A similar letter was addressed by the governor to the President of the Confederate States. In the reply, President Davis said:

"The government of the Confederate States of America neither intends nor desires to disturb the neutrality of Kentucky. The assemblage of troops in Tennessee to which you refer had no other object than to repel the lawless invasion of that state by the forces of the United States, should their government approach it through Kentucky, without respect for its position of neutrality. That such apprehensions were not groundless has been proved by the course of that government in Maryland and Missouri, and more recently in Kentucky itself, in which, as you inform me, 'a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities.' The government of the Confederate States has not only respected most scrupulously the neutrality of Kentucky, but has continued to maintain the friendly relations of trade and intercourse which it has suspended with the people of the United States generally. In view of the history of the past, it can scarcely be necessary to assure your excellency that the government of the Confederate States will continue to respect the neutrality of Kentucky so long as her people will maintain it themselves. But neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties, or if the door be opened on the one side for the aggressions of one of the belligerent parties upon the other, it ought

not to be shut to the assailed when they seek to enter it for the purpose of self-defense. I do not, however, for a moment believe that your gallant state will suffer its soil to be used for the purpose of giving an advantage to those who violate its neutrality and disregard its rights, over those who respect them both."

It should be stated that previous to this correspondence, Kentucky had been invaded by Tennessee forces, and 6 cannon and 1,000 stands of arms taken. The Confederate congress on Aug. 7 passed an act authorizing enlistments in Kentucky. The legislature assembled on Sept. 2 and on the 5th a large barbecue was to be held in Owen county, about 12 miles from the seat of government. The apprehensions of the Unionists were greatly excited on this occasion. The state guard was invited to attend. It consisted of an organized body of troops, about 15,000 strong, under the control of the friends of secession in the state. Intimidation of the legislature was feared. Happily, the affair passed over without any special interest. A peace convention was also to be held on the 10th of the same month, which awakened apprehensions of an attempt to organize the secession force. But these likewise proved groundless. The legislature stood 27 Union and 11 Southern Rights senators, and 76 Union and 24 Southern Rights representatives. The message of the governor to the legislature on Sept. 5, asserted that Kentucky had a right to assume a neutral position in the war; that she had no agency in fostering a sectional party in the free states, and did not approve of separate action and the secession of the southern states. Lawless raids had been suffered on both sides, private property seized, commerce interrupted, and trade destroyed. These wrongs had been borne with patience, but a military Federal force had been organized, equipped, and encamped in a central portion of Kentucky, without consultation with the state authorities. If the people of Kentucky desired more troops, let them be obtained under the constitution of Kentucky. He recommended the passage of a law to enable the military board to borrow a sufficient sum to purchase arms and munitions for the defense of the state. He also recommended the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal from the state of all military bodies not under state authority. On the same day the legislature was notified that Confederate troops had invaded the state, occupied and fortified strong positions at Hickman and Chalk bluffs. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, replied to a demand of the Kentucky authorities, that the troops "that landed at Hickman last night did so without my knowledge or consent, and I am confident without the consent of the president. I have telegraphed President Davis requesting their immediate withdrawal."

Gen. Polk, in command of the secession forces, in reply to the governor of Kentucky, stated that he had occupied Columbus and Hickman on account of reliable information that the Federal forces were about to occupy the said points. He proposed substantially that the Federal and Confederate forces should be simultaneously withdrawn from Kentucky and enter into stipulation to respect the neutrality of the state. In the proclamation issued on Sept. 4, Gen. Polk gave this reason for invading Kentucky:

"The Federal government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by constructing military works on the Missouri shore immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defense of the territory of the Confederate states that a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in advance."

On the 9th the governor communicated the following to the legislature: "The undersigned yesterday received a verbal message, through a messenger, from Gov. Harris. The message was that he (Gov. H.) had, by telegraphic despatch, requested Gen. Polk to withdraw the Confederate troops from Kentucky, and that Gen. Polk had declined to do so;that Gov. Harris then telegraphed to Sec. Walker at Richmond, requesting that Gen. Polk be ordered to withdraw his troops from Kentucky, and that such order was issued from the war department of the Confederacy; that Gen. Polk replied to the war department that the retention of the post was a military necessity, and that the retiring from it would be attended by the loss of many lives. This embraces the message received."

On the same day the governor also received the following by telegraph from Gen. Polk: "Gov. B. Magoffin:—A military necessity having required me to occupy this town, Columbus, I have taken possession of it by the forces under my command. The circumstances leading to this act were reported promptly to the President of the Confederate States. His reply was, the necessity justified the action."

As a matter of course, the invasion of the state by the Tennessee troops brought in a Federal force under Gen. Grant from Cairo. Thus ended the neutrality of Kentucky. It was on Sept. 6 that Gen. Grant, with two regiments of infantry and a company of light artillery, with two gun-boats, took possession of Paducah. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the town, in expectation of greeting the arrival of the southern army, which was reported to be 3,800 strong and only 16 miles

distant. The loyal citizens tore down the secession flags on the arrival of the Federal troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot and marine hospital. He found large quantities of complete rations, leather, etc., for the southern army. He issued a proclamation saying that he came solely for the purpose of defending the state from aggression and to enable the state laws to be executed.

On Sept. 11 the lower house of the legislature adopted a resolution directing the governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederate troops to evacuate Kentucky soil. The vote was 71 against 26. The house refused to suspend the rules to allow another resolution to be offered ordering the proclamation to be issued to both Federals and Confederates. The first resolution was subsequently passed by the senate, but was vetoed by the governor. It was then passed, notwithstanding the governor's objections, by a vote in the house of 68 to 26, and in the senate of 25 to 9. The governor then issued his proclamation. On the 17th the senate passed a bill punishing by fine and imprisonment the refusal to give up the state's arms when ordered by the military board. The house concurred. This abolished the state guard. The house adopted resolutions in favor of paying the war tax, and against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Preparations were commenced in the state for different military movements. While Gen. Polk was thus invading the state on the west, Gen. Zollicoffer was operating on the east. With about 4,000 men he came to Cumberland ford, situated near the point where the corner of Virginia runs into Kentucky, and captured a company of home guards. On the 17th the legislature received a message from Gov. Magoffin communicating a telegraphic despatch from Gen. Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland and the three long mountains in Kentucky; that he had done so, and should retain his position until the Union forces were withdrawn and the Union camp broken up. On the 18th the committee on Federal relations reported a series of resolutions, requesting Maj. Anderson, the commander at Fort Sumter when it was captured, to take command of the forces of the state. They manifested very distinctly the sentiments of the people at that time, and were as follows:

"Whereas Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate states, and the commanders of the forces so invading the state have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the state by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor, therefore,

"Resolved, That the invaders must be expelled.

"Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquillity of the state, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is

"Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

"Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceable citizens who remain at home and attend to their private business until legally called into the public service, as well as their families, are entitled to and shall receive the fullest protection of the government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

"Resolved, That his excellency, the governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, that he issue his proclamation calling out the militia of the state, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

"Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the commonwealth."

The decision expressed by these resolutions was hailed with great satisfaction by the friends of the Union. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this act on the part of that great state. Whether viewed in its relations to the material or moral aspects of the civil strife in the land, the active adhesion of Kentucky to the national cause was a momentous event. But it was specially valuable for the testimony it bore to the rightfulness and the necessity of the belligerent issue which the national government had been compelled to accept. These resolutions were vetoed by the governor and then passed by the requisite vote over his veto. His objection to the resolutions was thus stated:

"I cannot concede my constitutional right, as the commander-in-chief of the state, to designate the particular officer or officers to be employed in executing the will of the legislature. Gen. T. L. Crittenden, the officer designated by the resolution, has had many proofs of my confidence. He has my confidence now, and

in this service I would not hesitate to employ him, but at the same time I reserve the point that it is not within the province of the legislature to limit the constitutional right of the governor and commander-in-chief to choose such of his subordinate officers as he may deem best fitted to enforce the execution of the laws of the state."

Gen. Robert Anderson assumed command of the state and national forces and issued a proclamation calling upon Kentuckians of all parties to assist in repelling the invaders of the state. Gov. Magoffin also issued a proclamation, directing Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to call out the state troops to resist the invasion of the state, and Gen. Crittenden accordingly called out the militia. Hamilton Pope, brigadier-general of the home guard, also called upon the people in each ward of Louisville to organize themselves into companies for the protection of the city. Thus was Kentucky launched with her whole soul into the bloody contest for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union. On the 23d the house passed a bill authorizing the military board to borrow $1,000,000, in addition to $1,000,000 authorized May 24, on the state bonds, payable in ten years, and levied a tax to pay the bonds and interest. The above sum was to be appropriated to the defense of the state. On the next day, a bill was passed calling out 40,000 volunteers for service from one to three years. The votes were, in the house, 67 to 13, and in the senate, 21 to 5. The senate also passed a bill providing that Kentuckians who voluntarily joined the Confederate forces invading the state, should be incapable of taking estate in Kentucky by devise, bequest, division or distribution, unless they returned to their allegiance within 60 days, or escaped from the invaders as soon as possible. A bill was also passed tendering the thanks of the legislature to Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, for having so promptly forwarded troops to aid in repelling the invasion of the state and the governor was instructed to communicate the same. On Oct. 1 a resolution requesting John C. Breckenridge and Lazarus W. Powell to resign their seats as senators in Congress, as they did not represent the will of the people of Kentucky; and, if they declined to comply, the senate of the United States was respectfully requested to investigate their conduct and if found to be in opposition to the Federal government to expel them from their seats, passed the state senate by a vote of 20 yeas to 5 nays. It was then sent to the house and passed by a vote of 55 to 31. A bill for a loan of $2,000,000 was also passed. So soon after the first step was Kentucky brought fully into the field with arms and money for the cause of the Union. The legislature then took a recess until Nov. 27. Previous to this adjournment, an address was issued by that body to the peo-

ple of the state, on "the condition of the state and the duties they had felt called upon to perform." The condition of the state was thus briefly related:

"We have ardently desired peace and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the government, we assured our southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the government from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union, and prevent the effusion of blood.

"The Federal government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through their territory. They made constant raids into this state, robbed us of our property, insulted our people, seized some of our citizens and carried them away as prisoners into the Confederate states. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of its subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate states than a guard of the state of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this state formed camps under the Federal government for the defense and protection of the state of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

"In this condition we found Kentucky when the legislature met on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the president of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded and towns in the southwest of our state occupied by Confederate armies. The governor of Tennessee disavowed the act and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the state, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the state by way of the Nash-

ville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skilfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

"The purpose is to remove the theatre of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it, to those of Kentucky, and to involve this state in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded states. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

"Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal government, as we had a right to do under the Federal constitution.

"Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarrantable rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as becomes Kentuckians.

"We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people who have forborne long, but will never fail as a last resort to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you if we had done less. The only error, we fear, is that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

"Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this state, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the union of these states we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belong only to savage warfare.

"We have no choice but action, prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky's valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and

treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty, and life."

The position taken by the legislature was fully sustained by the people, and upon the reassembling of that body on Nov. 27, very emphatic resolutions were adopted. The following extract shows their character:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky has ever cherished and adhered to the Federal Union, and she will cling to it now, in this time of its extremest peril, with unfaltering devotion. While at the beginning of the mad and wicked war which is being waged by the rebellious states for the destruction of the government, she forbore to take part, in the hope that she might interpose her friendly offices in the interests of peace, she has, nevertheless, sternly repelled every movement which looked to a change of her political relations, and has never swerved from her full and fervid loyalty to the noblest and freest government in the world. And now, since her proffered mediation has been spurned and her soil invaded by the Confederate armies, she deems it fit that she should announce to the world that, standing firmly by her government, she will resist every effort to destroy it; and she calls upon her true and heroic sons to rally around the standard of their country and put forth the whole energies of the commonwealth till the rebellion shall be overthrown, and the just supremacy of the national government shall be restored and maintained everywhere within its limits.

"Resolved, That the existing civil war, forced upon the national government without cause by the disunionists, should not be waged upon the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the states, free or slave, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

"Resolved, That in the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the national Congress, with unprecedented unanimity, at its late session, a rule of action was prescribed to the government from which it cannot depart without a disregard of the plighted faith of the national legislature, which we would be slow to believe can be seriously entertained. Against any such departure we solemnly protest.

"Resolved, That the purpose expressed in said resolution is the great end demanded, and that which inspires Kentucky with

patriotic ardor to seek their achievement with all her loyal energies and means, in the confident hope of success, and belief that the country, saved, in our triumph, to us and to posterity, will still be glorious in the freedom of its people, in the unity of its government, and the security of society, and worth infinitely more than it cost to save it.

"Resolved, That slavery is a state institution, guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and we cannot agree that the national government, to which we are and intend to be loyal, shall undertake the emancipation of slaves against the will of the slave-holding states."

Great honor should be given to the state of Kentucky for the course pursued by her during the first year of the war. Her position of determined neutrality at first taken, was to some extent a consequence of her geographical situation. Refusing to take sides with either North or South, her coolness moderated the fiery impetuosity of both. At the same time she was an enviable acquisition to each. The Federal administration, desirous to secure her hearty coöperation, saw plainly that it could not be obtained on any other terms than that of the constitution and the rights of the states. And every position taken by the administration was of such a conservative character as to meet the ultimate approval of the people of that state. Amid all the efforts of extreme partisans in the northern states to press the president into measures looking to emancipation, nothing was effected. The certain loss of Kentucky, and with her western Virginia and Missouri, stayed the government, even if there had been an inclination to, or conviction of the propriety of, such measures. As a consequence, Kentucky voluntarily entered the field for the Union, and by the end of the year approximately 26,000 men from that state were serving in Federal ranks.

The position of Kentucky relative to the affairs of the Union, on the whole, remained unchanged during the year 1862. Her determination was to sustain the Federal government in all its measures designed for an honest restoration of the Union without interference with the institutions of the states. A very considerable portion of her citizens, however, sympathized with the government of the Confederate States, and made valuable contributions to its aid.

There was not a cordial coöperation between the governor and the majority of the legislature. Several bills passed by the legislature were vetoed by him, such as an act to disfranchise all citizens who entered the Confederate service, and another requiring all clergymen to take an oath to sustain the constitution of the United States before performing the marriage ceremony, etc. These things, however, were soon lost sight of by the movements

of the Federal troops, which engrossed attention. Kentucky was not only completely under their control, but the Confederate forces were driven beyond her limits. Even at this time the state had contributed more than its quota to the Federal army, and there was no military organization of the state but entirely acquiesced in this contribution. In August an extra session of the legislature was held on a call by Gov. Magoffin. The governor condemned the invasion of the state by guerrillas under Col. Morgan, expressed regret at the arrest of citizens without any legal process, and recommended the adoption of the resolutions proposed by Senator Crittenden at the last session of the 36th Congress, as a standing proposition for peace and the settlement of the war. Immediately afterward the governor resigned his office and James F. Robinson, secretary of state, was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term. The most important subject which came under the consideration of that body during that session was the resolution of President Lincoln proposing a system of gradual emancipation to be adopted by the border slaveholding states. The report of the committee on the subject stated that if a restoration of the Union, as it was, required the sacrifice of the value of their slaves, the people of Kentucky, in their opinion, would make it. It further says:

"But devoted as we are to the Union, we do not feel that our loyalty demands at our hands the adoption of the measure proposed. We do not agree with the president that the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the border states would bring about a speedy termination of the war. Unhappily for our country, the dominant party in the Congress of the United States are bent on the destruction of the constitution and the Union. No curse which the direst enemy of our country could have imposed would, in our opinion, have borne more bitter fruits than the action of that party has produced. We have viewed with alarm the rapid strides which the dominant party in Congress has made toward the prostration of every guarantee which the constitution provides for the dearest rights of the people. They have endeavored, through the instrumentality of the executive and Congress, to strip the people of the disaffected states of their property; they have passed confiscation bills, in utter violation of the plain provisions of the constitution; they have sought to take away from those people their state governments and reduce them to a state of territorial vassalage; they have declared their purposes to free the slaves of the rebel states and elevate them to an equality with the white man; they have declared that the war should be prosecuted until slavery shall be swept from the entire land; they proclaim that they are against restoration of the Union unless slavery is abolished.

"The people of Kentucky justly feel horror and alarm at the enunciation of such doctrines. They will oppose them by all peaceable means, and if the time should come when the counsels of reason shall no longer be heeded, when the barriers erected by the constitution shall no longer afford protection, then will Kentucky rise up as one man and sacrifice the property, and, if need be, the lives of her children, in defense of that constitution under which alone we can ever hope to enjoy national liberty. We deny what has been so often asserted by that party, that the question of slavery is the cause of the war. Disappointed ambition, grovelling lust of office and power produced it. Slavery was but the pretext for the execution of a purpose long nourished to overthrow the government."

The report closed with a recommendation that a system of gradual emancipation of slaves be declined. This course was followed by the legislature, and no action taken on the subject. On other subjects its action was such as to sustain the Federal government in the great objects for which the war was originally declared to have been undertaken. The assembly, although expressing a conviction that the quota of troops from the state, under the calls of the president made in July and September, would be raised by voluntary enlistment, nevertheless passed an act by a vote of 64 to 9 authorizing a draft. On the approach of the Confederate force to Lexington in September the legislature adjourned to Louisville. The archives of the state were also removed.

The number of the enrolled militia of Kentucky was 119,577. Out of this number 37,444 entered the Federal service for three years; 11,911 for one year; 413 for nine months, and 1,770 for 60 days; making an aggregate of 51,538, which was almost one-half of those between the military ages. From the beginning of the war to Nov. 30, 1863, the state had advanced on account of the United States government, in recruiting, arming, equipping, subsisting and paying volunteers, the sum of $2,196,611. Of this sum $861,221 was refunded and $605,000 credited as the proportion of taxes levied on the state, leaving a balance of $730,390. Notwithstanding many counties of the state had been so overrun by invaders and desolated by guerrillas and mauraders that no revenue could be collected within them, the balance in the treasury on Oct. 10, 1863, was $808,387.

The position of Kentucky as one of the border slave states imparted more than ordinary interest to the political proceedings in the state. The legislature elected in Aug., 1861, commenced its last session at Frankfort early in Jan., 1863. The measures presented in this body represented the views of the people of the state. It was unequally divided, and the views of each division

are to be found in the resolutions which they recommended for adoption. On Feb. 27 the assembly adopted the following series of resolutions. They were subsequently adopted in the senate, with the exception of the 11th:

"1. Resolved, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box. Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; whilst we invoke the aid of all patriotic men to avert the evils that threaten our free institutions.

"2. Resolved, That this general assembly declares, as before it has oftentimes declared, that the state of Kentucky hath ever been, and is, loyal to the government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

"3. Resolved, That this general assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

"4. Resolved, That this general assembly now in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the national executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the president of the United States, dated Jan. 1, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain states, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

"5. Resolved, That this general assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the president of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over states where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

"6. Resolved, That this general assembly declines to accept the president's proposition for emancipation, as contained in his proclamation of the 19th of May, 1862.

"7. Resolved, That this general assembly deems it proper further to declare that it, together with all the loyal people of the state, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded states to return to their al-

legiance to the government of the Union, and would, in such event, cordially and earnestly coöperate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

"8. Resolved, That Kentucky will adhere to the constitution and the Union, as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom; and for all the wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the constitution, and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful and irresistible agency of the suffrages of a free people.

"9. Resolved, That this general assembly hails with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding states in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to coöperate with all other loyal citizens—give security to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

"10. Resolved, That, in the judgment of this general assembly, a convention should be called for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the national constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders; and to that end we reaffirm and adopt the resolutions recommending a call for a convention of the United States, approved Jan. 25th, 1861.

"11. Resolved, That it is expedient for the Mississippi valley states, as soon as practicable, to hold a convention of advice and consultation, with a view to determine what is best to be done for the preservation of the whole government, and for the purpose of maintaining their integrity and union, and to prevent any one or more states from seizing and appropriating to themselves the exclusive use of the mouths of the Mississippi river, and imposing export and import duties on the commerce and navigation of the other states.

"12. Resolved, That the laws of this state must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the state to see to it, that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

"13. Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States, and to the governor of each state, with a request that he lay the same before the legislature of his state, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress. Our senators are instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best efforts to accomplish the objects of these resolutions."

The following preamble and resolutions expressing the views

of the minority of the legislature, were offered in the senate and assembly, on Jan. 19, and although they failed to be adopted they acquired an importance in connection with subsequent events in the state.

"In times of war, as in peace, the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It prescribes the powers of the government in its executive no less than in other departments, and it is the only bond of union between the states. The Federal government, as defined by the constitution, when exercising the powers granted to it is entitled to the allegiance of the people; but loyalty to the government does not impose upon the citizen any obligation to support an administration in the enforcement of a policy unauthorized by the constitution or forbidden by its provisions; but it is the duty of all good citizens to resist encroachments upon their rights, and to defend the constitution of their country from violence. He who upholds the executive or any other department of the government in the violation of its provisions is disloyal to the constitution and an enemy to the freedom of his country. The Federal government, deriving all its legitimate powers from the constitution, is, therefore, the creature of the constitution, and has no power in any department to suspend any of its provisions, or throw off its restrictions under any pretense whatever. The maxim that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' is one which we ought never to forget. It involves a fundamental principle of freedom—one asserted by our ancestors, and for which they fought and won our independence of the British crown, and which we never can surrender. It should also be borne in mind that governments were instituted for the protection of life, liberty and property, and that such as fail to perform this duty will, sooner or later, be overthrown by an intelligent, virtuous and courageous people. The history of the present administration of the Federal government is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, tending directly to the overthrow of state authority and state institutions, and a consolidation in the Federal government of all political power, and the erection upon their ruins of a great military despotism as tyrannical and despotic as the worst governments of Europe, to prove which we refer to the following facts:

"The president has, without authority of Congress, suspended the writ of habeas corpus—thus striking a deadly blow at the liberties of the people. He has caused citizens to be arrested, transported to distant states, and incarcerated in loathsome prisons, without charge or accusation against them. He has denied to citizens thus arrested and imprisoned a trial by jury, or indeed any trial, and has withheld from them all knowledge and information

as to their accusers or the cause of their arrest. He has subjected his prisoners thus held to barbarous and inhuman treatment, endangering both life and health, and has required hundreds of them so held, as a condition upon which they might be released, to take illegal oaths arbitrarily prescribed by himself or his agents. He has attempted to destroy the freedom of the press by the forcible suppression of newspapers, because they saw proper to criticise the measures of his administration; and such as have escaped suppression have been subjected to a censorship wholly incompatible with freedom of thought or expression of opinion. He has attempted to destroy the freedom of speech, by arresting citizens who animadverted upon the measures of his administration. He has caused to be arrested persons engaged in circulating petitions for the signatures of the people; thus interfering with the right of petition. He has wholly disregarded the right of the people to be 'secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.' He has interfered with the administration of justice in the state courts by violently forcing the judges to adjourn, dispersing their grand juries, and by breaking open jails and releasing prisoners confined under regular judicial process for felonies and other crimes. He has in some of the states, among which is Kentucky, forcibly wrested from the citizen his right to be the candidate for office within the gift of the people, thus striking down the elective franchise; and eminent citizens of this state are now in confinement beyond its borders for no other known reason than that they presented themselves as candidates for office before the people. He has quartered soldiers in the houses of citizens against their will, and not in the manner prescribed by law. He has permitted his troops to overrun this state, destroying houses, and fencings of farms and lots. They have sacked the houses of peaceful citizens, destroyed their furniture, family pictures, carpets, clothing, and other articles of household goods, and robbed them of their silver ware, stock and provisions. He has permitted his wagon masters and others, with armed soldiers, to seize the corn, oats, hay, etc., of our citizens for the use of the armies, without their consent, and without just discrimination as to whether the farmer could spare the articles or not—fixing their own price upon them, making their own estimate as to the value and the quantity taken, and giving no receipt or name whereby the owner could successfully seek his pay; and often, when vouchers were given, they were so informal that no money could be drawn upon them.

"He has permitted his officers and soldiers to entice slaves in great numbers to leave their masters and owners, and to take them within their camps, and there, with bayonets, to protect

them from reclamation; and when civil suits have been brought for their recovery, in may instances the process of the court has been resisted by armed forces, and the owner of the slaves maltreated and imprisoned, for no known cause other than his attempt thus to recover and protect his property.

"He has permitted his officers and soldiers, without authority of law, to levy large contributions of money upon unoffending citizens, under the pretense of reimbursing other citizens for losses sustained by the casualties of war. He has permitted his officers and soldiers with impunity to murder peaceable citizens. He has given his assent and approval to acts of Congress appropriating and proposing to appropriate enormous sums of public money to purchase the freedom of slaves and their deportation to some foreign country, and has invited the border slave states (including Kentucky) to liberate their slaves, with promises of compensation from the Federal treasury. He has set aside the constitution of the United States by giving his official sanction to an act of Congress creating a new state within the territory of Virginia without her consent. He has, without constitutional authority, aided in freeing the slaves of the District of Columbia. He has, in violation of the constitution, by proclamation, declared free all the slaves in many of the states, invited them to vindicate their freedom by force, and sought an alliance with them in a war waged against their masters—a monstrous and iniquitous act sanctioned by no law, human or divine, finding no parallel in atrocity in the history of barbarous nations. He is spending large sums of money, appropriated by Congress for the support of the army, in feeding and clothing slaves stolen from their masters.

"In view of the foregoing facts, the truth of which cannot be denied, we do firmly believe, and solemnly declare, that any assistance furnished the executive in the further prosecution of the war upon the basis of his present policy, tends immediately and directly to the overthrow of both the Federal and state governments: Wherefore,

"1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky will, by all constitutional means in her power, protect her citizens in the enjoyment of the elective franchise, the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, the security of their persons and property against the unconstitutional edicts of the Federal executive, and their enforcement by the army under his control.

"2. Resolved, That, by the constitution of the state of Kentucky, 'the right of the owner of the slave to such slave, and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner to any property whatever;' that 'Kentucky understands her own

interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion;' consequently the proposition made by Abraham Lincoln, for her to emancipate her slaves, is hereby rejected.

"3. Resolved, That the object and purpose of the war having been perverted by the party now in control of the government, in violation of its oft-repeated and most solemn pledges, our senators in Congress are instructed, and our representatives are requested, to oppose any further aid in its prosecution by furnishing either men or money.

"4. Resolved, That the proclamations of the president, dated Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, purporting to emancipate the slaves in certain states and parts of states, set forth therein, are unwarranted by any code, either civil or military, and of such character and tendency as not to be submitted to by a people jealous of their liberties.

"5. Resolved, That the act of Congress, approved by the President, admitting Western Virginia as a state, without the consent of the state of Virginia, is such a palpable violation of the constitution as to warrant Kentucky in refusing to recognize the validity of such proceeding.

"6. Resolved, That Kentucky will cordially unite with the Democracy of the northern states in an earnest endeavor to bring about a speedy termination of the existing war; and to this end we insist upon a suspension of hostilities and an armistice to enable the belligerents to agree upon terms of peace.

"7. Resolved, That commissioners from this state be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit the Federal and Confederate governments, at Washington and Richmond, and urge them respectfully to agree upon an armistice for the purposes therein contemplated.

"8. Resolved, That the governor of Kentucky is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the president of the United States, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress."

On Jan. 29, 1863, the minority members of the legislature, and a large number of persons from various counties of the state, met in the evening in the senate chamber in the capitol, organized a meeting, and adopted the preceding preamble and resolutions in the form in which they had been offered in both houses of the legislature. Various propositions were then discussed in reference to calling a convention of the people, nominating candidates for state offices and members of Congress, to be chosen at the usual election in August, when the meeting adjourned to the

next day. At the second meeting a state central committee was appointed, and instructed to call a state convention to nominate candidates for governor and other offices, to meet at Frankfort on Feb. 18. On the next day, Jan. 31, this committee issued a call for a convention. Previous to its meeting an application was made to the assembly of the legislature for the use of its hall, which was refused. At the appointed time the convention assembled at Frankfort, but was soon dispersed by Col. Gilbert, the commander of a regiment of Federal soldiers. Says the "Louisville Journal," in July:

"The convention was dispersed, and the movement for the reorganization of the secession party of Kentucky, under the name of Democracy, as respects public and formal action, was suddenly arrested. At this point two courses lay before the leaders of the movement. They were compelled to abandon the movement for the present election, or else to organize secretly, and selecting candidates in the main from the new recruits of the party, with but a comparative sprinkling of original secessionists, quietly to put them in the field without the intervention of any public or formal action. In a word, they had either to throw up their scheme for the present, or to prosecute it by indirection. They unhesitatingly chose the latter course. It is not probable that they so much as seriously thought of the former. And the course they chose they have pursued with energy and with considerable skill. The result, with respect to organization, we are not able confidently to state, though secret societies under the style of 'Democratic Associations' have been established certainly in many parts of the commonwealth and probably in all; but, with respect to candidates, the result is at last before the public in a complete 'Democratic ticket' for the state, the candidates having been required to steal out to their places in the ticket one by one or in little groups, as the stars appear to steal into their places in the twilight sky, the managers apparently considering that to allow the ticket all at once to burst forth in constellated splendor might challenge too forcibly the attention of the authorities. But at last the ticket is out in full."

Meanwhile the majority of members of the legislature, known as Union members, assembled in the hall of the assembly, on the evening of Feb. 16, and agreed to "recommend to the Union Democracy of Kentucky that they assemble by delegation in convention in Louisville on March 18, to nominate suitable persons as candidates for the various state offices." At the appointed time the convention assembled at Louisville. Delegates were present from 103 counties, and the convention contained more than 1,000 members. Joshua F. Bell was nominated for governor and a series of resolutions were adopted. On April 24 Mr.

Bell declined the nomination for governor, for the reason that his private affairs, which had been much neglected during the two previous years of trouble, demanded his whole attention. The state central committee on May 1 tendered the nomination to Thomas E. Bramlette, who accepted it, and the platform was thus explained by him in a speech delivered in Louisville on July 18:

"Its first resolution approved and endorsed the principles contained in the joint resolutions upon Federal affairs, adopted by our legislature. The spirit of these resolutions declared the loyal attachment of Kentucky to the government of the United States, and our determination to maintain it; recognized the difference between a transitory administration of the government, limited to an official term, and the government itself, which is permanent, and was intended by its founders to endure forever; declared dissent from and entered its protest against the emancipation proclamation as unwise, unconstitutional, and void; denounced the extension of martial law over states where war did not exist, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as unwarranted by the constitution, tending to subordinate civil to military authority and to subvert constitutional and free government; declared we would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded states to return to their allegiance, in which event we would cordially coöperate with them in the restoration of peace and the security of such guarantees as would protect all their interests and rights; hailed the triumph of conservative sentiment in the non-slaveholding states as manifested by the then recent elections, and asserted that the laws of the state must be maintained and enforced, and that it was the duty of the constituted authorities to see that this indispensable end should be attained by all constitutional means. These points of undying devotion and loyalty to the government, and the determination to adhere to it and preserve it at all hazards; the duty of the state government to see the law executed; the condemnation of the radical measures of the Federal administration in power, and the pledge to correct them by peaceful and constitutional means through the ballot-box, all meet my most cordial approval and support. There is no issue made against them in Kentucky, and therefore there is no necessity to discuss them here, and I have not discussed them at length, because they are entertained in common by all the Union Democrats, and as our opponents say they hold the same sentiments, there is therefore no issue to be taken with them. But the second resolution of our convention declared that the present causeless and wicked rebellion should be crushed by the whole power of the Federal government, and the national authority restored over all the revolted

states, and for the accomplishment of that object we are willing to devote our whole resources if necessary. On this resolution our opponents take issue; all the rest are unopposed."

The election was held on the first Monday in August. A general act of the legislature and amendments thereto, passed in 1862, constituted the laws of the state regulating elections. The statute required that, so long as there are two political parties in the state, each should be represented in the officers of every election precinct. An amendment adopted March 15, 1862, declared that those who had engaged in rebellion for the overthrow of the government, or who had in any way aided, counselled, or advised the separation of Kentucky from the Federal Union by force of arms, or adhered to those engaged in the effort to separate her from the Federal Union by force of arms, should not be deemed one of the political parties of the state. They, therefore, could not be officers at any election. Another amendment, adopted March 11, 1862, declared that all citizens who should enter the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky, and continue in such service after the passage of this amendment, or who shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the state, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated themselves, and shall no longer be citizens of Kentucky, nor may be again, except by permission of the legislature. Whenever any person attempted to exercise any legal right of a citizen of Kentucky, he might be required to negative on oath this expatriation. Persons who aided in attempting to break up or prevent any election from being held anywhere in the state were liable to be fined from $50 to $500, or imprisonment not more than one year. Officers who failed to arrest such offenders might be punished by fine and imprisonment. Persons offering to vote, who should make false statements under oath, should be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and suffer the penalties for that offense. Previous to the election, Gov. Robinson issued a proclamation stating the law relative to elections, and the oath that a voter might be required to take. It was called the "oath of loyalty," and, as administered in the city of Louisville, was as follows:

"I, ... of ..... county of ..... state of ....., do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, anything in any state constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding, and that I will not take up arms against the United States, nor give aid and comfort, by word or deed,

to the enemies thereof, or to those now in rebellion against the United States; and that I disclaim all fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies; and that I will faithfully keep and observe this my solemn oath of allegiance to the government of the United States of America, with a full understanding that death or other punishment by the judgment of a military commission will be the penalty of its violation."

Gen. Burnside, who was in command of the Department of the Ohio, which included the central and eastern part of the state, issued a proclamation previous to the election; in the western part of the state and in Henderson county other military orders were also issued; and on July 16 Col. Johnston published an order at Smithland, directing the judges and clerks of the election in the adjacent counties "not to place the name of any person on the poll books, to be voted for at the election, who is not a Union man, or who is opposed to furnishing men and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellion. Any person violating this order will be regarded as an enemy to the United States government, and will be arrested and punished accordingly." The effect of Gen. Burnside's proclamation on the result of the election was thus reported by the press:

The "Cincinnati Commercial" said: "It had no more effect upon the election than would have been produced by a small boy whistling 'Yankee Doodle' at the state capitol, at 6 o'clock in the morning. It was unwise to issue such a proclamation, as the only effect it has produced is in giving a color of plausibility to the pretense made by the Wickliffe party, that they were defeated by bayonets. The proclamation didn't influence the election, but it has impaired, if not destroyed its moral force."

The "Louisville Journal" said: "There never was more fairness, more justice, more freedom in the election, than was practiced and accorded by the friends of the Union last Monday."

In reply to this the "Louisville Democrat" said: "Below we continue further correspondence from different sections of the state, illustrating the 'fairness,' 'justice,' and 'freedom' of the election of Monday, Aug. 3, 1863."

A memorial addressed to President Lincoln by Judge S. S. Nicholas, of Louisville, Ky., makes the following statement: "On Aug. 1, Col. Mundy, commanding at Louisville, issued his proclamation, with generous assurances to the citizens that their election should be protected against the interference of raiders, of whom no man had the slightest fear, but giving no promise against his own soldiers, as to whom at least one-half of the voters stood in the greatest apprehension. On the contrary, he said there would be a military guard at each voting place, accompanied by detectives, who knew 'the record of each resident in

the several precincts, to point out to the guard any who shall attempt to perpetrate a fraud against the election law;' and that 'all who shall present themselves at the polls, and fraudulently attempt to vote, will be immediately arrested by the guard, and confined in the military prison.' Accordingly, on the day of election, there were 10 soldiers with muskets at each voting place, who with crossed bayonets stood in the doors, preventing all access of voters to the polls but by their permission, and who arrested and carried to the military prison all that they were told to arrest. But there were not very many arrested; it is said not more than 30 or 40, all of whom, with a few exceptions, were released the next day, it becoming early apparent that there was no need for undue intimidation to secure the success of the Bramlette ticket. Out of some 8,000 voters in the city, less than 5,000 votes were taken. How many of the missing 3,000 were deterred from attempting to vote cannot be ascertained, nor is it necessary, for the intimidation of 3,000 voters is no greater outrage than the intimidation of only 500. The interpretation generally put by the opposition party upon the order of Col. Mundy was, that no man was to have the privilege of having his right of voting tested by the judges if pointed out to the guard, as proper to be arrested by any one of the colonel's detectives. He not having the semblance of legal or rightful power to interfere with the election, the most sinister suspicions were naturally aroused, and very many deterred from going to the polls, for fear they should be victimized to personal or party malice. Indeed it is rather matter of surprise that so large a number of the opposition party did go to the polls. Similar intimidation was not only practised in other parts of the state, but, from published proof and reliable information, there is no doubt that in very many counties the judges were so dastardly infamous as to submit to the military order and not permit the Wickliffe ticket to be voted for. The result is that there was not only direct military interference with the election, but it was conducted in most of the state under the intimidation of Federal bayonets."

The vote for governor was: Bramlette, 68,306; Wickliffe, 17,389; the total vote being 85,695, while in 1860 it was 146,216. All of the nine Congressmen elected were candidates of the Union Democratic party, and of the legislature, the senate consisted of 38 members, entirely Union; the house, 100 members, of which 5 or 6 were on the Democratic ticket. The governor elect was inaugurated on Sept. 2. In his address, he thus stated the public sentiment of the state, as he regarded it to be expressed by the election:

"The recent elections clearly and unmistakably define the popular will and public judgment of Kentucky. It is settled that

Kentucky will, with unwavering faith, and unswerving purpose, stand by and support the government in every effort to suppress the rebellion and maintain the Union. That for this purpose she will 'devote the whole resources of our government to crush the present causeless and wicked rebellion, and restore the national authority over the revolted states.' But whilst so devoting our whole resources to uphold and maintain the government against rebellion, the same devotion to constitutional liberty will equally impel her to oppose her will to all unconstitutional, all wicked, unwise or hurtful measures of policy, which may be suggested or adopted in the prosecution of our defensive war. This she will do through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, by the persuasions of argument, and the legitimate force of our constitutional tribunals. We will make no factious opposition; will adopt no mode of opposition which can in any manner check or retard those charged with the administration of the government in any legitimate effort to suppress the rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolted states. Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other states, whose manifest object is, under pretense of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our government, paralyzing its arm of just defense, and forwarding the aims of the rebellion. The recent vote of Kentucky proclaims that she will not fraternize with rebellion, either open or covert; and with equal emphasis that she will not fraternize with those who would pervert our just defense into a fanatical war upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of the southern states. But firmly and immovably poised upon her own just, loyal and proud constitutional center, Kentucky will maintain the right, and support the constitution of the Union by all the powers and modes sanctioned by the wisdom of a humane experience and a just and legal warfare. 'Men and money' to crush the rebellion; votes and argument to correct legislative or executive policy, when erroneous. This is the proclaimed and deliberate will of Kentucky. This is her right and duty. She will maintain her right, and do her duty.

"We affiliate with the loyal men north and south, whose object and policy is to preserve the Union and the constitution, unchanged and unbroken, and to restore the people to harmony and peace with the government as they were before the rebellion. It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires; but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis."

At the session of the legislature, which commenced at the beginning of the ensuing year, the governor recommended that the penal code of the state be so amended as to provide proper pre-

ventive as well as punitive remedies for every form of treasonable action, whether it consisted in acts or words, which tended to promote or encourage rebellion. He also recommended that the laws be so amended as to give to any loyal man who suffered in person or property from invasions or raids, a right of action against any or all persons who, after the passage of such act, might aid, encourage, or promote rebellion, either by acts or words of encouragement, or by approval, or by manifesting an exultant and joyous sympathy upon the success of such raids.

In the execution of the act of Congress for the enrollment and draft, the free negroes of Kentucky were not enrolled. The number of able-bodied men of that class was estimated between 300 and 500. A strong protest was made by the people to the enrollment of those persons, and no return of them was made.

The manifest purpose of the Federal government to bring the able-bodied negroes of Kentucky into the army, produced much excitement in the state early in 1864. On Dec. 10, 1863, the governor was notified by Capt. Edward Cahill, that he had been ordered to Kentucky to recruit free colored men for the army, and the assent of the governor to the necessary proceedings was requested. In a letter to Gen. Boyle on the subject, dated Jan. 13, the governor said: "No such recruiting will be tolerated here. Summary justice will be inflicted upon any who attempts such unlawful purpose." But on Feb. 24 Congress passed an act directing that all able-bodied male colored persons between 20 and 45, resident in the United States, should be enrolled and form a part of the national forces. Under this act the enrollment of colored men was commenced in the state, and on March 22 the governor proceeded to Washington, the object of his mission being to have the law modified, if possible, so far as it effected the enrollment in Kentucky. He was quite successful in the object of his visit, and an agreement was entered into that allayed somewhat the intensity of the feeling among the people of Kentucky in regard to the enlistment of negro troops.

The state continued its attitude of unswerving loyalty to the Union until peace had been restored. The closing year of the war was fraught with much suffering and privation on the part of the people of the state. Hostilities had degenerated into a guerrilla warfare of direful intensity, destructive of both life and property, but through it all the gallant "Corncracker State" maintained consistently the position she had assumed from the first. No state in the Union has a record that equals hers in the matter of consistent loyalty to expressed ideals. Firm in her devotion to the Union she cheerfully furnished men and money to assist in preserving the same; and to what she considered the unconstitutional acts of the administration she gave an emphatic

condemnation by an overwhelming majority at the ballot-box. The muster-rolls of the adjutant-general's office make the number of men furnished by the state to the Federal armies to be 63,975 white soldiers on an enrollment of 113,410. The rolls in the same office further show that 20,438 colored troops were mustered into the Federal service from the state. In addition, about 5,000 were enlisted preparatory to being mustered in, making the aggregate of colored troops 25,438. Thus, with a white and black male population of 133,742 between 18 and 45 years of age, the state contributed to the Federal armies 89,413. Apart from this force, there were employed in the service of the state for various periods 13,526 militia, or state troops. During the progress of the war, Kentucky expended in aid of the Federal government $3,268,224. Of this sum there had been refunded to the state by the close of 1865, the amount of $1,109,230, leaving a balance in favor of the state of $2,159,994. From this amount there was later deducted the sum of $713,695, being the state's proportion of the direct tax laid by act of Congress in 1861, thus making the final balance against the United States $1,553,-353. In addition to that sum, the state expended nearly $1,000,-000 in maintaining home troops for local and state defense. Could any showing be more potent than the above in illustrating the devotion of the state to the Federal Union and her earnest desire for the preservation of its integrity?

Always maintaining that loyalty to the government was one thing, and that approval of the acts of an administration was distinctly another, the people of the state registered their verdict upon the latter question at the presidential election of 1864, when they gave McClellan a vote of 64,301, and Lincoln 27,786, a majority for McClellan of 36,515.

RECORD OF KENTUCKY REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Cols., James V. Guthrie, David A. Enyart; Lieut.-Cols., Bart G. Leiper, Frank P. Cahill, Alva R. Hadlock; Maj., James W. Mitchell. This regiment was organized at Camp Clay, Pendleton, Ohio, in June, 1861, under Col. James V. Guthrie, and was mustered into the U. S. service on June 4, to serve three years, being composed almost entirely of Ohio men. After organization it was ordered to the department of West Virginia, where it performed much valuable service in the early engagements of the war. Col. Guthrie resigned Dec. 21, 1861, Col. David A. Enyart was commissioned in his stead and commanded the regiment until mustered out of service. In Jan., 1862, the regiment was ordered to the Department of the Cumberland, took an active part in the advance on Nashville, Tenn., and participated in numerous battles in which loss was sustained. Co. E was detached as artillery in Jan., 1862, designated 1st Kentucky independent, or Simmonds' battery and also as the 23d independent battery, Ohio light artillery. The regiment was mustered out at Covington, Ky., by reason of expiration of term of service June 18, 1864. The men of this regiment who lost their lives in defense of the nation were 97 in number, 42 of whom were killed in battle, 15 died of wounds and 40 of disease. The official list of battles in which it bore an honorable part is as follows: Boone Court House, Chapmansville, Gauley bridge, Red House, W. Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Corinth, Miss.; Stone's river, Tenn.; Graysville and Chickamauga, Ga.

Second Infantry.—Cols., William E. Woodruff, Thomas D. Sedgewick; Lieut.-Cols., George W. Neff, Warner Spencer, John R. Hurd; Majs., Oliver L. Baldwin, Fernando Cook. This regiment was organized at Camp Clay, Pendleton, Ohio, under Col. Woodruff, and was mustered into the U. S. States service on June 13, 1861. The regiment which was composed almost entirely of Ohio men, left Cincinnati in July for Guyandotte, Va., marched to Barboursville and drove the Confederates commanded by Jenkins from the bluff; marched to Camp Poco, near Scary creek, at which place Col. Woodruff, Lieut.-Col. Neff and Capts. Hurd and Austin were captured by the enemy; was engaged with Floyd at Gauley bridge, and from there went into winter quarters at Charleston, Jan. 25, 1862. It was ordered to Bardstown, Ky., arriving at that place Feb. 5, marched to Pittsburg landing, arriving there on the evening of April 6; participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss., after which it was quartered at Athens, Ala., moved thence to Murfreesboro, Tenn., to guard the railroad between that point and Nashville, and while detailed on that duty, Cos. E and G were captured by Forrest's cavalry in July, 1862. In September the regiment participated in the Bragg and Buell campaign through Kentucky. From Murfreesboro it moved to Chattanooga and took part in the battle of Chickamauga. On May 17, 1864, it left Ottawa Station, Tenn., 15 miles from Chattanooga, for Kingston, Ga., thence to Resaca, where it remained doing garrison duty until June 3, when it was ordered to Covington, Ky., to be mustered out. The following list of battles in which the regiment participated has been compiled during the preparation of this work:

Barboursville, W. Va.; Scary creek, Va.; Gauley bridge, W. Va.; Shiloh Tenn.; Bridge creek, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn., Corinth, Miss.; Stone's river, Cripple creek, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga. It was mustered out June 19, 1864. Loss during service 124, of whom 48 were killed in battle, 27 died of wounds and 49 of disease.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Thomas E. Bramlette, William T. Scott, Samuel McKee, William H. Spencer, Henry C. Dunlap; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel R. Collier, William A. Bullitt; Majs., Charles H. Buford, John Brennan. This was one of the regiments organized at Camp Dick Robinson in the summer of 1861. Government muskets having been brought to Lexington, and there being danger that the secessionists would seize them, a portion of the regiment moved to that place, with a detachment of the 1st Ky. cavalry, in Aug., 1861. The regiment marched again to Lexington, Sept. 18, and on Oct. 1 returned to Camp Dick Robinson, where it was mustered into service Oct. 8. On March 18, 1862, it proceeded by steamer to Nashville. It was then 900 strong. It was engaged in the movement upon Corinth, and when that place was evacuated, it marched by way of Iuka, Miss., to Tuscumbia, Ala.; thence by way of Courtland, Decatur, Mooresville and Huntsville, Ala., Fayetteville, Shelbyville and Winchester, Tenn., to Decherd, where it arrived July 22. The movement of Bragg into Kentucky commenced soon thereafter and the regiment marched with Buell's forces through Gallatin and Franklin to Bowling Green. It remained in Kentucky until Oct. 30, when it marched by way of Edmonton, and Scottsville, Ky., and Gallatin, Tenn., to Silver springs, where it arrived Nov. 10. On Dec. 27 it had an engagement with the enemy, at Stewart's creek near Lavergne, a report of which was made by Col. McKee, commanding the regiment. In the battle of Stone's river the regiment bore its part in the most heroic manner and lost 12 killed and 77 wounded. Col. Dunlap, in his report of the battle of Chickamauga and the movements immediately preceding, mentions the crossing of the Tennessee river at Shellmound, and that as Chattanooga was approached, Lieut.-Col. Bullitt and Maj. Brennan led the skirmish lines, occupied Chattanooga Sept. 9, marched next day toward Ringgold, speaks of bold skirmishing on the 11th at Rossville, led by the "gallant Bullitt." On the 12th, Bullitt, with a detachment, made a reconnoissance across the Chickamauga; engaged in the battle on the 19th, losing heavily in killed and wounded, but captured 118 prisoners; slept on arms that night; fought again on the 20th, the losses being 1 officer killed, 8 wounded, 12 men killed, 70 wounded. Col. Harker, in his report of the charge on Missionary ridge, describes the great charge in which the regiment participated, especially complimenting Lieut.-Col. Bullitt. Col. Dunlap, in his report, says: "My loss was 4 enlisted men killed, 7 officers wounded, 54 enlisted men wounded." At the beginning of the Atlanta campaign the regiment moved with Harker's brigade, by way of Blue springs, Red Clay and Catoosa springs to Rocky Face ridge and engaged in the battle there. Throughout the campaign the regiment continued fighting all the way to Atlanta, being engaged at Resaca, Pumpkin Vine creek, Cedar mountain, Muddy branch, Kennesaw mountain, Nancy's creek, Peachtree creek, Atlanta, Utoy creek, Jonesboro, and other places. On Sept. 9 the regiment started by rail for Nashville, where it arrived on the 12th. It remained there on duty until Oct. 6, when it proceeded by rail to Louisville, where it was mustered out Oct. 18, 1864. A portion of the regiment had reënlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and remained with the regiment until Sept. 15, 1864, when the survivors were transferred to the 1st Ky. battery at Nashville.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Speed S. Fry, John T. Croxton, Robert M. Kelly; Lieut.-Cols., P. Burgess Hunt, Josephus H. Tompkins; Maj.,

Joshua W. Jacobs. This regiment was one of the three which President Lincoln authorized Lieut. William Nelson of the navy, a native of Mason county, Ky., to raise in Kentucky in the early summer of 1861. The day after the August election, Col. Fry with a detachment from Danville, the nucleus of what became Co. A, opened Camp Dick Robinson. The next day organized companies and parts of companies for the 4th and three other regiments began to pour in and within a few weeks enough men to fill the four regiments had assembled. The first active service performed by any portion of the regiment was when a detachment of several companies, with a similar detachment from the 3d, was sent to Nicholasville to escort a wagon train loaded with muskets and ammunition from Nicholasville to the camp. In the latter part of October the regiment moved to Crab Orchard and became a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of the Ohio. Its first participation in actual hostilities was at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., in which action the regiment lost 1 officer (Lieut. J. M. Hall, Co. B,) and 8 men killed and 52 wounded, which was a pretty heavy percentage in a regiment depleted by sickness and detachments to less than 400 for duty. From Mill Springs the regiment marched by Coffey's mill, Danville, Lebanon and Bardstown to Louisville and there embarked on boats for Nashville, where it arrived March 4, 1862. It took part in the advance on Corinth, frequently skirmishing and sometimes sustaining loss. After the evacuation of Corinth it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss., and then returning to Corinth marched via Iuka to Tuscumbia. After a stay of some weeks at the latter place, it moved with the command on July 24, via Florence, Lawrenceburg, Pulaski, Fayetteville, Lynchburg and Winchester to Decherd. Leaving the latter place for Nashville, it marched from there with Buell's army to Louisville. After the battle of Perryville, where the regiment was present though not engaged, it moved with the command via Danville to Crab Orchard, thence via Greensburg and Glasgow to Gallatin, Tenn., thence to Castalian Springs, half way between Gallatin and Hartsville, and from there to Elizabethtown. It was joined at Munfordville by the 12th Ky. cavalry and 13th Ky. infantry and had a fight with Morgan's rear at Rolling fork; moved thence to Lebanon Junction and thence to Nashville. The regiment took part in the Tullahoma campaign and was in action at Hoover's gap, Concord church and near Tullahoma, but with slight loss. It went into action at the battle of Chickamauga with 19 officers and 360 men and lost 13 officers wounded, and 160 enlisted men killed and wounded. It took part in the action of Missionary ridge, ascending the hill on the extreme left of the Army of the Cumberland, but lost only 12 in killed and wounded. Early in Jan., 1864, the regiment reënlisted, and on the 19th returned to Kentucky on veteran furlough. Having received orders to be mounted, the regiment on May 16 again marched to the front, with 25 officers and about 550 well mounted men, armed, except Cos. A and K, which had Spencer carbines, with the Ballard breech loading rifle, which proved a failure in the first engagement. The regiment marched by way of Nashville to Chattanooga, arriving early in June, and leaving Chattanooga it camped about 10 miles from Lafayette, Ga. It participated in the fight at the latter place, losing only a few men wounded. The regiment was detained in Villanow valley and at Snake Creek gap for some weeks to protect the railroad, and had several slight skirmishes with raiding parties. It then joined the army advancing on Atlanta and had a sharp skirmish, with slight loss, at Mason's Church. It was attached to the 1st brigade, 1st cavalry division, and Col. Croxton was assigned to command the brigade consisting of the 1st East Tenn., 8th Ia. and 4th Ky. mounted infantry, Gen. Ed. McCook commanding the divi-

sion. The regiment suffered severely near Lovejoy's Station, where, after marching all night, at daylight, while holding the rear, it was attacked by overwhelming forces and Lieut.-Col. Kelly and nearly half the regiment were captured. The remainder broke through and caught up with the rest of the brigade near Newnan, where another sharp action occurred and the command was driven. After reaching camp Croxton with his brigade was ordered to Tennessee, where the regiment participated in the campaign against Forrest, having a sharp skirmish with loss, at Pulaski, being then commanded by Maj. Tompkins. When Hood crossed the Tennessee, it was in a sharp fight at Shoal creek, where it held a position enabling the command and artillery to fall back safely. The regiment moved with the cavalry in the battle before Nashville, took part in the pursuit of Hood and went into winter quarters at Waterloo, Ala. In the spring of 1865 the regiment captured the ferry over the Coosa river, had a skirmish in approaching Tallapoosa, Ala., and helped in the capture of the conscript camp at Blue mountain, one of the last fights of the war. It removed to Macon, Ga., and after some marching in pursuit of the fugitive president of the Confederacy, remained in camp at that place till Aug. 17, when it was mustered out and ordered to Louisville for final discharge.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Lovell H. Rousseau, Harvey M. Buckley, William W. Berry; Lieut.-Col., John L. Treanor; Maj., Charles L. Thomasson. On July 1, 1861, six companies of men, organized in Louisville as the "Louisville Legion," crossed the river and went into camp on the Indiana side, the camp being named Camp Jo Holt. It was under the leadership of Lovell H. Rousseau that this movement was made and he became the colonel of the regiment formed of these and other companies. On Sept. 9 the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service; on the 17th Rousseau led his men from Camp Holt, and proceeded under the command of Col. W. T. Sherman to Muldraugh's hill. The regiment remained for some time on duty along the railroad to Bowling Green and Nashville. It arrived at Pittsburg landing in time to take part in the second day's battle at that place. From Shiloh the regiment went to Corinth and thence with Buell's army to Huntsville, Ala. In the summer of 1862 it marched to Kentucky with Buell and on the way from Louisville to Perryville was engaged with the enemy at a place called Dog Walk near Lawrenceburg. After the battle at Perryville, in which although present it was not engaged, it went in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, thence to Bowling Green and Nashville, and camped on the road to Franklin. In the battle of Murfreesboro the regiment bore its part and lost a number of men in killed and wounded. The regiment also took part in all the movements about Chattanooga, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, under Gen. Thomas, whose troops stood so bravely against superior numbers. The regiment was engaged at Orchard knob, where, among other casualties, Col. Berry was wounded, but refused to retire. In the great engagement at Missionary ridge Col. Berry was again wounded and rendered unable to walk. In that battle the regiment lost 47 killed and wounded. It engaged in the operations against Longstreet in East Tennessee during the winter, being about Knoxville, New Market, Strawberry plains, and Lenoir's station. While in East Tennessee a portion of the regiment went into the veteran organization and were transferred to the 2nd Ky. veteran cavalry. The 5th participated in much of the fighting in the Atlanta campaign, first at Rocky Face ridge. At Resaca, it lost a number in killed and wounded, among the killed being Capt. Ed. Miller of Co. G. Loss was also sustained at Pumpkin Vine creek, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek and other battles

around Atlanta. From Atlanta it returned to Nashville in Aug., 1864. The time of the regiment expired in September and it was mustered out at Louisville Sept. 14, 1864. A portion of the regiment entered the veteran organization—between 80 and 100 men. These proceeded under charge of Capt. John Baker from Louisville to Nashville and reported to Gen. Thomas for duty. They participated in the battle of Nashville and after that went on the pursuit of Hood's army as far as Athens, Ala. From Athens they returned to Nashville; were then taken by way of Louisville, Pittsburg and Philadelphia to New York; thence by ocean transport to Hilton Head, S. C., and from there proceeded to Raleigh, N. C., where they joined Sherman's forces. After the surrender they returned to Louisville, where they were mustered out July 25, 1865.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Walter C. Whitaker, George T. Shackelford; Lieut.-Cols., George T. Cotten, Richard C. Dawkins, Richard Rockingham; Majs., William N. Hailman, Alfred Martin, Richard T. Whitaker. This regiment was composed of three different organizations, each of which had originally been intended to be a regiment. Two companies had organized at Camp Holt, under Maj. John R. Pirtle, in July, 1861, and accompanied the troops which went from that camp to Muldraugh's hill, in September. In the latter month Col. Walter C. Whitaker was commissioned to raise a regiment at Eminence, Ky., and about the same time William Elwang was authorized to raise a regiment at Louisville. The men recruited by Whitaker were brought by him to Louisville, where they united with those recruited by Elwang and went into Camp Sigel, on the Preston street road near the city. The two companies above mentioned were ordered to that camp from Muldraugh's hill, and the three contingents thus provided united in forming the 6th Ky. infantry. In December it was brigaded with the 41st Ohio, 9th Ind. and 1st Ohio battery, under Col. William B. Hazen of the 41st Ohio. In Feb., 1862, the division to which the regiment belonged was ordered to the mouth of Salt river, whence it proceeded by transport to Paducah and up the Cumberland to Nashville. From that place it accompanied Buell's army to Pittsburg landing and was heavily engaged in the second day's battle of Shiloh, being employed during the whole day, skirmishing, resisting and making charges, supporting batteries and making reconnoissances. The service it performed is shown by its losses, 26 killed on the field, and 91 wounded, 19 of the latter dying, making a loss of 45 killed. From Shiloh the regiment proceeded to Corinth, thence to Athens, Ala., and in the summer and fall of 1862 accompanied Buell in the march to Louisville. After the battle of Perryville it marched as far as Columbia, Ky., then to Nashville and Murfreesboro, and in the battle of Stone's river its total loss on Dec. 31 was in killed and wounded 107. On Jan. 2 the regiment was again engaged, resisting an attack successfully and losing several killed and wounded. During the spring of 1863 the regiment was with the extreme left of Rosecrans' army and was twice engaged with the enemy—at Readyville and Woodbury, Tenn. In the Chattanooga campaign, preceding the battle of Chickamauga, the only engagement the regiment had was the result of a reconnoissance to Eigho ferry. The part it bore in the battle of Chickamauga was first as reserve, but soon it was taken into the heaviest fighting and its loss in the battle was very heavy. Volunteers from the regiment manned the fleet which made the surprise at Brown's ferry and captured the pickets. The regiment was in the charge at Orchard knob, in the great battle of Missionary ridge, and participated in the capture of the two oft-mentioned guns, "Lady Buckner" and "Lady Breckenridge." With its accustomed gallantry and devotion to duty it participated in the various battles of the At-

lanta campaign, including Dalton, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Rocky Face ridge, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, and other battles around Atlanta. The severe service of the regiment had reduced its strength, and the remaining members returned to Tennessee and garrisoned the railroad near Cowan's station until Nov. 2, 1864, when it was taken to Nashville, where it was mustered out. A small number of the regiment reënlisted and were transferred to the 4th Ky. mounted infantry. Of nearly 1,000 men who left Louisville in Dec., 1861, only 130 returned; of the 38 commissioned officers only 10 returned, and of these only 6 escaped wounds.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Theophilus T. Garrard, Reuben May, George W. Monroe; Lieut.-Cols., Joel W. Ridgell, John Lucas, T. J. Daniel; Majs., Isaac H. Cardwell, Hugh W. Adams, Elisha B. Treadway. This regiment was one of the first recruited in the state. It was organized at Camp Dick Robinson by Col. Garrard and mustered in the U. S. service by Gen. George H. Thomas, Sept. 22, 1861. The engagement at Wild Cat was the first battle in which the regiment engaged, and in the spring of 1862 it participated in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Cumberland gap. It was in the celebrated retreat across Kentucky, and upon arriving at the Ohio river crossed to the Ohio side at Oak Hill. It was then ordered to Gen. J. D. Cox in the Kanawha Valley and after remaining there a short time was ordered south to join the forces under Gen. Sherman, then advancing upon Vicksburg. In the late fall of 1862 it proceeded by river transport by way of Memphis to its destination and participated in the celebrated assault at Chickasaw bluffs, which was a failure and great loss was incurred. It remained with the forces under Gen. Sherman, and when Grant took charge of the Vicksburg expedition participated in all the movements, labors and service incident thereto—moving down the river below the city, crossing to the east side, marching out to Jackson, Miss., then turning and fighting the various battles preceding the siege, and was in the siege until the surrender. In Dec., 1863, the regiment reënlisted, and in the veteran organization, received the veterans of the 19th and 22nd Ky. infantry. It remained on duty in the Department of the Gulf, and in May, 1864, was ordered to join the Red River expedition under command of Gen. Banks, in which campaign it suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. It then remained at Baton Rouge doing garrison duty until May 1, 1865, when it was ordered to Clinton, East Feliciana parish, La. It remained at Clinton until ordered to Baton Rouge, where it was mustered out on May 11, 1866, and embarked for Louisville, Ky., at which place it received final payment and discharge.

Eighth Infantry.—Col., Sidney M. Barnes; Lieut.-Cols., Reuben May, James D. Mayhew; Majs., Green B. Broaddus, John S. Clark. This regiment was organized in Estill county in the fall of 1861 under Col. Sidney M. Barnes, the men coming from Estill and adjoining counties. It engaged in the defense of eastern Kentucky some time before it was regularly mustered into the U. S. service. On Nov. 28, 1861, Gen. Thomas, commanding in that section of the state, ordered it to move from Irvine, the county seat of Estill county, to Lebanon. It was mustered into service Jan. 15, 1862, by Capt. C. C. Gilbert of the regular army and was at once attached to the 16th brigade. In April and May, 1862, the regiment, with other troops, was at Wartrace and Murfreesboro, Tenn., in Dumont's division, 23d brigade, Col. Duffield. It moved with Buell to Kentucky and on Oct. 19 was at Crab Orchard. On Dec. 9, with Matthews' brigade, it was engaged with the enemy near La Vergne, Tenn., with severe loss, a number of the regiment being killed or wounded. In the battle of Stone's river, or Murfreesboro, it was under command of Lieut.-Col. May, and the brigade was command-

ed by Col. S. W. Price of the 21st Ky. infantry. In Sept., 1863, it participated in the movements preceding and leading up to the great battle of Chickamauga, and most gallantly bore itself through that engagement, the 21st army corps being at that time under command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden. The loss of the regiment in the battle of Chickamauga was 79 in killed, wounded and prisoners, losing its gallant leader, Col. Mayhew. In that extraordinary assault, called "the battle above the clouds," the regiment, under its gallant colonel, Sidney M. Barnes, in Whitaker's brigade, led the way and planted its colors first on the top of the mountain. During the spring of 1864 it participated in the earlier movements of the Atlanta campaign, but was held at Chattanooga and vicinity doing guard duty. On Dec. 28, 1864, it was sent to Bridgeport, Ala., and in Jan., 1865, its term of enlistment having expired it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 4th Ky. infantry.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Benjamin C. Grider, George H. Cram; Lieut.-Cols., Allen J. Roark, John H. Grider, Chesley D. Bailey; Majs., William J. Henson, William Starling. This regiment was recruited and organized by Col. Grider in parts of the state contiguous to Columbia. It was mustered in Nov. 26, 1861, at Columbia, by Maj. W. H. Sidell. In Feb., 1862, it marched to Nashville, thence with Buell's army to Pittsburg landing and participated in the second day's fighting at Shiloh. Col. Grider, in his report, says that 4 of his captains were wounded, 2 dangerously; 3 lieutenants killed and 3 wounded, 14 men killed, 67 wounded. After the battle of Shiloh Gen. Boyle was ordered to Kentucky and Col. Samuel Beatty of the 19th Ohio took command of the brigade, the regiment moving with the army to Corinth. On May 21 while on outpost duty, it was in a fight that lasted the entire day. It was also engaged May 28 and 29. After the evacuation of Corinth the regiment marched to Rienzi and Iuka, Miss., thence to Tuscumbia, Florence, Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala. It was then sent to Battle creek, Tenn. Having spent the summer at those places it joined in the march of Buell's army to Kentucky, passing through Manchester, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, Tenn., Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Louisville, Mt. Washington and Bardstown, Ky. After the battle of Perryville it marched through Somerset, Columbia and Scottsville, Ky., and Gallatin and Nashville to Murfreesboro, Tenn. In the battle of Stone's river the regiment was in Beatty's brigade, Van Cleve's division. The loss on Dec. 31 was great and the courage and coolness of the men were put to a severe test, but well did they meet the trying emergency. The losses of the regiment at this battle show how desperately it was engaged. Officers killed, 1; wounded, 7; men killed, 18; wounded, 80. It moved Sept. 1, 1863, crossed the river at Battle creek; was at Shellmound Sept. 5; from the 6th to the 9th about the base of Lookout mountain; reached Gordon's mills Sept. 11; and was in the battle of Chickamauga. The loss of the regiment in the two days' fighting was 60 altogether. The regiment was engaged on Nov. 23 and participated in the charge at Missionary ridge that has no parallel perhaps in any war. Col. Cram reports his loss in this battle as 1 officer killed, 5 wounded; 4 men killed and 25 wounded. In the course of the Atlanta campaign the regiment was at Ringgold, Catoosa springs, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Pumpkin Vine creek, Dallas, Pickett's mill, Kennesaw mountain and Smyrna. The casualties in that campaign were 73, including 1 officer killed. The regiment finally reached Atlanta, followed in pursuit of Hood, and was then sent to Pulaski, Tenn., under Gen. Schofield. It was mustered out at Louisville in Dec., 1864.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., John M. Harlan, William H. Hays; Lieut.-

Col., Gabriel C. Wharton; Maj., Henry G. Davidson. This regiment was mustered into service by Maj. Sidell, U. S. mustering officer, Nov. 21, 1861. In connection with the first victory of note in the West—that of Mill Springs—the regiment played an important part, though it was sent on a movement which prevented its participation in the actual battle. From Mill Springs the regiment marched to Louisville, and from the latter place it went by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Cumberland to Nashville, and from Nashville it marched to Pittsburg landing. It accompanied an expedition up the Tennessee river on transports to Chickasaw, where the troops landed and penetrated the country to destroy a railroad bridge east of Corinth and near Iuka. After the capture of Corinth the regiment moved with Buell's army and in June was at Tuscumbia, Ala. In July it garrisoned the town of Eastport, Miss. It crossed the river at Eastport and marched with trains to Florence, Ala. On July 25 two companies (A and H) were posted to guard Courtland bridge, and while there a large force of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Armstrong fell upon them and captured them. Capt. Henry G. Davidson, who was in command of the two companies, complimented especially Capt. Pendleton and Lieuts. Reynolds, Barry and Shively. Several of his men were wounded, and 11 of the enemy were killed and more than 20 wounded. The regiment garrisoned Winchester, Tenn., in August, then made the long march to Louisville, and in the organization of the army at the time of the battle of Perryville was in Fry's brigade, Schoepf's division, the 3d army corps, Gen. Gilbert, being brigaded with the 4th Ky., 10th and 74th Ind. and 14th Ohio. It followed in the pursuit of Bragg out of the state and then marched to Gallatin, Tenn. In order to protect the railroad from Morgan's raid, Col. Harlan left Gallatin, moved his brigade by cars as far up the road as they could go, then by rapid marching pushed on to Elizabethtown in time to engage in a fight with Morgan's men 10 miles beyond that place on the Rolling fork. Discovering a force of the enemy there, he says he ordered up the infantry at double quick. From the pursuit of Morgan the regiment returned to Nashville and on Jan. 26, 1863, was sent by Gen. Rosecrans with the 4th Ky. and 74th Ind., a cavalry detachment and a section of artillery, under command of Col. Harlan, from Murfreesboro, toward LaVergne and Nolensville, to operate against the Confederate cavalry. The enemy was encountered and heavy skirmishing took place, but the enemy retired and the regiment remained on duty at La Vergne. It was with Rosecrans' army in the campaign from Murfreesboro during the summer of 1863, participated in the actions at Hoover's gap, Fairfield, Tullahoma, Compton's creek, and in September in the great battle of Chickamauga. The loss of the regiment in the latter engagement attests its gallantry; the official return of casualties shows that it lost 1 officer killed (Capt. Bevill), 20 men killed, 9 officers and 125 men wounded, 1 officer and 10 men captured, making a total loss of 166. After the battle of Chickamauga the regiment remained with the army at Chattanooga and bore its part in the actions which occurred in November, culminating in the final charge upon and the capture of Missionary ridge. The next day it advanced with the pursuit to West Chickamauga creek, a distance of 8 miles, and the next day reached Ringgold. On the 28th it aided in destroying the railroad and bridges and on the 29th marched back to the camp at Chattanooga. In Feb., 1864, it advanced with the troops under Gen. Thomas and fought at Rocky Face ridge. It was stationed at Ringgold, which was then the outpost of the army, until May 10, when it started on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in all the movements and engagements of that eventful summer, moving all the time with the troops under Gen. Thomas. From Tunnel

Hill to the capture of Atlanta, through the months of May, June, July and August, there was a continuous series of fights in the rough country of northern Georgia, at Resaca, Adairsville, Calhoun, Kingston, Kennesaw mountain, the Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, Utoy creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and many other points. On July 9 the regiment had a notable and severe experience on the north bank of the Chattahoochee, where it successfully resisted the advance of an entire brigade until reinforcements arrived. The regiment was mustered out at Chattanooga Dec. 6, 1864.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., Pierce B. Hawkins, S. P. Love; Lieut.-Col., Erasmus L. Mottley; Majs., Woodford M. Houchin, Eugene F. Kinnaird. This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1861 by Col. Hawkins of Bowling Green. The companies were formed in the Green river counties, Muhlenberg, Butler, Warren and Edmonson, and went in camp at Calhoun, where were assembled at the same time several other Kentucky regiments. The Confederates were then in Kentucky, at Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville and other places, and the Union regiments encamped at Calhoun and Owensboro prevented their advance to the Ohio river. Skirmishing and picket fighting was carried on during December and January, but in Feb., 1862, upon the fall of Fort Donelson the Confederates retired and the Federals at once advanced into Tennessee. The regiment marched from its camp at Calhoun to Owensboro and thence went by boat to Nashville. Its casualties in the battle of Shiloh were 5 killed and 46 wounded. The regiment remained several days on the battle-field and then advanced to Corinth, Miss., reaching Farmington about 2 miles from that place, and being daily on the skirmish line until the evacuation some days afterward. Under Gen. Buell it left its camp at Farmington and marched via Iuka, Miss., Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala. (crossing the Tennessee at the old Jackson crossing), to Athens, Huntsville, Stevenson and Battle creek, where it remained until Bragg started on his march to Kentucky. The regiment followed him, crossed the mountains and moved by way of Murfreesboro, Nashville and Bowling Green to Louisville, thence on by Bardstown and Springfield to Perryville, in which battle it took part as skirmishers. It continued in pursuit of Bragg via Danville, Lancaster, Stanford, Crab Orchard and Mt. Vernon to Camp Wild Cat, when the pursuit was ended. It then moved by way of Somerset, Columbia and Glasgow, to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro and was in the fight at Stone's river, where its casualties were 7 killed and 85 wounded, including 4 officers. The regiment then returned to Bowling Green, where it remained from February to July. From Bowling Green, with other troops under command of Gen. Manson, it took up the line of march by way of Burkesville, Ky., for Knoxville, where it became a part of Gen. Burnside's army. It made frequent scouts toward and beyond Loudon and Sevierville; fought a battle at Rockford, across the river, in which it was victorious; made several scouts up the railroad to Lenoir's station, Philadelphia and Sweetwater, continually on the lookout until Longstreet approached Knoxville, fighting him at Lenoir's and Campbell's stations. The regiment endured the hardships of the siege of Knoxville; participated in numerous fights around the lines, in which loss was incurred; when the siege was raised the regiment with the other forces pursued Longstreet up the valley to Bean's station; was sent on several scouts and engaged in the battle at Bean's station when Longstreet turned upon his pursuers and gave them a hard fight. His attempt to capture them not only failed, but he suffered more loss than he inflicted. Then (Col. Love being in command of his own regiment and the 27th Ky. infantry) the march was to Kentucky in the midst of the winter, meeting on the way trains

of provisions going to east Tennessee, from which Col. Love supplied his command. Upon reaching Mt. Sterling, the regiment was dismounted and ordered back to East Tennessee, marching by way of Lexington, Lancaster, Stanford, Somerset, Point Burnside and Chitwood to Knoxville, where it remained until Gen. Sherman took position around Marietta. It then proceeded by rail via Cleveland and Dalton to join his army, which it did a short distance below Kingston; participated in the fighting around Kennesaw mountain; thence through Marietta to the siege of Atlanta; took part in the battle in which Gen. McPherson was killed; moved with Sherman's army to the south side of the city; struck the railroad at Rough and Ready; fought at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's station; then proceeded with the 25th corps to Nashville and from that place to Pulaski, Tenn. It went thence by rail to Louisville and from Louisville returned to Bowling Green, where on Dec. 16, 1864, it was mustered out.

Twelfth Infantry.—Col., William A. Hoskins; Lieut.-Cols., Laurence H. Rosseau, Montgomery Howard. Majs., William M. Worsham, Joseph M. Owens, Samuel M. Letcher. In Sept., 1861, the organization of this regiment was commenced. Co. A was mustered into service by Gen. George H. Thomas at Camp Dick Robinson. A short time after this it moved to the Cumberland river, near Waitsboro, Pulaski county, where the other companies which had been recruited in the counties of Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Russell and Cumberland assembled and formally organized the regiment in October. Its first engagement was at the battle of Mill Springs, after which it marched south of the Cumberland to the little village of Clio, where it was regularly mustered into the U. S. service. After the fall of Fort Donelson it proceeded from Louisville down the Ohio and up the Cumberland to Nashville, reaching there about the middle of March, 1862. It arrived at Pittsburg landing April 9, passed over the battle ground, went on to Corinth and performed its full share of service on the picket and skirmish lines. From Corinth it marched to Booneville, Miss., thence to Tuscumbia, Ala., where it remained until July 10. It then entered upon the great march which was prolonged from week to week until the army reached Louisville, a distance of more thant 300 miles. On the battle-field at Perryville the regiment moved to different points with the reserves; but though constantly in hearing of the artillery and musketry, it was not brought into the engagement. Its next hard service was in Burnside's East Tennessee campaign. At the Watauga river it came up with the enemy and a sharp fight occurred, followed by daily skirmishing. At Blue springs the regiment was again engaged and suffered loss. The proposition of reënlistment as veterans being made to the regiment, scattering men from all the companies stepped forward, and in a moment nearly the entire regiment rushed to the new line. The men were granted a furlough of 30 days, at the end of which the regiment marched through Somerset, Stanford, Crab Orchard and Danville to Lebanon; from Lebanon it went by rail, being transported from Nashville to Chattanooga on the top of the cars of a freight train. Thence it went to Kingston, Ga., by rail and from there marched toward the front. The first night out it reached "Burnt Hickory" and went into camp, where it was attacked about midnight, losing 1 man killed and several wounded. It participated in the continuous fighting of the Atlanta campaign. After crossing the Chattahoochee river it advanced with the 23d corps and took part in the battle at Peachtree creek, where it suffered serious loss. In the engagement of Aug. 6 it again suffered, Capt. George W. Hill being killed. It took part in the fight at Utoy creek, assisted to tear up the railroad at Rough and Ready, and suffered severe loss in the fight at Jonesboro. In November it was

sent into Tennessee and on the 29th held a crossing all day at Duck river, losing 75 men in killed and wounded. The heaviest part of Hood's assault at the battle of Franklin the following day was on the Columbia pike, where he broke the front line, upon which the 12th and 16th Ky. sprang forward and restored the line in their front. Other reserves, assisted by Opdycke's brigade, a little to the right, did not exactly restore the broken line in their front but improvised a new line which they held. At the battle of Nashville the regiment was again engaged, but suffered a loss of only 5 in killed and wounded. The 12th Ky. was then transported to North Carolina, where it joined in the fight at Town creek and lost several in killed and wounded. From Wilmington the regiment proceeded to Kinston, N. C., where it took part in an engagement with the enemy. From Raleigh the regiment went to Greensboro about the last of April, and there remained until July 11, 1865, when the men were mustered out and started for Kentucky.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., Edward H. Hobson, William E. Hobson; Lieut.-Cols., John B. Carlisle, Benjamin P. Estes; Maj., John P. Duncan. This regiment was raised in the fall of 1861, by Col. E. H. Hobson, assisted by W. E. Hobson, who became its colonel when the former was promoted to brigadier-general, and it was known as Hobson's regiment. The men came principally from the counties along Green river, Green, Metcalfe, Barren, Warren and others adjoining. The regiment was mustered into service Dec. 10, 1861, at Camp Hobson, near Greensburg, by Capt. S. M. Kellogg. From Kentucky it marched to Nashville after the fall of Donelson, and thence proceeded with Buell's army to Pittsburg landing. In the battle of Shiloh the regiment was in Boyle's brigade, Crittenden's division, and its casualties were 8 killed and 41 wounded. From Shiloh the regiment marched with the army to Corinth and after the Federal occupation of that place it marched with Buell's army by way of Iuka, Florence, Tuscumbia and Huntsville to the Sequatchie valley. When Bragg moved to Kentucky, the regiment accompanied Buell's army via Nashville, Bowling Green and Munfordville to Louisville, and out to Perryville. The regiment was kept on duty in Kentucky until it was placed in the 2nd brigade of Gen. Julius White's division, and marched through the mountains of Kentucky to East Tennessee. At Huff's ferry it encountered Longstreet's advance and heroically fought for several hours, losing 41 men, but staying the advance until the Union retreat was secure. It bore a gallant part in the great Atlanta campaign, being at Resaca, Dallas, Cassville, Allatoona, Kennesaw mountain, and all the battles around Atlanta, going on the grand movement south of the city to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, went on duty at Bowling Green and so continued until in Jan., 1865, when it was ordered to Louisville and was mustered out Jan. 12, 1865.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., Laban T. Moore, John C. Cochran, George W. Gallup; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph R. Brown, Orlando Brown, Jr., Rhys M. Thomas, Henry G. Gardner; Majs., William B. Burke, Drury J. Burchett. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, at Louisa, by Col. Laban T. Moore, and was regularly mustered into the service Dec. 10, 1861, by Lieut. C. B. Throckmorton of the regular army. It was engaged in numerous encounters before it was mustered into service, fighting at Ivy mountain and Middle creek. In the spring of 1862 Gen. Buell sent an expedition under Gen. George W. Morgan, to capture Cumberland gap. The approach was from both sides and the regiment engaged in a severe fight at Tazewell, Tenn., in the movement from that side. The regiment remained on duty in Kentucky and in Jan., 1864, a portion of it reënlisted in the veteran organization.

On April 13 it was in a sharp fight at Puncheon creek, Magoffin county; two days later it fought at Piketon; April 16 it was at Louisa, and May 9 in a skirmish at Pound gap. Then proceeding by rail it was at Cass Station and Burnt Hickory, Ga. On June 2, in a fight near Pumpkin Vine creek, Capt. Patrick was killed, whom Gen. Hascall, in his official report, calls "a most brave and gallant officer." The regiment was engaged in all the movements of the Atlanta campaign, skirmishing, fighting, charging lines and defending positions, during the entire summer. The casualties of this faithful and gallant regiment in the Atlanta campaign were 157 in killed and wounded, including 8 commissioned officers. On Nov. 15 it was assigned to the 1st military district of Kentucky and remained in that section during the remainder of its service. It was mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, at Louisville, having been in service nearly four full years and achieved a splendid reputation for efficiency.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Curran Pope, James B. Forman, Marion C. Taylor; Lieut.-Cols., George P. Jouett, Joseph R. Snyder, Noah Cartwright, William G. Halpin; Majs., William P. Campbell, Henry F. Kalfus, James S. Allen, Ahimaaz H. Chambers. The material of this regiment all came from Louisville and its vicinity. The regiment was organized in its camp at the fair-grounds near the city, and was immediately ordered to duty on the Nashville railroad. For a short time it encamped at New Haven, and thence went to Bacon creek, where on Dec. 14, 1861, it was formally mustered into the service. From Bowling Green it proceeded to Nashville, Franklin and Mitchellville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. In Aug., 1862, it entered upon the memorable march of Buell's army from Tennessee to Louisville. It was engaged in the severest part of the battle of Perryville, where the 3 field officers were killed, also Lieuts. McClure and McGrath and 63 men, and 200 were wounded. After the battle of Perryville it proceeded to Nashville, where it was assigned to Beatty's brigade, Rousseau's division, Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas. It was engaged in the great battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone's River, where Col. Forman and 80 others were either killed or wounded. In the movements immediately preceding the battle of Chickamauga and in that battle the regiment was in Beatty's brigade (1st), Negley's division (2nd), 14th army corps, Gen. Thomas, and lost 5 killed and 43 wounded. On Sept. 21 the brigade was fiercely attacked near Rossville, and Gen. Negley says, after a brisk engagement with artillery and musketry the enemy was checked in the gap by Stanley's brigade and driven from the mountain crest by a gallant charge of the 15th Ky., of Gen. Beatty's brigade. While not participating directly in the battle of Missionary ridge, it was under orders and its colonel, Marion Taylor, went personally into the battle with the division and was highly complimented for his service by the division commander, with whom he acted. On May 2, 1864, it was at Ringgold; then moved to Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face ridge, Snake Creek gap, Resaca, where the regiment suffered great loss by the death of Capt. Irwin McDowell, who was killed on the enemy's works while cheering forward his men; was then with Sherman's army through May, June, July and August, in all the battles until Atlanta was captured, the regiment being at that time at Jonesboro. The loss of the regiment in that campaign was 61. After the capture of Atlanta the regiment was with Sherman's army until the march to the sea began in Nov., 1864, when it was assigned to the command of Gen. Thomas in Tennessee. It was stationed at Chattanooga, and on Oct. 8 was sent to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained on garrison duty until December, when it was ordered to Louisville. On Jan. 14, 1865, it was mustered out, having served faithfully 3 years, 3 months,

3 weeks and 3 days. Of the 888 men mustered into service in 1861 over 400 were killed or wounded.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Charles A. Marshall, James W. Craddock, James W. Gault; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph Doniphan, Joseph B. Harris, Thomas E. Burns, John S. White, Frank S. Hammer; Majs., James P. Harbeson, Frank E. Walcott. This regiment was recruited and organized in the fall of 1861 by Col. Marshall, at Camp Kenton, Mason county. Being requested by Gen. Nelson, Col. Marshall called for volunteers for a regiment and in a very short time had the requisite number in camp from the counties of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Lewis and Whitley. Before the regiment was mustered into the service it accompanied the expedition under Gen. Nelson into eastern Kentucky, which resulted in the battle of Ivy mountain, where the Confederates under Gen. John S. Williams were defeated and compelled to retire into Virginia. Gen. Nelson mentions Col. Marshall's advance against the enemy, and in leading a charge that he lost 4 men killed and 13 wounded. At the fair-grounds on the Mt. Sterling pike, near Maysville, the organization was perfected, and the regiment was mustered into service Jan. 27, 1862. It remained in Kentucky, engaged in various duties, until Aug., 1863, when it was ordered to Glasgow, and thence marched with Gen. Burnside's expedition to East Tennessee. At Kingston it aided in repelling an attack made by Confederate cavalry. It participated in the movements connected with the siege of Knoxville, afterward marched to Strawberry plains, thence to Mossy creek, where it was engaged in a severe battle in which the Federals under command of Gens. Elliott and Sturgis successfully fought a large Confederate force under Gens. Martin, Armstrong and Morgan and pursued them from the field. At Mossy creek, Dec. 27, 1863, the regiment reënlisted and thence marched to Kentucky, crossing the mountains by way of Big Creek gap. The month of January was spent on "veteran furlough," and when that was over the men reassembled and went into camp at Louisville, where they remained performing guard duty during the months of Feb. and March, 1864. In April the regiment was ordered to Camp Nelson, whence it marched through the mountains of Kentucky and by way of Jacksboro, Tenn., to Knoxville. From there it proceeded by rail to Red Clay, Ga., where it joined Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign. The regiment participated in the battle of Resaca, in which it lost 3 killed and 28 wounded. The reports show it was engaged in numerous battles and skirmishes in that campaign, at Cartersville, Etowah river, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, crossing of the Chattahoochee, around Atlanta, Jonesboro, and many other places. When the pursuit of Hood was abandoned and Sherman started with part of his army to the sea, the regiment was sent with the troops under Gen. Thomas to Nashville; thence to Pulaski, Tenn., under Gen. Schofield; was severely engaged at the crossing of Duck river on Nov. 29; and at the battle of Franklin suffered seriously, its actual loss in killed, wounded and missing being 83. In December the regiment was engaged in the great battle of Nashville, being with the 23d corps, which moved upon and attacked the left flank of Hood's army. A few days later it was sent with the corps down the river on transports and up the Ohio to Cincinnati, where it took passage over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Washington, D. C., and upon its arrival there went into camp at Stoneman barracks. In a few days it marched to Alexandria, Va., and embarked on an ocean steamer for Fort Fisher, N. C. The regiment was with Gen. Cox and was engaged in severe fighting on the south side of Cape Fear river. On one day the regiment had an all-day skirmish with the 2nd S. C. cavalry, driving it on the road leading to Wilmington, and the next day it took part in the victorious battle of Town creek. Finally it ar-

rived at Greensburg, thence marched to company shops, where it was mustered out June 1, 1865, and sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was paid off and disbanded, having served nearly four years, being the entire time on active, arduous duty.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., John H. McHenry, Jr., Alexander M. Stout, James M. Shackelford; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin H. Bristow, Robert Vaughan, Ion Nall; Majs., William B. Wall, Isaac Calhoon, David M. Claggett. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, and before its muster-in was engaged with the enemy at Big hill near Morgantown. After remaining at Camp Calhoon about two months, in Jan. 1862, it was sent to join the command of Gen. Grant and reached Fort Donelson in time to share in all the fighting that preceded the surrender. The casualties of the 17th Ky. in that battle were 4 killed and 34 wounded. The regiment was next in the battle of Shiloh, in the brigade under Brig.-Gen. J. G. Lauman. The casualties were 1 officer killed and 2 wounded; 17 men killed and 67 wounded. On April 13, 1862, the 25th Ky., was formally consolidated with the 17th and under the latter designation continued during the remainder of its service. The consolidated regiment moved with the army to Corinth and was engaged in severe skirmishing, lasting nearly all the night before the evacuation and it was with the first troops to enter the place. From Corinth it marched with Buell's army to Huntsville, Ala.; in June it was at Athens; in July at Pulaski and Reynolds' station, Tenn. It was with Buell's army in the march to Louisville, being often near Bragg's columns, and at the battle of Perryville was in Starkweather's brigade, Rousseau's division, McCook's corps. In December the regiment was ordered to Clarksville, Tenn., where it remained until March, 1863, when it proceeded by steamboat to Nashville. In the organization of Rosecrans' army, July 31, 1863, the regiment was assigned to Beatty's brigade, Van Cleve's division, Crittenden's corps, where it remained until after the battle of Chickamauga, in which it was severely engaged both days. The casualties of the regiment in that battle were 1 officer killed, 2 wounded; 5 men killed, 103 wounded, and 15 missing. The regiment remained at Chattanooga until Nov. 25, when it participated in the battle of Missionary ridge. After spending the winter in East Tennessee, it marched to Tunnel Hill, Ga.; advanced and suffered loss at Rocky Face ridge; also was engaged at Cassville, losing severely; fought at Pickett's mills, where Capt. Thomas R. Brown was wounded; next was in action at Acworth; on June 17 Capt. R. C. Sturgis received a wound from which he died; was in the fighting throughout the campaign about Kennesaw mountain, Dallas, Marietta, across the Chattahoochee, in the battles around Atlanta; and took part in the movement to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station south of Atlanta. The loss during the campaign was 1 officer killed, 4 wounded, 7 men killed and 83 wounded. The regiment went with the 4th corps and in November was at Pulaski, Tenn., the 4th and 23d corps being under Gen. Schofield. The regiment participated in all the movements and engagements of that campaign, and after the battle of Franklin it was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out Jan. 23, 1865. The following statistics of the regiment are taken from the official records at Washington: Total enlistments, 1,473; killed in battle or died of wounds received, 135; wounded in action, 363; died in hospital, prison, by accidents, etc., 163; total fatalities, 661.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Col., William A. Warner; Lieut.-Cols., John J. Landrum, Hubbard K. Milward; Majs., Frederick G. Bracht, Abram G. Wileman, John W. Robbins, John J. Hall. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service Feb. 8, 1862. On June 16 a detachment under command of Lieut.-Col. Landrum participated in the defense

of Cynthiana, Ky., against John H. Morgan, where it sustained a loss of 2 killed. In August the regiment participated in the battle of Richmond, losing 52 killed, 115 wounded and almost the entire remainder of the command captured and paroled. On Feb. 2, 1863, the remnant of the regiment left Louisville by boat for Nashville, Tenn., where, upon its arrival, it was assigned to the brigade of Brig.-Gen. Crook. On June 23 it moved with the Army of the Cumberland and took part in the engagement at Hoover's gap, losing 2 killed and 3 wounded. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost 8 killed, 40 wounded and 38 prisoners. From Oct. 5 to Nov. 23 it was on special duty, holding the line of the river near Chattanooga at a point known as "The Narrows," and at Brown's ferry, on which duty it lost 1 killed and 5 captured. On Jan. 5, 1864, of 300 men present, 272 reënlisted as veterans and the command was ordered to Louisville, Ky., by rail, to receive veteran furlough. On Feb. 1 it received a 30 days' furlough at Louisville, at the expiration of which it rendezvoused at Paris, Ky., and on March 12 started by rail for Nashville, Tenn., whence it marched on the 22nd for Ringgold, Ga., a distance of 200 miles, to join the main army. There it had several skirmishes, in one of which Capt. J. B. Heltemus was captured. On Sept. 25 it left Ringgold, by rail, for Atlanta, and on Oct. 3 it marched from Atlanta northward, in pursuit of Gen. Hood, to Gaylesville, Ala., a distance of 150 miles. On Oct. 29 it broke camp at Gaylesville, and after halting at Rome to be paid off marched to Atlanta, which place was reached on Nov. 15. It participated in the march to the sea, and on Feb. 5, 1865, it crossed the river into South Carolina. The march from that point to Goldsboro, N. C., was terrible, through mud and mire, over wide swamps and deep rivers, and the comforts of life accessible only under difficulties. On April 12 the regiment was engaged, sustaining a loss of 2 killed and 2 wounded, and on the 13th entered Raleigh. On the 29th it started homeward and reached Washington, D. C. (a distance of 360 miles), on May 19. It remained at Washington nearly a month and was in the grand review. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville July 18, 1865.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Col., William J. Landram; Lieut.-Col., John Cowan; Majs., John R. Duncan, Morgan V. Evans, Josiah J. Mann. This regiment was recruited and organized at Harrodsburg, Ky., in the fall of 1861, by Col. Landram and Lieut.-Col. Cowan, and was mustered into the U. S. service Jan. 2, 1862, by Capt. H. C. Bankhead. At the termination of the Cumberland gap campaign, in which it participated, it marched by way of Louisville, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn., and formed part of Gen. Sherman's army which moved on Vicksburg via Chickasaw bayou. It participated in the battle of Chickasaw bluffs and acquitted itself with credit. It then proceeded to Arkansas Post and participated in the battle which resulted in the capture of that place. It returned from Arkansas Post to Young's point, La., where it remained for some time. On April 15 it marched down the west bank of the Mississippi river, crossed to the rear of Vicksburg and took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Black River bridge and the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson. In the assault on Vicksburg May 22, the regiment lost about 60 in killed and wounded. After the siege of Jackson the regiment, with the 13th army corps, was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and was with Gen. Banks on the unfortunate Red River campaign. In the battle of Sabine cross-roads the regiment repelled five distinct charges before the enemy was enabled to break through its lines, and the corps commander, Gen. Ransom, says: "They all did nobly, and their list of killed and wounded bears evidence of the obstinacy with which they resisted the overwhelming force of the enemy."

After the failure of the expedition it returned to Baton Rouge, La., where it remained until ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out Jan. 26, 1865, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 7th Ky. veteran infantry.

Twentieth Infantry.—Col., Sanders D. Bruce; Lieut.-Cols., Charles S. Hanson, Thomas B. Waller; Majs., Benjamin F. Buckner, Frank E. Walcott. A portion of this regiment was recruited at Lexington, Ky., by Col. Bruce, who was captain of the state guard companies, called the "Chasseurs." Another portion was recruited at Camp Dick Robinson, and another at Smithland, Ky., by R. K. Williams and Thomas B. Waller. The regiment was mustered in at Smithland Jan. 6, 1862. The fall of Fort Donelson in February led to the concentration of the forces under Gen. Buell at Nashville, and the regiment marched from Bardstown to that place. From Nashville it marched to Pittsburg landing with Buell's army and took part in the second day's battle of Shiloh. From Shiloh the regiment moved with the army to Corinth and in the siege of that place was engaged in numerous skirmishes, one of which rose to the dignity of a battle, being the affair at the widow Surratt's house, where Bruce's brigade was engaged. The regiment marched with Buell's army from Corinth to northern Alabama, being at Huntsville and other points, and thence to McMinnville and other points in Tennessee. In August it began to move with Buell to Kentucky and marched with Nelson's division from Louisville to Perryville. It was engaged in the skirmishing of that battle and then moved in pursuit of Bragg, as far as Mt. Vernon. It then marched through Somerset and Glasgow to Nashville and remained there until December, when it was ordered to Bowling Green. On July 5, 1863, it was attacked at Lebanon, Ky., by the Confederate Gen. Morgan and after a most heroic defense was overpowered and compelled to surrender. The regiment's loss was 3 killed and 16 wounded. The regiment was paroled and ordered to Louisville where it remained on provost duty until it was ordered to the front May 15, 1864. It then joined Sherman's army in Georgia. Maj. Waller, in his report, says his regiment was placed in Strickland's brigade, Hascall's division, 23d army corps, May 30, 1864, and that from that day until the capture of Atlanta it was in all the movements, battles and skirmishes of that great campaign, fighting at Dallas, Acworth, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek and many other places of less note. After the Atlanta campaign the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, with instructions to report to Gen. Hugh Ewing. It was mustered out Jan. 17, 1865, at Louisville, and its veterans and recruits were transferred to the 6th Ky. cavalry.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Cols., Ethelbert L. Dudley, Samuel W. Price; Lieut.-Cols., Basil A. Wheat, James C. Evans, William R. Milward; Majs., William W. Dowden, Jesse E. Hoskins, John D. Nash. This regiment was formed and mustered into service at Green River bridge, Dec. 31, 1861, and Jan. 2, 1862. Col. Price at once saw the necessity for removal of the regiment from that section, and at his request an order came to proceed to Creelsboro on the Cumberland river, where it went on board transports and was conveyed to Nashville, arriving March 18, the day Gen. Buell began his march from Nashville to Pittsburg landing. Bragg's invasion of Kentucky occurring, the regiment entered upon the long march with Buell's army and reached Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19. The regiment moved with the forces pursuing Bragg as far as London and Wild Cat, then marched through Somerset, Columbia, Glasgow, Scottsville and Gallatin to Silver springs, Tenn., where it went into camp with Crittenden's corps. The regiment was engaged in a severe fight at Dobbin's ferry, and in the great battle of Stone's river performed its full duty. The loss of the regiment was 60

in killed and wounded. On Oct. 1, 1863, the regiment was despatched to the Sequatchie valley and near Anderson's gap had a spirited engagement with Wheeler's cavalry, consisting of three brigades. The loss of the regiment in the battle of Missionary ridge was 10 wounded. At Shellmound, Tenn., about three-fourths of the regiment under Col. Price reënlisted as veterans Jan. 11, 1864. After the veteran furlough the men reassembled at Louisville March 30, and proceeded to Cleveland, Tenn. On May 6 it marched to Tunnel Hill, Ga., and there joined Gen. Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign. It began the continuous fighting of the summer at Resaca; was engaged at Kingston, Dallas, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Nose's creek, and many other places where the fighting raged; participated in the charge at Kennesaw mountain, where among those stricken down was Col. Price. After the Atlanta campaign the 4th and 23d corps were sent to Pulaski, Tenn., under Gen. Schofield, the regiment being in Whitaker's brigade, Kimball's division, 4th corps. The regiment was in the battle of Franklin, the division being on the right of the defensive line. In the battle of Nashville the regiment fought both days. The next day at 1 o'clock it was at Franklin, and in a few days moved into northern Alabama. In March, 1865, the 4th corps was ordered to East Tennessee, camped near Bull's gap until early in May, when it was sent to Nashville, Tenn. On June 19 it took cars for Johnsonville, Tenn., then by boats to New Orleans, La. After a halt of a few weeks at New Orleans the command was shipped to Indianola, Tex., and marched to Victoria, where, on Dec. 9, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and ordered to Louisville, Ky., to be paid off and disbanded, which took place Jan. 11, 1866.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Cols., Daniel W. Lindsey, George W. Monroe; Lieut.-Col., William J. Worthington; Majs., Wesley Cook, John Hughes. This regiment was organized at Camp Swigert, Greenup county, Dec. 12, 1861. Co. A. was recruited from the city of Louisville and Franklin county; B and C from Greenup county; D from Carter county; E from Lewis county; F from Franklin and Greenup counties; G from Carter and Boyd counties; H and I from Carter county, and K from the city of Louisville. A detachment of the regiment, and the 14th Ky. infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Monroe, at the battle of Middle creek charged and dislodged from a strong position the command of Gen. Williams, which movement the commanding officer, Gen. Garfield, reported as "determinate of the day." Immediately after reaching the Ohio river, on its retreat from Cumberland gap, Morgan's division, which included the regiment, was ordered up the Kanawha valley, with the exception of Gen. Baird's brigade, to the relief of Gen. Cox. After driving the enemy beyond Gauley bridge the same command was ordered south and reached Memphis, Tenn., about Nov. 15, 1862. The regiment, still composing a part of Morgan's division, of Sherman's command, proceeded down the Mississippi river and attacked the works of the enemy at Chickasaw bayou, where the regiment lost a number in killed and wounded, among whom were those gallant officers, Capts. Garrard and Hegan, and Lieut. Truett, killed, and Lieut.-Col. Monroe, Capts. Bruce and Gathright, and Lieuts. Bacon and Gray, wounded. Shortly after the battle of Chickasaw bayou, the Army of the Mississippi, under Maj.-Gen. McClernand, captured and destroyed Arkansas Post, in which affair the regiment bore an honorable part. After remaining at Young's point and Milliken's bend two or three months, the regiment, with McClernand's corps (the 13th), of which it formed a part, took the lead in the movement by way of Bruinsburg to invest Vicksburg from the rear. The regiment performed an important part in all the engagements incident thereto, as well as in the capture of Vicksburg. It veteranized at Baton Rouge in March,

1864, and was consolidated with the 7th Ky. veteran infantry, the non-veterans being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20, 1865.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., Marcellus Mundy; Lieut.-Cols., John P. Jackson, James C. Foy, George W. Northup; Majs., Thomas H. Hamrick, William Boden. This regiment was organized at Camp King near Covington. The companies came from that part of the state, one being from Mason county, one from Pendleton, one from Boone, the others from Campbell and Kenton. The regiment was in camp until Feb., 1862, when it went to Lexington, thence beyond Lebanon to the Rolling fork, thence it marched to Bardstown and Louisville, where it went on board the steamer "Diana" and was transported to Nashville, where it remained during the spring. In August it was in a severe fight at Round mountain and lost 4 men. The regiment then marched with Buell's army to Kentucky, being in Grose's brigade, Smith's division, Crittenden's corps. At the battle of Perryville the regiment did not become engaged, though it was with the army at that place. After Bragg's retirement from Kentucky it marched to Nashville, where it remained until a little while before the battle of Murfreesboro. In the regimental report, made by Maj. Hamrick, the fighting of Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 is described as terrific. In the two days the regiment lost 8 killed and 51 wounded. On Jan. 24 it went with other troops on an expedition to Woodbury, Tenn., where it was engaged with loss. Subsequently it moved to Whiteside, then toward Trenton, next on a reconnoissance up Lookout mountain, and arrived at Point Lookout at 11:30 a. m., Sept. 8. The enemy could be seen and there was skirmishing. That evening it bivouacked near Rossville, 4 miles from Chattanooga. On Sept. 10 it moved on the Ringgold road and bivouacked near Graysville; spent the 11th at Ringgold; reached Chickamauga creek opposite Lee & Gordon's mill the next day; was then in various movements until the battle of Chickamauga, where its losses were 1 officer (Lieut. J. C. Hoffman) and 9 men killed, 3 officers and 45 men wounded. It then moved to Chattanooga, where it remained in camp until operations began under Gen. Grant. A portion of the regiment, under Capt. Tiffet, constituted part of Hazen's picked force which opened the river from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, so that the army might receive supplies, and during which it participated in the battle of Brown's ferry. The regiment moved out and took part in the fighting which preceded the great charge at Missionary ridge, and participated in the charge, with a loss of 8 killed and 29 wounded. The month of December was spent in the East Tennessee valley above Knoxville, being at Morristown, Powder springs, Strawberry plains, New Market and Blain's cross-roads, where on Jan. 5, 1864, the regiment reënlisted, and after the veteran furlough returned to the front at Chattanooga. In the list of sixteen battles named on the colors of the regiment by order of Gen. Grant, appear Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine top, Kennesaw mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Lovejoy's Station, all in the Atlanta campaign. From northern Georgia the regiment went to Nashville, and thence marched with the 4th and 23d corps under the immediate command of Gen. Schofield to Pulaski, Tenn., the regiment being in Whitaker's brigade, Kimball's division, 4th corps. It assisted in preventing Hood's occupation of Spring Hill and the next day the battle of Franklin occurred, in which the regiment bore its part. After the battle the regiment moved with Schofield's troops to Nashville; two weeks later participated in the battle there; then followed the enemy into Alabama; thence marched to Lick creek in East Tennessee, and thence to Nashville, where it was in April and May, 1865. It was then transported to New Orleans; was then sent to Green Lake, Tex., where it remained until September. In Novem-

ber it was at Victoria, Tex., where it was mustered out in Dec., 1865. In its term of service 4 officers and 81 men were killed, and 107 died of sickness.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Lewis B. Grigsby, John S. Hurt; Lieut.-Col., Lafayette North; Maj., William H. Smith. This regiment was organized and mustered into the service at Lexington in Dec., 1861. From Spring Garden, on Salt river, where it was afterward stationed, it marched to Lebanon; thence to Munfordville; about the last of Feb., 1862, moved with Buell's army to Nashville; passed through the city and encamped with Wood's division about 2 miles out. It was slightly engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh and from there moved to Corinth with the army, participating in the skirmishing and other duties of that campaign. The regiment was on the march into Kentucky and reached Louisville in September. It was on the field and slightly engaged at Perryville. One of Buell's columns passed through Lancaster, another through Stanford, the regiment being with Wood's division of the latter and engaged in a severe skirmish at Stanford. From Silver springs, Tenn., where it went into camp, the regiment was ordered back to Kentucky at the special request of the governor, and in November it marched to Nashville, moved thence by rail to Frankfort, Ky., where it was presented with a flag by the ladies of that place, and carried the flag to the end of its service. For some weeks it was kept on duty in Kentucky, when it was ordered from Louisville to Nashville by steamboat with Baird's division. Thence, in the latter part of Feb., 1863, it moved by rail to Winchester, Ky. Passing through Somerset, Ky., and Jacksboro, Tenn., in August the command reached Lenoir's station, on the railroad, where in November the enemy advanced, but after 4 hours' heavy skirmishing, was driven back by the 24th Ky. and six companies of the 65th Ill. Col. Hurt in an extended account of the regiment, from which this is condensed, gives a graphic narrative of the siege of Knoxville, in which his regiment bore a most honorable part, being in position on the south side of the river, where there was daily skirmishing and several heavy charges. In one of the battles the loss of the regiment was 65 in killed and wounded, among them Lieut. Lee killed and Adjt. Joyce and Lieut. Davis wounded. In April, 1864, the regiment was in Cameron's brigade, Cox's division, 23d army corps, with which it was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, and in the daily skirmishing and fighting thereafter through the months of May, June, July and August. Near Kennesaw mountain several of the regiment were wounded, among them Capt. Goodpaster and Adjt. Joyce. In that memorable movement, the crossing of the Chattahoochee, the regiment took an active part, was then continuously engaged in the operations against Atlanta and the numerous battles ensuing. From the country east of the city, it passed around to the west and south, fighting in many places, among others Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. The casualties of the regiment in the Atlanta campaign, were 12 men killed and 77 wounded, and 6 officers wounded. After the capture of Atlanta the regiment went into camp near Decatur and in the month of October it was ordered to Kentucky. Hood's army being completely defeated and the war virtually over in the West, the regiment was mustered out of service on Jan. 31, 1865.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., James M. Shackelford; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin H. Bristow; Maj., William B. Wall. In the early fall of 1861 Col. Shackelford recruited this regiment, which was first engaged in the fighting at Fort Donelson. The losses show the gallantry of the regiment, being 72 in killed and wounded. The regiment bore its part in the battle of Shiloh, where it fought during the entire first day and also fought in the advance the next day. In the month of April, after the

battle of Shiloh, the 25th was consolidated with the 17th, and from that time the history of the two regiments is identical under the head of the 17th Ky. infantry.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Stephen G. Burbridge, Cicero Maxwell, Thomas B. Fairleigh; Lieut.-Cols., James F. Lauck, Rowland E. Hackett; Majs., John L. Davidson, Joseph L. Frost, Ignatius Mattingly, Cyrus J. Wilson, Francis M. Page, James H. Ashcraft. This regiment was recruited and organized by Col. Burbridge, but as he was made brigadier-general June 12, 1862, he was not long with the regiment. The companies came from the Green river counties, and there was no place or road in all the section of the state from Bowling Green to Henderson that was not known to some of the men. Arriving at the mouth of Green river after the fall of Fort Donelson, the regiment passed up the Cumberland by the fallen fortress and landed at Nashville just as Buell's army was crossing the river into the city. At Nashville on March 5, 1862, it was regularly mustered by Maj. Bankhead. Upon the second day at Shiloh it was engaged in heavy fighting, as the casualties show, there being 7 killed, including Maj. Davidson, and 60 wounded. After the battle of Shiloh the regiment moved with the army to Corinth; took part in the siege and skirmishing there; then moved to Tuscumbia, Florence and Athens, Ala., and camped at Battle Creek, Tenn. The regiment was but slightly engaged at Perryville. It continued in pursuit of Bragg until he was out of the state and then marched across the country to Nashville, where the army, then under Gen. Rosecrans, was concentrated, Buell having been relieved. Later the regiment was sent to Bowling Green. On Jan. 31, 1864, the members of the 26th reënlisted as veterans and rendezvoused at Bowling Green in the spring, where on April 1 the 33d was consolidated with it, becoming Cos. F, H, I and K. The regiment was mounted and used through the entire spring and summer for the protection of Kentucky. It then joined the command of Gen. Burbridge for the raid to the salt works, in Virginia. From the day it left Pikeville until its return to that point it was in a continual fight. On Oct. 29 it was ordered to Paducah. On Dec. 7 it went to Nashville and was placed in the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 23d corps. It engaged in the battle of Nashville, moving with the 23d corps under Gen. Schofield, and joining in the general charge which broke up and destroyed Hood's army. Taking transports at Clifton, Tenn., it proceeded down the Tennessee and up the Ohio to Cincinnati; thence by rail to Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.; then taking ocean steamer the regiment went with the 23d corps to Fort Fisher, N. C., arriving there in Jan., 1865. On the way to Wilmington the regiment fought at Fort Anderson and Town creek, and led by Col. Fairleigh was the first regiment to enter Wilmington. It reached Raleigh and remained there until the surrender of Gen. Johnston, when it was sent to Salisbury, N. C., and encamped until it was ordered to Kentucky. It was mustered out July 10, 1865, at Louisville.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Charles D. Pennebaker; Lieut.-Col., John H. Ward; Majs., John Carlisle, Samuel J. Coyne, Alexander Magruder. About Sept. 20, 1861, Maj. Ward opened camp for recruits at Greensburg, within 24 miles of Gen. Buckner's Confederate forces at Munfordville, with whom he had many encounters, losing men in killed, wounded and prisoners before he had a regimental organization and often before the company to which the men were attached had been organized. Many of the recruits came from inside the Confederate lines, or very near to them, and had to fight on the way to camp. Under these difficulties, with the name of Gen. Ward to assist, Lieut.-Col. Ward and Maj. Carlisle recruited from the counties of Casey, Green, Taylor, Hart and Nelson, five companies; Col. Pennebaker, with the aid

of Col. Alfred Allen and Larkin Proctor, recruited five other companies in Hardin, Grayson, Breckinridge and Meade counties; a few men were sent from about Covington, some of them coming from Madisonville, Ohio. The regiment was with Gen. Nelson's division when it occupied Corinth; thence moved to Iuka and Rienzi, Miss.; thence to Tuscumbia and Florence and Athens, Ala., and was on the march of Buell's army to Louisville, Ky., in the summer of 1862. It was at the battle of Perryville with Gen. Crittenden's corps, but was only engaged in skirmishing as the fight was to its left. After Bragg's retreat it returned with Buell to the south via Glasgow, Ky., and Gallatin, Tenn., and with the army to Stone's river. It was sent from there back to Munfordville, Ky., to recruit and was engaged in fights about that place. In Sept., 1863, it was mounted and sent to join Burnside in East Tennessee. In October it joined the cavalry forces and other mounted infantry in an attack on Philadelphia, but found there a strong force of infantry and artillery upon which it could make no impression. In the fight at Leiper's ferry the regiment suffered severely. During the siege of Knoxville, with other troops and artillery, it sustained a charge the same morning that the Confederates met with the famous defeat at Fort Sanders. At Bean's station the regiment was fiercely engaged, after which it marched on foot to Cumberland gap and then into Lee county, Va., where it camped for a time, when it was ordered to Mt. Sterling, Ky., to be remounted. The regiment joined the army at Pumpkin Vine creek, Ga., and was with it in its almost continued battle from there until the fall of Atlanta, being in Strickland's brigade, Hascall's division, 23d corps. After the fall of Atlanta, as the regiment had already served over three years, it was sent back to Owensboro, Ky., to drive out the guerrillas in that part of the state and reduce the country to order. The loss of the regiment in the Atlanta campaign was 66 in killed and wounded.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., William P. Boone, J. Rowan Boone; Lieut.-Col. J. Rowan Boone; Majs., Absalom Y. Johnson, John Gault, Jr., George W. Barth. This regiment was recruited and organized at Louisville, Ky., by Col. William P. Boone. In July, 1862, two companies under Col. Boone were at Gallatin, Tenn., and scattered at different points along the railroad, where 120 men, including Col. Boone, were captured by Gen. John H. Morgan. For a number of months the regiment was on excessively hard duty as mounted infantry, being moved from point to point in the state of Tennessee and engaging in many skirmishes and encounters with the enemy. It served with Rosecrans' army in all its operations up to and including the battle of Chickamauga. In Jan., 1864, it reënlisted and was kept on continuous duty about Chattanooga. On Jan. 21, Col. William P. Boone in command of a detachment consisting of the regiment, under Col. J. Rowan Boone, and the 4th Mich., made a reconnoissance from Rossville through McLemore's cove to Dug gap, 25 miles south of Chattanooga. The next day he crossed Pigeon mountain, moved to Summerville, then toward Dalton, where he attacked and routed a force of the enemy, capturing prisoners, arms and other property. In March the regiment was sent to Pulaski, Tenn., where it was associated with the 2nd Ky. cavalry. In the celebrated Atlanta campaign the regiment was commanded by the youthful and gallant Col. J. Rowan Boone, and participated in all the battles from the beginning to the end. In the great charge at Kennesaw mountain, the 28th Ky. and 40th Ind., took a leading part. In a charge near Pine mountain it lost 4 men killed and 12 wounded. In the month of June the killed and wounded of the regiment aggregated 56. Injuries Col. Boone received at Kennesaw mountain required him to relinquish the command for a time to Maj. Barth, under whose lead

the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee, participated in the battle of Peachtree creek and the other battles around Atlanta, until the capture of that place. In November it was sent back to Tennessee with the 4th corps to engage in the campaign against Hood. At Spring Hill Col. Boone deployed his men with great skill and stubbornly fought the advancing Confederates, suffering serious loss, but delaying the advance until darkness came on that short November day, when the prize for which Hood was striving eluded his grasp. At Franklin, when the central key point of the Federal line was broken, the men on the line at that place (Ruger's division, and a portion of Riley's division, 23d corps) rallied and steadied themselves, Lane's and Conrad's men united with them, Opdycke's brigade and other troops were hurried to the point of danger by Gen. J. D. Cox, making the defense complete and Hood's grand assault proved a failure. In that terrible battle the regiment bore its part with great gallantry, and two weeks later it participated in the great battle of Nashville. From Nashville it proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., thence was ordered to Texas, where it remained until Dec., 1865, when it returned and was mustered out Jan. 1, 1866, after long and arduous service, first under its noble and heroic leader, Col. William P. Boone, and afterward under his gifted son, the gallant young Col. J. Rowan Boone.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—This regiment was consolidated with the 6th Ky. cavalry and other regiments.

Thirtieth Infantry (Mounted).—Col., Francis N. Alexander; Lieut.-Col., William B. Craddock; Maj., Thomas Mahoney. This regiment was organized under the 20,000 call; provided for by special act of Congress, and was mustered into the U. S. service for one year. Cos. A, B, E and F were mustered in at Frankfort, Feb. 19, 1864, and Co. G March 29, 1864, by Capt. Charles H. Fletcher, 1st U. S. infantry. Cos. C, D, H, I and K were mustered in at Camp Burnside, Ky., April 5, 1864, by Maj. J. C. Henderson 45th Ky. infantry. In the battle of Cynthiana in June, 1864, Maj. Thomas Mahoney was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men. In the battle of Saltville, Va., in October the regiment lost 2 officers killed—First Lieut. Cutsinger, of Co. G, and Second Lieut. Vickery, of Co C, and Capts. Bacon, of Co. E., Brownlee, of Co. F, and Searcy, of Co. G, were severely wounded. Being mounted, the regiment moved with great expedition to different portions of the state and attacked the enemy in many instances by surprise. It participated in the following battles and skirmishes, viz.: Lexington, Cynthiana and Shelby county, Ky.; twice at Saltville Va.; Marion, Va.; New Market, Laurel gap, Clinch mountain, Seven-Mile ford and Owen county, Ky.; Kingsport and Brush creek, Tenn.; Chaplintown, Bradfordsville, Marion county, and Albany, Ky. In the Saltville expedition the loss of the regiment in killed was 5. From Paris, Ky., in October, 1864, the regiment proceeded, with other troops, to East Tennessee, to serve in Gen. Stoneman's command. Returning from the Saltville expedition to Kentucky, the regiment again went on duty protecting the state. It was mustered out at Frankfort, Ky., April 18, 1865.

Thirty-first Infantry.—The organization of this regiment was abandoned.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Thomas Z. Morrow; Maj., John A Morrison. This regiment was raised by Col. Morrow in the summer of 1862. The field and staff and nearly all the companies were mustered into service at Camp Burnside, Ky. Co. B was mustered in at Frankfort. A portion of the regiment participated in the battle of Perryville, being at that time in Terrell's brigade, Jackson's division, and under the immediate charge of Gen. T. T. Garrard. In the organization of

the Department of the Ohio under Gen. Burnside, June 30, 1863, the regiment, under Col. Morrow, was in the 1st brigade, 2nd division, and July 31, 1863, the same. At that time Gen. Burnside went on the East Tennessee expedition, in which the regiment participated. In Nov., 1863, it is reported by Gen. O. B. Willcox at Morristown, East Tennessee. After that date it returned to Kentucky.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., James F. Lauck. This battalion was organized and brought into the field under many difficulties. It was made up of detachments recruited for various different commands, thrown together and organized at Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 13, 1862. Co. A and about one-half of Co. B were recruited at Bowling Green under authority to raise the 35th infantry. Co. C was recruited for the 7th Ky. cavalry and had just joined the regiment for muster-in at the period of the fight at Big hill, in which memorable struggle it participated, being among the very last to leave the field, its gallant commander, Capt. Knight, standing by Col. Metcalfe to the last. Co. D and a portion of Co. B were recruited originally for the 33d. The recruits in camp at Munfordville participated in the battle of Sept. 14, 1862, in which Chalmers' division was so severely punished and signally repulsed in an attempt to assault the Union works. They were also in the fight of the 16th, which resulted in the capitulation of the garrison after the main body of Gen. Bragg's command had surrounded the works and cut off all hopes of the arrival of reinforcements. After the Confederate forces retreated from Kentucky these recruits were again collected at Munfordville. Such of them as had been paroled were sent to Camp Chase, where they remained for several months, awaiting an exchange, which being ultimately effected, and the recruits of the 35th having been ordered to join them, the battalion was organized as stated above, with Lieut.-Col. Lauck as commanding officer. It remained on duty in Kentucky until April 1, 1864, when it was consolidated with the 26th Ky. infantry and constituted Cos. F, H, I and K of that regiment.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Henry Dent, Selby Harney, William Y. Dillard; Lieut.-Col., Lewis H. Ferrell; Majs., Milton T. Callahan, Joseph B. Watkins. In Sept., 1861, an organization was made at Louisville under Col. Henry Dent, called the Provost Guard of Louisville. It consisted of five companies of about 90 men each. It was employed at Louisville, on guard duty for a little over a year, when the 34th Ky. infantry was formed out of its material with other added. The regiment was organized in Oct., 1862, and continued to serve as the provost guard of Louisville until May, 1863. It was then ordered to the field and entered upon a career of activity which continued until the muster-out in June, 1865. It did garrison duty at Glasgow until Sept. 28, 1863, when it was ordered to march via Marrowbone and Burkesville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., under command of Gen. Manson, skirmishing with guerrillas nearly every day. From Knoxville it marched to Morristown, where it remained until the battle of Blue springs, in which it distinguished itself by capturing nearly all of "Mudwall" Jackson's staff, and 471 of his command. When the Confederate Col. Carter attacked Tazewell in Jan., 1864, with about 1,800 men, the regiment again distinguished itself for undaunted bravery under severe fire. A detachment of the regiment arrived at Powell's river bridge just as Vaughn's advance guard was entering it, and repulsed it after a short fight, but they were unable to tear up the floor before the whole force came up. The detachment of the regiment took position in a temporary blockhouse and successfully repelled five charges of the enemy. On April 20, 1865, the regiment proceeded up the Virginia valley in the direction of Gibson's mills, where a force of the enemy was

reported. On April 24 the regiment was again ordered to Knoxville and from thence to Loudon, where it remained on garrison duty until June 20, when it returned to Knoxville and was mustered out there June 24, 1865.

Thirty-fifth Infantry (Mounted).—Col., Edmund A. Starling; Lieut.-Col., Edward R. Weir, Jr.; Maj., Frank H. Bristow. This regiment was organized on Sept. 26, 1863, at Owensboro, Ky., under Col. Starling, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 2, 1863, by Capt. Knight. During the month of Aug., 1864, after a long and tedious march, with other troops and various skirmishes, it succeeded in driving the Confederate Gen. Adam Johnson out of Kentucky into Tennessee by way of Cadiz. From Cadiz it returned via Hopkinsville to Lexington, and on Sept. 15 moved in Gen. Burbridge's command in the first expedition on Saltville, Va. It returned to Lexington on Nov. 5 and from there was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out Dec. 29, 1864. It participated in the battle of Saltville, Va., and in numerous skirmishes with guerrillas in various portions of Kentucky. On May 7, 1864, Capt. Baker, commanding a detachment of the regiment, had a fight in Meade county, in which he routed a Confederate band under Capt. Hinkle, who was killed. In the first expedition to Saltville the regiment lost 21 men.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—This regiment was consolidated with the 11th and 14th Ky. cavalry.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Charles S. Hanson; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin J. Spaulding; Maj., Samuel Martin. The necessity for troops in Kentucky led to the organization of this regiment in the summer of 1863. Cos. A, B and C were mustered into service Sept. 17, and D, E, F and G Oct. 24, all at Glasgow. Capt. Stroub's company, which was originally intended for the 51st Ky. infantry, was mustered into service at Covington Sept. 4, and afterward consolidated with the 37th as Co. H Cos. I and K were mustered at Glasgow Dec. 21 and 22. On Oct. 6, at night, when but few of the regiment were in the camp at Glasgow, the place was attacked by Col. Hughes and 142 of Maj. Martin's men were captured. Col. Hanson's report shows that the regiment bore its full part in the exciting movements, hard marches and frequent encounters, incident to the campaign against Morgan in June, 1864. Early in Sept., 1864, Gen. Burbridge organized his expedition to Saltville, Va., with which the regiment went in the brigade commanded by Col. Hanson. It participated in the fighting which occurred on this expedition, in which Col. Hanson was wounded and captured.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—This regiment was consolidated with the 12th Ky. cavalry.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John Dills, Jr., David A. Mims; Lieut.-Col., Stephen M. Ferguson; Majs., John B. Auxier, Martin Thornbury. This regiment was raised by Col. Dills in the fall of 1862 from the counties along the Big Sandy, and was organized in camp at Peach Orchard, where it was mustered into service Feb. 16, 1863. Before it was mustered in it began a series of fights and skirmishes with the enemy in that section which continued during almost its entire term of service. On Dec. 31 the regiment was engaged with the enemy 4 miles from Prestonsburg. In April, 1863, it fought at Pikeville and captured Col. French and his command. In July Gen. Julius White, who had been sent to command the forces in eastern Kentucky, reported a successful fight at Beaver creek, in which the regiment is specially mentioned as taking a number of prisoners and having "made a charge up the mountain with great gallantry." At this time a portion of the regiment moved to Gladesville, Va., with other troops and captured Col. Caudill and his command at that place. Early in Jan., 1864, part

of the regiment under Capt. King fought at Sherman's ferry, losing Lieut. Richard D. Coleman killed, and Lieut. James M. Thornbury and several men captured. The following month the 39th and 14th, under Col. Gallup, fought at Laurel creek, W. Va., defeating and capturing Col. Ferguson and a number of his men, for which Col. Gallup and his command received congratulatory thanks from the commanding generals. In April the regiment under Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, with other troops, particularly the 14th Ky., fought at various places, among others at Half mountain and Paintsville, with complete success. In May it was engaged at Pond creek, Pike county. With Gen. Hobson's division it made the forced marches from Sandy valley to Mt. Sterling, where it fought with Morgan, and also at Cynthiana, and then participated in the pursuit. The regiment accompanied Gen. Burbridge on the Saltville expedition in Sept., 1864, and engaged in the fighting there. A portion of the regiment accompanied Gen. Stoneman on the second expedition to that place and shared in all the fighting and suffering of that severe but successful campaign. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Sept. 25, 1865, after nearly three years of continuous active service and participating in such a number of fights and skirmishes it would be difficult to enumerate.

Fortieth Infantry (Mounted).—Col., Clinton J. True; Lieut.-Col., Mathew Mullins; Majs., Thomas H. Mannen, Frederick H. Bierbower. Under the authority of a special act of Congress Col. True, who had been an officer in the 20th Ky. infantry, recruited this regiment. The men were from the eastern part of the state and the regiment was mustered into the service at Grayson, Carter county, in Sept., 1863, to serve for twelve months. Coöperating with Col. Gallup it met and routed Ferguson near Paintsville in April, 1864. Morgan reached Mt. Sterling in June, near which place he overcame the forces then under Gen. Hobson, but a few days later the regiments under Cols. Hanson, Gallup, Brown and True, which had followed hard on Morgan's track, fought him at Cynthiana, routed him completely, and pursued him through the mountains out of the state. In this the regiment bore its part most handsomely, as the official reports show. In September the regiment went with the expedition under Gen. Burbridge to Saltville, Va. After the return from this expedition it remained on duty in eastern Kentucky until Dec. 30, 1864, when it was mustered out.

Forty-first Infantry.—This regiment was called into service for 30 days at Covington during Bragg's invasion of the state, and was disbanded at the expiration of its term of service.

Forty-second Infantry.—This regiment was called into service for 30 days at Newport during the invasion of the state by Bragg, and was disbanded at the expiration of its term of service.

Forty-third Infantry.—This regiment was consolidated with the 32nd Ky. infantry.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—The organization of this regiment was abandoned.

Forty-fifth Infantry (Mounted).—Col., John Mason Brown; Lieut.-Col., Lewis M. Clark; Majs., Nathan A. Brown, John C. Henderson. This regiment was at first designed as a battalion for local service on the Virginia border and in the eastern counties of Kentucky. Although the requisite number of recruits were rapidly collected, the organization effected at Ashland, and the regiment put on active duty in Oct., 1863, the formal muster in of two companies was unavoidably delayed until the beginning of the following January, when Col. Brown was assigned to the command and Maj. Clark promoted to lieutenant-colonel. It led the pursuit after Morgan in June, 1864, and was the leading regiment of the assaulting column at the battle

of Mt. Sterling. It participated in the battle of Cynthiana, in which Morgan's force was finally destroyed, having, up to that engagement, been continuously on duty for 26 days and nights, with no halt of as much as 4 hours. In October the regiment formed part of Burbridge's command in the unsuccessful attack on Saltville, Va., and covered the retreat. In November and December it was with Stoneman at the capture of Bristol, Tenn., Marion, Abingdon and Saltville, Va., and participated in all the engagements of that campaign. Besides the engagements mentioned it took part in a great number of skirmishes of greater or less note and was mustered out by battalions at Catlettsburg, Ky.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, on Dec. 24, 1864; G, H, I and K, on Feb. 14, 1865.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—The organization of this regiment was abandoned.

Forty-seventh Infantry (Mounted).—Col., Andrew H. Clark; Lieut.-Col., Alfred C. Wilson; Maj., Thomas H. Barnes. This regiment was raised under the act of Congress authorizing the governor of Kentucky to organize not exceeding 20,000 troops for the defense of the state. The greater portion of the men were mustered into service at Irvine, Ky., Oct. 5, 1863; the others at Camp Nelson in Dec., 1863, and Jan., 1864. In all the movements occasioned by the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. John Morgan, in June, 1864, the regiment, under Col. Clark, bore an active part. On Dec. 26, 1864, Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H were mustered out at Lexington. Cos. I and K were mustered out April 12, 1865. The veterans were transferred to Battery E and the 4th Ky. veteran infantry.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Hartwell T. Burge; Lieut.-Col., William W. Hester; Maj., William H. Hoyt. This regiment, enlisted principally from the counties of Trigg, Lyon, Livingston, Crittenden, Union, Christian, Caldwell, Muhlenberg, Breckinridge and Grayson, was organized and mustered into service at Princeton, Ky., by Charles H. Fletcher, captain of the 13th U. S. infantry, on Oct. 26, 1863, for the period of one year. It was distributed along the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the details being very efficient in duty, and so well were their garrisons defended against many attacks made by the enemy, that the road was never broken during the time they defended it. The regiment, in detachments, joined Gen. Hobson's column at Calhoun, Ky., about Aug. 19, 1864, and participated in the movements and actions of that command until Aug. 22, when at Canton, Ky., the retreating Confederate command was overtaken and dispersed, many of them being killed or captured. Detachments of the regiment were then placed in the counties bordering on the Cumberland river and in the interior region, where they kept scouting and capturing guerrillas until ordered to Bowling Green to be mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. On Aug. 7, 1864, Capt. Hiett, with 35 men detailed from Cos. B and C, was attacked at Salem, Ky., by 300 Confederates and guerrillas, and suffered a loss of 2 killed and 3 wounded, including himself. On Aug. 31 Col. Burge, with a scout of 20 men, came upon a camp of 60 guerrillas in Union county, captured the camp with a large amount of stores, killed 1 and captured 7 prisoners without loss. On Nov. 6 Capt. Jarrett, with 41 men, of Cos. F and K, was attacked by a force of 580 men under Gen. Lyon. Jarrett's loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded. On Nov. 18 this same Confederate force attacked Capt. Hiett with 37 men at Eddyville, Ky. The enemy was pursued by Lieut.-Col. Hester and 180 men from Princeton and overtaken in camp near Providence the night of Nov. 21. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of the camp, some stores and prisoners. Capt. Bush with one company at Smithland, was attacked several times during July, August and Sep-

tember by superior numbers of the enemy, but always defended the post and saved the large depository of army stores and supplies there. On Dec. 1, 1864, by direction of Brig.-Gen. Hugh Ewing, the regiment was marched to Bowling Green, Ky., for muster-out, its term of service having expired on Oct. 26, 1864. But owing to the active campaign of the Confederates under Hood against Nashville, Tenn., the regiment was kept under marching orders until Dec. 19, when it was mustered out by C. A. Wainwright, captain 13th U. S. infantry. The veterans were transferred to the 3d Ky. cavalry and 26th Ky. infantry.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Col., John G. Eve; Lieut.-Col., Philos Stratton; Maj., James H. Davidson. This regiment was organized at Camp Nelson, Ky., in June, 1863, by Col. Eve. All the companies were mustered into service Sept. 19, except two, one of which was mustered Oct. 7, the other Nov. 3. On Oct. 1, 1864, the regiment was sent to Tennessee, where it was stationed along the railroad near Murfreesboro and between Wartrace and Mill creek, acting under the orders of Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau. In November it returned to Lexington, where it was on duty under Gens. Price and McLean. The regiment was mustered out Dec. 26, 1864, by reason of expiration of term. The veterans, who reënlisted under Capt. J. M. Cook, were transferred to the 7th Ky. veteran cavalry, constituting Co. I of that organization. Those reënlisted by Capt. Francis Catron were transferred to the 1st Ky. cavalry.

Fiftieth Infantry.—The recruits for this regiment were transferred to the 49th Ky. infantry, and formed Co. K of that regiment.

Fifty-first Infantry.—The recruits for this regiment were transferred to and constituted Co. H of the 37th Ky. infantry.

Fifty-second Infantry.—Col., John H. Grider; Lieut.-Col., Samuel F. Johnson; Maj., John B. Tyler. This regiment was organized under the authority of an act of Congress, approved Feb. 7, 1863, authorizing the governor to raise 20,000 troops for the better defense of Kentucky. Cos. A, B, C and E, were mustered in at Scottsville Oct. 16, 1863; D on Oct. 17; F on Nov. 12; G, Dec. 21 at Franklin; H, I and K on March 3, 1864, at Franklin. In the many fights and skirmishes in which the regiment engaged, the bearing of both officers and men sustained the gallant record so bravely won by all Kentucky troops during the uprising. A portion of the regiment, with other troops, fought Morgan at Mt. Sterling, and Cynthiana in June to the entire discomfiture of Morgan's command. Lieut.-Col. Johnson reported from Hopkinsville that he had been through Webster and Union counties in July, 1864, and had fought with Sypert's band of 300 at Geiger's lake and scattered it, killing and wounding over 30. On Aug. 21 a portion of the regiment was in Hopkinsville, and in a successful fight there with 200 Confederates under Col. Woodward, that officer was killed. On Aug. 30 it proceeded into Tennessee through Nashville, and in October to Athens and Huntsville, Ala., but returned and served with the cavalry of Gen. Thomas about Nashville. On Dec. 5 it was again at Bowling Green and went into western Kentucky to aid in resisting the invasion of the Confederates under Gen. Lyon. After the destruction of Gen. Hood's army at Nashville, the regiment was not so actively engaged and was mustered out in Jan. and March, 1865, having made a splendid record as a useful and gallant regiment.

Fifty-third Infantry (Mounted).—Col., Clinton J. True; Lieut.-Col., W. C. Johnson; Maj., James G. Francis. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1864, at Paris. The men belonged to that section of the state. In the second expedition to Saltville it suffered much from cold and long, fatiguing marches. It participated in many skirmishes and battles, including Clinch river, Marion and Saltville, Va., in all of which

it performed its duty to the entire satisfaction of the commanding generals. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville Sept. 15, 1865.

Fifty-fourth Infantry (Mounted).—Col., Harvey M. Buckley; Lieut.-Col., John G. Rogers; Maj., John D. Russell. Col. Buckley's well known character enabled him to recruit this regiment in a short time and it was mustered into service at New Castle, Henry county, in Sept., 1864. The men were all from that immediate section of the state. In December the regiment moved to Crab Orchard, being then under command of Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Col. Buckley commanding the brigade to which it was attached in the second expedition to Saltville. The regiment returned to Lexington and remained on duty in that section of the state during the remainder of the winter, going from place to place by detachments, as occasion required. It was continued in service during the following spring and summer and was mustered out Sept. 1, 1865.

Fifty-fifth Infantry (Mounted).—Col., Weden O'Neal; Lieut.-Col., Thomas J. Williams; Maj., Silas Howe. This regiment was raised under special authority from the war department, and was organized at Covington in Nov., 1864. On the Saltville expedition it performed good and efficient service and was favorably mentioned by the commanding general, among other troops of his division, for gallant bearing in the face of the enemy. After the return from Virginia the regiment was posted by detail in various counties of the state to protect the citizens from depredations of guerrillas, upon which duty it remained until mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 19, 1865.

Buckner's Infantry.—This regiment was one of the earliest military organizations in Kentucky for the Federal cause. It was recruited in Christian county from companies which organized originally as home guards, but soon determined to enter the volunteer service. A camp was established 5 miles north of Hopkinsville, where a few companies remained at a time. Christian county was strongly Unionist, while all the counties west of it were overwhelmingly secessionist. Prior to Aug. 28, 1861, when Col. James F. Buckner took charge of the camp, the companies had been drilling. The colonel continued in camp for about a month to organize companies and drill as fast as the men came in from Christian and adjoining counties, organizing ten full companies. Buckner was formally elected colonel; James M. Shackelford, of Hopkinsville, lieutenant-colonel; Benjamin H. Bristow, major. In an article by Col. R. M. Kelly, in the Century War Book, it is said: "Gen. S. B. Buckner sent forces to Rochester, on Green river, and destroyed the locks there, and then moved against Col. Buckner's camp, near Hopkinsville. Warned of his approach, Col. Buckner directed his men, who had not yet been regularly enrolled to disperse, and make their way to the Union camp at Owensboro. They succeeded, but Col. Buckner was himself taken prisoner." At the Federal camps in Owensboro and Calhoun his men went into other organizations, when they heard that their leader had been captured, many of them joining the 25th Ky. infantry, under Shackelford and Bristow; others, the 3d Ky. cavalry, under Col. James S. Jackson.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Frank Wolford, Silas Adams; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Letcher, Francis N. Helveti; Majs., John A. Brents, William A. Coffee, William N. Owens, Thomas Rowland, Alverson T. Keen, Fountain T. Fox, George W. Drye. This regiment was organized with volunteers from Garrard, Casey and adjoining counties, and the men went into Camp Dick Robinson immediately after the August election in 1861. The first movement of the regiment was in August, when several companies under command of Lieut.-Col. John W. Letcher, went to Lexington to protect the passage of arms through that place. They guarded the wagons to Nicholasville, and on to Camp Dick Robinson.

Other duty of similar character was also performed. The first battle fought by Wolford's men was at Camp Wild Cat, in October, where the conduct of the regiment was highly praised by Gen. Schoepf and others. On Oct. 28, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service by Gen. Thomas, and from that time it served with the utmost activity throughout the war. On Nov. 30, it was placed in the 11th brigade, commanded by Gen. J. T. Boyle, and on Dec. 10, five companies were sent to Prestonburg, Ky., by way of Danville, Lexington and Mt. Sterling. They united with Gen. Garfield's force in that part of Kentucky, and Garfield reported constant fighting against the Confederates under Gen. Humphrey Marshall. The regiment participated in the battle of Mill Springs, where the Confederates under Gens. Crittenden and Zollicoffer were signally defeated. Wolford reported 3 killed and 19 wounded, 8 mortally. In April the regiment moved to the vicinity of Nashville and was used for various expeditions in that section, being at the time assigned to Dumont's division of Buell's army. In August it moved to Murfreesboro, then to Nashville, and thence northward with Buell's army on its march to Kentucky, passing through Munfordville, Elizabethtown and Hodgenville. At New Haven it took part in the capture of the Georgia regiment of Col. Crawford. It took part in the battle of Perryville, then joined in the pursuit of Bragg, after which it returned and moved to Nashville. When Buell was superseded by Rosecrans, the regiment was sent into Kentucky to protect the country against the efforts of the Confederate cavalry to destroy railroads. In March, 1863, it aided in resisting the raid of Confederate Gen. Pegram into the state, and on the 30th fought a severe battle at Dutton's hill, near Crab Orchard. Toward the latter part of August the East Tennessee expedition under Gen. Burnside started, and the regiment accompanied Hascall's division, to Kingston, Tenn., by way of Somerset and Montgomery. This campaign, with all its incidents, can not be here detailed, but it is enough to say that the regiment was constantly active, moving from place to place, fighting at Kingston, Philadelphia, Maryville and many other places. In the siege of Knoxville the cavalry was placed on the south side of the river, the men being dismounted and placed in defenses on the hills, where they successfully resisted all assaults, the loss of the regiment during the siege being 13 men. After the siege the cavalry followed Longstreet up the Tennessee valley, and at Bean's station a severe and bloody fight occurred, in which Col. Wolford and his men bore a most conspicuous part. The regiment remained in East Tennessee until Feb., 1864, when it was sent to Mt. Sterling, Ky., where it refitted and reorganized for the great campaign in Georgia under Gen. Sherman. The regiment engaged in many encounters, in which it suffered losses before Atlanta was reached, but these can not be detailed here. The most notable event was the Stoneman raid to Macon, Ga., in which Stoneman was captured, but the regiment fared better. The official report states that "great credit is due to Col. Adams for the energy and management displayed by him in bringing his command out as safely as he has," his loss in killed, wounded and captured being only 20. After this the regiment returned to Kentucky, and after the expedition to Saltville, Va., in which it was as active and useful as ever, fighting, marching and sustaining losses, it returned to Kentucky and on Dec. 31, 1864, after nearly three and one-half years of continuous hard service, having performed its full duty to the state and country, it was mustered out at Camp Nelson.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Buckner Board, Thomas P. Nicholas; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas B. Cochran, Elijah S. Watts, William H. Eifort, Owen Starr; Majs., Henry E. Collins, Jesse J. Craddock, Joseph T. Foreman, Robert M. Gilmore, William H. Lower. This regiment was mustered

into service Sept. 9, 1861, at Camp Jo. Holt, Ind., and at once took the field, where it remained on constant active duty, always at the front, for almost full four years. Some weeks were spent at Muldraugh's hill, guarding the trestles on the Louisville & Nashville railroad south of Colesburg, and in the advance to Elizabethtown, Camp Nevin and Camp Wood. In February and March, 1862, it was employed in scouting and on guard duty along the railroad, being assigned to McCook's division of Buell's army. The regiment accompanied Buell from Nashville to Pittsburg landing, took part in the second day's battle of Shiloh, and followed in pursuit of the Confederates to Corinth. When Buell's army entered upon its march to Kentucky, the regiment moved with it, being engaged in scouting, reconnoitering and skirmishing with the enemy. It led the way from Louisville out the Bardstown pike and soon began skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. One of these skirmishes was at Hay's spring, 10 miles from Louisville, and another at Mt. Washington. On the march to Perryville it had several encounters. Near Bardstown in a charge upon the enemy it suffered in killed and wounded, and in a counter charge Maj. Watts, Capt. Bateman and Lieut. Arthur were captured. Reaching Perryville, it participated in that battle and its services are honorably mentioned in the reports, particularly those of Gens. McCook and Rousseau. From Perryville the regiment engaged in the pursuit of Bragg, scouting and skirmishing. It then marched to Nashville, performing guard duty on the way. It was severely engaged at the battle of Murfreesboro, and suffered serious losses. In the months following it was constantly at the front, moving from place to place in Tennessee and Alabama. In Gen. Crook's report of the operation of his cavalry division during the month of Sept., 1863, his force at Crawfish springs, he says, consisted of Col. Eli Long's brigade only, and in the severe fight which occurred he states the loss of the 2nd Ky. cavalry at 11 killed and 50 wounded, among the latter being Adjt. Griffith, Lieut. E. B. Agers, Capt. Charles A. Zackary and Lieut. B. P. Brooks. In Long's brigade, the regiment led the advance of Sherman's relieving column and approached Knoxville from the direction of Maryville. After the siege was raised it returned and spent the winter at Bridgeport, Ala., Lieut.-Col. Watts being in command. At that place the regiment reënlisted and was assigned to Kilpatrick's division of Gen. Elliott's cavalry corps, organized for the opening of the Atlanta campaign of 1864. It entered upon the first stages of that campaign, taking part in the advance to Rocky Face ridge, Ringgold, Buzzard Roost, Taylor's Ridge and Dalton. It was then ordered to Nashville, where it reported to Gen. Rousseau. With a force of cavalry, including the 2nd Ky., then commanded by Maj. Owen Starr, Rousseau proceeded to Decatur, Ala., and starting from there July 10, 1864, he traversed 300 miles in 9 days, going as far south as Montgomery, destroying many miles of railroad, large military stores and depots of supplies. He proceeded 100 miles south of Johnston's army and safely joined Sherman in Georgia. With the cavalry the regiment led the way through to Savannah, fighting and skirmishing at many points. In Sherman's march across the Carolinas it was engaged in many encounters, notably at Sister's ferry, Bentonville and Averasboro. On July 17, 1865, four years from the time it had first organized at Camp Jo. Holt, the regiment was mustered out at Lexington, N. C.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., James S. Jackson, Eli H. Murray; Lieut.-Cols., Alvin C. Gillem, James Holmes, Robert H. King; Majs., Green Clay Smith, W. S. D. Megowan, Aaron C. Shacklett, Lewis W. Wolfley, George F. White, John W. Breathitt. This regiment began to assemble in Sept. and Oct., 1861, at Owensboro and Calhoun, and before it was mustered into service, was actively engaged in contests with Con-

federate cavalry then operating in that part of the state. In October, a portion of the regiment skirmished with the enemy at Woodbury, Ky., and in November another portion was engaged at Brownsville. On Dec. 31 it was mustered into the U. S. service at Calhoun, Ky., by Maj. W. W. Sidell, being a full regiment of cavalry, both officers and men of the finest material. Three days prior to the muster in, Maj. E. H. Murray, with 168 men, was attacked while on a scout by Col. Forrest, with 300 men, at Sacramento. The fight was fierce, but Murray's men, being greatly outnumbered, gave way. The loss was severe, Capt. Bacon being killed, Capt. Davis captured, 8 soldiers killed and others wounded. After the capture of Fort Donelson the Federal troops advanced into Tennessee and the 3d cavalry proceeded to Nashville as part of Crittenden's division. It marched with Buell's army to Pittsburg landing and a portion of the regiment was engaged in the second day's battle at Shiloh and received high commendation from Gen. Crittenden. After the battle the regiment continued with Crittenden's division, Buell's army, in the movements on Corinth and Iuka. It was on constant duty all the summer in Tennessee and Alabama, being at Huntsville, Florence, Athens and other points. From Athens, Ala., it moved to Decherd, Tenn., and thence proceeded with Buell's army into Kentucky. On Aug. 11, 1862, Gen. Negley, then at Columbia, Tenn., reported a fight near Kinderhook, in which Maj. Megowan's battalion of the regiment behaved most gallantly, fighting fiercely for 4 hours, and "driving the enemy in every direction." In December the 3d Ky., 7th Pa. and 4th Mich., under Col. Ed McCook, made a reconnoissance to Franklin, Tenn., where it drove off the enemy in a severe fight. Later the regiment was engaged on Wild Cat creek, and in the Stone's river campaign and battle it bore a conspicuous part. A successful charge made by the regiment is mentioned in Stanley's report, and Col. Minty says: "Col. Murray, with a handful of men, performed service that would do honor to a full regiment." After the engagement at Stone's river the regiment was sent back to Kentucky. On Dec. 21, 1863, Gen. Boyle wrote to Gen. Grant that he had "ordered the 3d Ky. cavalry to report to Gen. W. S. Smith at Nashville, as you ordered." Returning to Nashville, the regiment about the last of Dec., 1863, entered the veteran organization, and after the usual furlough joined the cavalry organized for the Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman. On May 13, Col. Murray, then commanding the division of cavalry to which the regiment belonged, under instruction from Gen. Sherman, moved from Resaca to Lay's ferry, Gideon and Calhoun. At each place there was lively fighting. On Aug. 18 the cavalry left Sandtown for an expedition southward, encountering the enemy constantly, the regiment fighting at Camp creek and Stevens' cross-roads. It bore its part in the great movement to the sea and reached Savannah in December, having fought at Buckhead creek and Waynesboro. It then crossed the Carolinas with Sherman's army, participating in all the labors of that memorable campaign, in which it had many encounters, among them being Blackville, Lancaster, Taylor's cross-roads and Fayetteville. In April it was near Lexington, N. C., where it was mustered out July 15, 1865, the officers and men having proved themselves everywhere worthy of their first brilliant and heroic leader, James S. Jackson.

Fourth Cavalry.—Cols., Jesse Bayles, G. Clay Smith, Wickliffe Cooper; Lieut.-Cols., Llewellyn Gwynne, Jacob Ruckstuhl; Majs., John F. Gunkel, Sidney S. Lyon. Recruiting for this regiment began in Sept., 1861, under the call of Col. Bayles, who organized the regiment at the fairgrounds at Louisville. The companies came from Louisville, and the counties of Jefferson, Spencer and Bullitt. The regiment was first sworn in by Maj. John W. Barr, and first paid off in its camp at the fair-

grounds by R. J. Menefee, of Louisville. It was held at Louisville until Jan. 6, 1862, when it marched to Bardstown and went into a camp of instruction, being in the brigade commanded by Gen. William H. Lytle. On March 26 it left Bardstown and proceeded to Nashville. In May, Col. Smith became colonel of the regiment, and the same month, while he was in command, the regiment was in several engagements with the Confederate cavalry in Tennessee, particularly one at Lebanon with Morgan, and for gallant service there Col. Smith was made brigadier-general. While stationed at Murfreesboro Gen. Bragg's movement to Kentucky began, and the regiment was employed to cover the movement of Buell's army in pursuit as far as Bowling Green. On Feb. 9, 1863, the regiment moved from Bowling Green to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro, and in March it was engaged in several spirited contests with Van Dorn's and Forrest's troops. Among these may be mentioned the fight at Thompson's station, the expedition to Columbia under Gen. Green Clay Smith, and the fight at Brentwood. In June the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Franklin, where in a charge Col. Cooper was severely wounded and 1 man was killed. A few days later it was engaged at Triune with loss, and shortly afterward it was engaged at Unionville. In August it moved by way of Fayetteville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., to Maysville, Ala., and on Sept. 3 it crossed Lookout mountain, marched through Alpine to Summerville, Ga., returning to Valley Head Sept. 15. On the day the great battle of Chickamauga opened the regiment marched to Crawfish springs, where it was fiercely engaged with the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Wheeler. In that desperate fighting the regiment lost 4 officers, Capts. Rodgers and Lewis, Lieuts. Cohen and Curtis, and over 90 men wounded and missing. On Sept. 25 it marched for Bellefonte, Ala., where it arrived on the 30th. On Dec. 2 it marched by way of Chattanooga to Rossville, Ga., where it arrived on the 5th and constituted the extreme outpost of the army. It remained at Rossville until Jan. 6, 1864, when it reënlisted in the veteran organization. On June 24, 1864, a part of the regiment, under command of Capt. John M. Bacon, with Watkins' brigade of Kentucky cavalry, had a remarkable experience at Lafayette, Ga., where Watkins was attacked by Gen. Pillow with a force of 2,000 men. During the fight all of Capt. Bacon's men occupied the court house and jail and successfully fought off their assailants, who withdrew from the contest, and the 4th Ky. mounted infantry coming up, under Cols. Croxton and Kelly, the withdrawal became precipitate even to a panic, as reported by Gen. Pillow. The regiment was engaged at Resaca and other places in the Atlanta campaign. After the capture of Atlanta it accompanied Sherman's army in its operations in northern Georgia, and in October, when the march to the sea began, it was ordered to Nashville to take part under Gen. Thomas in the campaign against Gen. Hood. Just preceding the battle of Nashville the regiment was sent with a strong cavalry force under Gen. Ed. McCook to oppose Gen. Lyon, who had moved into Kentucky. After the battle of Nashville it was sent to Waterloo, Ala., thence to Eastport, Miss., thence to Chickasaw, Ala., and then took part in Wilson's celebrated expedition through Alabama and Georgia. It went through Georgia to Tallahassee, Fla., and returned to Macon, Ga., where it was mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.

Fifth Cavalry.—Cols., David R. Haggard, William P. Sanders, Oliver L. Baldwin; Lieut.-Cols., Isaac Scott, William T. Hoblitzell; Majs., Michael H. Owsley, Thomas C. Winfrey, John Q. Owsley, Christopher T. Cheek, James L. Wharton. This regiment was actively engaged on military duty several months before it was regularly mustered into service. All through Dec., 1861, and Jan., 1862, it was scouting the

country south of Columbia, and in February, after the Confederates fell back from Bowling Green, it went to Gallatin, Tenn., where it was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Sandige, March 31, 1862. It then numbered 943 officers and men, and its subsequent career proved it to be one of the most valuable regiments in the service. On May 14, Gen. Negley reported from Rogersville, Ala., that a battalion of the regiment under Maj. Owsley made a forced march from Pulaski against the enemy on the Lamb's ferry road, where a lively fight occurred, and the endurance and soldierly conduct of Maj. Owsley and his men are especially mentioned. In June the regiment, under Col. Haggard, with other troops, crossed the Cumberland mountain and reconnoitered toward Chattanooga. In August with other regiments under Gen. Richard W. Johnson, it left McMinnville, Tenn., and engaged Morgan's command at Gallatin, but the Union troops were defeated. The regiment participated in the march of Buell's army in pursuit of Bragg, and is reported as being at Louisville in September. On Nov. 14 Col. Kennett reports the regiment as detached from him and on duty at Nashville. Gen. Sheridan's report of the campaign in Middle Tennessee in June and July, 1863, says the troops, among which was the 5th Ky. cavalry, moved from Murfreesboro toward Shelbyville, fought at Christiana, camped at Millersburg, then moved to Winchester. There, hearing that Confederate Gen. Wharton was 7 miles away, he ordered Watkins to move against him with the 5th and 6th Ky. cavalry. He says: "This reconnoissance was handsomely executed by Col. Watkins, who drove the enemy about 3 miles, inflicting a severe loss." Col. Watkins says, in his report of the movements of the 5th and 6th cavalry under his command, "June 23, marched from Franklin to Triune; June 25, marched to Murfreesboro; June 28, from Murfreesboro back to Christiana; 29th, within 5 miles of Shelbyville; 30th at Shelbyville, and made a reconnoissance on the road to Tullahoma; July 2, to Tullahoma; July 3, to Cowan and reported to Gen. Sheridan; July 4, made a reconnoissance toward University, met the enemy and engaged in a sharp fight; 5th, camped at Cowan; 7th, reported to Gen. Mitchell." The regiment fought in the battle of Chickamauga at Crawfish springs and was very much cut up. In Gen. W. S. Smith's report of operations beginning Dec. 20, 1863, he says he ordered the regiment to move from Columbia to the mouth of Duck river to clear the country, and watch the Tennessee river from the mouth of Duck river to Savannah. At Savannah it crossed the Tennessee and marched to Corinth, thence to Collierville, Tenn., which was reached Feb. 8. It then crossed the Tallahatchie and moved toward Pontotoc and Houston, thence to Okolona, and fought at Prairie Station. On the return the regiment was especially efficient, resisting the attacks of a strong pursuing force. On May 3, 1864, Col. Baldwin was in command of the regiment, when it entered upon the Atlanta campaign. Near Adairsville it was sent forward in advance of Gen. Logan, encountered the enemy and drove him all day. During June and July the regiment was constantly employed and almost daily engaged with the enemy, acting with the other cavalry of Sherman's army. In August it made its way to Jonesboro, where a severe fight took place, then moved on the McDonough road toward Lovejoy's Station. A battle took place at Fosterville, where the cavalry made a magnificent charge, then "moved to McDonough; thence to Cotton Indian creek, where it camped that night." On the West Point and Atlanta railroad a portion of the regiment under Maj. Cheek sustained a very severe attack. On Aug. 30 it advanced on the Jonesboro road to Flint river, near which the cavalry, including the 5th, engaged in a battle, which the report of Col. Baldwin says was the "most brilliant cavalry fight in the south." It shared in the march to the sea, and after

leaving Savannah marched through the Carolinas, having many encounters, among which was the battle of Bentonville. The end of the war being at hand, and the term of service of the regiment having expired, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out May 3, 1865.

Sixth Cavalry.—Cols., Dennis J. Halisy, Louis D. Watkins; Lieut.-Cols., Reuben Munday, William P. Roper; Majs., Lewis A. Gratz, William H. Fidler, Walter F. Stafford. The 1st battalion of this regiment, Cos. A, B, C, D and E, was organized at Lexington during the month of Oct., 1861, under Maj. Reuben Munday, and for a considerable time served independently, being known as Munday's battalion. It was mustered into service at Camp Irvine, near Louisville, by Maj. W. H. Sidell, and was immediately assigned to the division of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. George W. Morgan. In Feb., 1862, that command made its way near to the Cumberland gap and Munday's cavalry made an attack on the enemy at the gap, inflicting loss and taking some prisoners. Then, coöperating with Gen. Morgan's other forces, Cumberland gap was taken in June. From Cumberland gap the march was across the country and Munday's battalion, after accompanying the infantry nearly to the Ohio river was sent toward Richmond, reaching Big hill and Rogersville before the enemy, participated in the fighting at those places, and materially aided in the retreat of Metcalfe's 7th Ky. cavalry and other troops to Lexington, thence to Louisville. During the summer of 1862 the other battalions of the regiment were organized in the central part of Kentucky under Col. Halisy. In September, Cos. F, G, H, I, K, L and M were nominally consolidated with Munday's battalion, thus making the 6th cavalry. At that time the 1st battalion, under Maj. Fidler, was sent to Leitchfield, Ky., and skirmished with the cavalry of Bragg's army. The 2nd battalion, under Col. Halisy, went to Bardstown and there encountered Morgan's Confederate cavalry. The 3d, under Maj. Gratz, went to Stanford and was instrumental in capturing prisoners from Bragg's army. Thus the regiment in the first part of its service operated by battalions and the 1st engaged in a number of severe fights, among them Tazewell, Tenn., Cumberland gap and Richmond. At New Market a fight occurred in which Col. Halisy was killed. On Jan. 30, 1863, the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville. In March, about 6 miles from Brentwood, Gen. Green Clay Smith encountered a large force and an engagement took place lasting an hour and a half. Three charges were made on the 6th Ky. and 2nd Mich., but all were repulsed, when Gen. Smith, finding he was outnumbered, fell back, taking what he had captured. The regiment then aided in driving the enemy beyond Thompson's station and in the month of April it marched from Brentwood to Franklin, where it attacked some Texas troops, capturing the camp with its horses, wagons and 120 men. On June 4 it was at Triune, whence, proceeding in a gallop with the 2nd Mich., it reached Franklin in time to assist the 4th and 7th Ky. cavalry, and altogether succeeded in gaining a decided victory. On July 5 Gen. Sheridan sent Col. Watkins in the direction of Stevenson, on a reconnoissance. He says in his report: "This reconnoissance was very handsomely executed by Col. Watkins, who drove the enemy about 3 miles, inflicting loss." Col. Watkins, in his report, says he made a reconnoissance toward University, where he encountered the enemy, losing Lieut. William Murphy and 4 men killed, and Lieut. Kimbrough and 4 men wounded. On Sept. 19 the regiment, with Col. Watkins' other regiments, was desperately engaged at Crawfish springs, part of the battle of Chickamauga. The regiment lost Lieut. Mead and 6 men killed, 1 officer wounded, and 120 men wounded or missing. In the first part

of Jan., 1864, the regiment reënlisted at Rossville, Ga., and the men were granted 30 days' furlough. In the Atlanta campaign it was engaged in a severe fight at Pigeon mountain, Adairsville and Calhoun. On June 24 detachments of the 4th, 6th and 7th Ky. cavalry were at Lafayette, Ga., under Col. Watkins and were attacked by Gen. Pillow, with 2,000 men. Of the 6th, 4 men were killed and 6 wounded. In November the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., to equip, and was in camp for a short time on the Bardstown road. It afterward took part in Wilson's cavalry raid through Alabama and in June returned to Nashville. It then went into camp at Edgefield, where it was mustered out July 14, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry.—Cols., Leonidas Metcalfe, John K. Faulkner; Lieut.-Cols., William C. Oden, Thomas T. Vimont, William W. Brady; Majs., Charles Milward, William O. Smith, Robert Collier, Andrew S. Bloom, Charles C. McNeely. This regiment was recruited in the months of June and July, 1862, but had not been mustered into service when the first Morgan raid disturbed the work of organization. On Aug. 16 it was mustered regularly at Paris. On the 23d Gen. Kirby Smith's army came upon the Federal forces at Big hill and in the battle which occurred some losses were sustained on both sides, the 7th cavalry being very much shattered. Col. Faulkner completed the organization of the regiment during the fall of 1862 and the winter following. In Dec., 1862, it moved to Tennessee, and at Castalian Springs joined a force under command of Col. John M. Harlan. On March 8, 1863, it went on an expedition from Franklin to Columbia, Tenn., under Gen. Green Clay Smith, fighting and skirmishing all the way. On June 4 it was at Franklin, Tenn., with a regiment of infantry when the Confederates came up to take the place. In the exciting fighting of the cavalry Col. Faulkner was severely wounded in the thigh, a wound from which he never fully recovered, but not long after that he was again leading his regiment. In July the regiment went to Bridgeport, Ala. Until November it was engaged in active duty, such as is incident to cavalry service in connection with a large army in the field, and it participated in the work of the cavalry at Chickamauga. In Jan., 1864, it went to Maryville, Tenn., on an expedition and was in actions near Dandridge, at Pigeon river and Faris' ford. On June 24 part of the regiment was with Col. Faulkner at Lafayette, Ga., with other cavalry under Col. Watkins, when the place was fiercely attacked by Gen. Pillow and a remarkable battle occurred. On July 7 the remainder of the regiment came up to Lafayette from Wauhatchie. In August the regiment engaged in a fierce fight with Wheeler's cavalry at Dalton, and a little later fought at Graysville. In Dec., 1864, it was encamped at Edgefield, Tenn., with Watkins' brigade and other cavalry under Gen. McCook. Orders were received on the 11th to move the next day to Kentucky to operate against the raid of Confederate Gen. Lyon. The regiment moved with McCook's command the next day, passed through Russellville and proceeded to Hopkinsville, where it encountered and fought with Lyon's forces. Lyon was defeated and the regiment returned to Edgefield, Tenn. In Jan., 1865, it was at Waterloo, Ala., continuing through February and March with the cavalry operations in Alabama, and in April it went into Georgia as far as Macon. In June it returned to Edgefield, Tenn., and on July 10, 1865, was mustered out, though Cos. F, I and L were transferred to the 6th Ky. veteran cavalry.

Eighth Cavalry.—Cols., James M. Shackelford, Benjamin H. Bristow; Lieut.-Col., James H. Holloway; Majs., Joseph M. Kennedy, Joseph W. Weatherford, Samuel M. Starling. Recruiting for this regiment commenced in Aug., 1862, and the 1st battalion was raised in

Henderson, Daviess and adjoining counties, under Maj. Holloway. The 2nd was raised in Logan and adjacent counties under Lieut.-Col. Bristow, and this battalion was under Maj. Kennedy. The 3d battalion was recruited by Maj. Weatherford, at Lebanon. The 1st battalion was mustered in at Henderson Sept. 13, 1862, and the 2nd and 3d at Russellville Sept. 8. The regiment was at that date full, numbering 1,248 men, and the whole number was raised in three weeks from the time recruiting began. Col. Shackelford, with Holloway's battalion, attacked Adam Johnson's command at Geiger's lake and dispersed it, but in the fight Shackelford was wounded by a shot through the foot. In Nov., 1862, Holloway's battalion moved from Henderson to Bowling Green. On the march a night attack was made upon the camp by Col. Fowler with his guerrilla band, but the 8th suffered no loss. From Bowling Green two companies went on a scout into Tennessee and captured 100 Confederates, who were foraging. The principal service of the regiment was its participation in the pursuit and capture of Morgan in July, 1863, under the leadership of its original colonel, then Brig.-Gen., Shackelford. After the capture of Morgan the regiment returned to Russellville, Ky., having spent a year in continued activity. On Sept. 23, 1863, the term of service having expired, it was mustered out at Russellville and a great many of the men at once joined other organizations.

Ninth Cavalry.—Col., Richard T. Jacob; Lieut.-Col., John Boyle; Majs., John T. Farris, William C. Moreau, George W. Rue, James R. Page, John C. Brent. About July 27, 1862, Richard T. Jacob issued a call to raise one regiment of cavalry for 12 months. In a week's time Adjt.-Gen. Finnell informed him that if reports were true the regiment was full and overflowing. One battalion of 448 men came in one day under George W. Rue, who afterward was made major. The regiment was formed into companies, nearly 1,000 horses shod, and on the night of Aug. 22 the officers and men were sworn in and uniforms, guns and rations issued. Thus in less than three weeks a regiment of 1,244 officers and men was raised and equipped, and two battalions started to where the enemy was expected to come into the state. On Aug. 30 two companies acting as escort to Gen. Nelson, only seven days from formation, were in a great battle and behaved well. Col. John Boyle, with about half of the regiment, was at the battle of Perryville. Later, the reunited regiment, now under command of Col. Boyle, was sent to the Cumberland river, and many were the encounters it had with Champ Ferguson and others. At the end of the year it had several brushes with John Morgan and command, and aided to drive him out of Kentucky. It is almost impossible to name the innumerable conflicts the command had up to that date. On May 10 575 men of the regiment were attacked at Horseshoe bottom by all of Morgan's command. The regiment participated in the pursuit of Morgan through Indiana and Ohio, and had the honor of the last fight in Kentucky at Marrowbone and the first fight when it overtook the enemy in Ohio. The regiment's time soon afterward expired and it was mustered out.

Tenth Cavalry.—Cols., Joshua Tevis, Charles J. Walker; Lieut.-Col., Ralph R. Maltby; Majs., James L. Foley, William A. Doniphan, John Mason Brown, James M. Taylor. This regiment was raised by Col. Tevis and organized at Maysville during the summer of 1862. In July, August and September it was at Covington, and did not encounter the enemy until the battle of Perryville. It remained in Kentucky during the principal part of its service, though in the work of driving the enemy from the state it once entered Tennessee and was once in Virginia. On Dec. 25, 1862, one battalion under Maj. Brown went on an expedition through London and Barboursville to Big Creek gap,

and engaged in numerous skirmishes. Another battalion proceeded on to Perkins' mill, Tenn., where it encountered the enemy and had a sharp fight with complete success, capturing 51 prisoners, 80 horses and 200 muskets. In March, 1863, Col. Cluke's command crossed Cumberland river at Stigall's ferry below Somerset and made its way to Richmond, Winchester, Mt. Sterling and other points. The 10th cavalry, engaged in opposing Cluke, advanced from Crab Orchard and skirmished at Lancaster. Then, pursuing on, it encountered Cluke's men at a great many points, among them a fight about half way from Winchester to Mt. Sterling, where Maj. Brown checked a fierce attack, and the 44th Ohio coming up the enemy fled. Cluke was charged and driven out of Winchester, then by feigning to go to Paris he directed the Federal forces in that direction, and returned to Mt. Sterling where he fell upon a portion of the 10th under Capt. Ratcliffe, who defended himself from houses. Cluke resorted to the torch and after burning the place captured Ratcliffe and paroled him and his men. Finally, the regiment, coöperating with a force under Col. Sanders, of the 5th Ky. cavalry, succeeded in driving Cluke to Virginia. It was a portion of the 10th, under Maj. Brown, which captured Gen. Humphrey Marshall's "artillery." The regiment was mustered out Sept. 17, 1863, at Maysville, Ky.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Cols., Alexander W. Holeman, Milton Graham; Lieut.-Cols., William E. Riley, Archibald J. Alexander, Milton Graham, William O. Boyle; Majs., William O. Boyle, Duvall English, Frederick Slater. This regiment was recruited in the summer of 1862. Capt. Milton Graham opened a camp at Harrodsburg, where Cos. A, D, C and F were recruited from the counties of Mercer, Washington and Madison and reported at rendezvous about July 11. On arriving at Frankfort, the recruits were ordered to report to Maj. Holeman. During their stay Co. B was recruited and from Frankfort the command marched to Louisville, where it encamped at the fair-grounds, engaged in drilling, recruiting and picket duty until Sept. 22. While at the fair-grounds, Cos. E, G, H and I were recruited, and the whole command was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 22 by Capt. V. N. Smith, U. S. mustering officer. Lieut.-Col. Riley was later commissioned and assumed command of the regiment, which marched to Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Scottsville, Ky., and Gallatin, Tenn. On Dec. 7, 1862, Capt. Frederick Slater of Co. E, with 44 men, was at Hartsville, Tenn., when the place was attacked by Gen. John Morgan and the force there under Col. Moore of the 104th Ill., was captured. When this engagement took place the regiment was at Gallatin, and on Dec. 25 it received orders to march to Glasgow, where it remained several weeks. On April 17, 1863, the regiment left Columbia, Ky., for a rapid march to Burkesville. On the way it had a lively skirmish at Creelsboro, capturing 12 prisoners, with their horses. In May, with the 9th and 12th Ky. cavalry, all under Col. Jacob, it fought with Morgan at Greasy creek. Returning from the pursuit of Morgan through Indiana and Ohio, the regiment passed through Cincinnati, marched to Nicholasville, and engaged in the pursuit of Scott's Confederate cavalry out of Kentucky. It accompanied Gen. Burnside's East Tennessee expedition, and during the month of September coöperated with the infantry all through East Tennessee from below Loudon and Kingston to the borders of Virginia. It participated in the severe engagement near Philadelphia and Sweetwater, being the first regiment attacked, and it suffered the loss of about 100 in prisoners. On the approach of Federal troops from Chattanooga Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville and went up the Tennessee valley. The cavalry pursued and at Bean's station fought a severe battle, in which the 11th cavalry participated. It remained on duty in East Tennessee and in Jan., 1864, fought a severe battle at

Sevierville. On Feb. 4 it received orders to move to Mt. Sterling, Ky., where the 3d battalion, under Maj. W. O. Boyle, joined the regiment. The men were mounted and equipped, reported to Gen. Stoneman, and marched for Nashville, Tenn. In the Atlanta campaign it was engaged with the cavalry at Dalton, Cassville and other places; took part in the noted raid under Gen. Stoneman; when Stoneman's command was surrounded, Maj. Boyle cut his way out and returned with his regiment to Marietta, with a loss of 60 men. The regiment was then ordered to Kentucky, where it immediately engaged in the active pursuit of bands of Confederates then raiding over the state. It was in all the fighting incident to the Virginia salt works movement and acquitted itself with great credit. After the severe battle fought at the salt works, the regiment returned to Kentucky with the other troops and after a few weeks' rest at Lexington was ordered to join Gen. Stoneman in his campaign through East Tennessee and into Virginia. The weather was cold, provisions were scarce, and the fighting was severe. One of the engagements was at Marion, Va., in which the regiment participated, and among other losses, Lieut.-Col. Boyle was killed while leading his men in a charge. From this expedition the regiment returned to Lexington, and without resting engaged again in chasing raiders out of Kentucky. On Feb. 27, 1865, together with the 12th Ky. cavalry, it was sent by rail to Nashville, thence by way of Chattanooga to Knoxville, where they arrived March 9. On March 18 they moved up the valley via Jonesboro into Virginia. Later the column moved into North Carolina and marched rapidly towards Salisbury, where a severe fight occurred, in which the regiment made a gallant charge and put the enemy to rout. On April 23 the regiment under Maj. Slater made a charge at Asheville, N. C., and captured a battery. It returned to Louisville and was mustered out July 14, 1865.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Cols., Quintus C. Shanks, Eugene W. Crittenden; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander W. Holeman, James T. Bramlette; Majs., Nathaniel L. Lightfoot, William R. Kinney, Ira H. Stout, Julius N. Delfosse, James B. Harrison, George F. Barnes. This regiment dated from Aug. 16, 1862, though it was not until Nov. 17 that eleven companies, with the field and staff, were mustered into the U. S. service at Owensboro. The twelfth company was on a scout, so it was mustered in later and joined the regiment at Munfordville. The roll then showed 1,250 men in all, but during the service from first to last it mustered over 2,000 men and quit the service with less than 900. During Morgan's first raid into Kentucky, the regiment with other troops under Col. John M. Harlan, acting under Gen. E. H. Hobson, was engaged in protecting the Louisville & Nashville railroad. While there was much sharp skirmishing no actual collision took place, but Col. Harlan in his report shows that his force saved several bridges from destruction, including the one at Rolling fork and the one at Shepherdsville, and by great activity prevented much injury to the road. On May 10, 1863, the regiment was engaged in a hard fight with Morgan at Horseshoe bottom. In June Morgan crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville and the regiment was again engaged with him at Marrowbone. It participated in the pursuit of Morgan through Indiana and Ohio, after which it reassembled at Glasgow and prepared for the expedition into East Tennessee under Gen. Burnside. Arriving at Knoxville Sept. 5, it moved up the valley as far as Jonesboro. After skirmishing there it was sent with Wolford's command south of Knoxville, to the neighborhood of Sweetwater and Philadelphia, where it encountered a large force of the enemy, was surrounded, lost heavily, but cut its way out and proceeded to Loudon. The next day it returned and for two days fought the enemy, after which it crossed to the north side

of the Tennessee river. It then moved up to Knoxville, crossed the Holston and proceeded down the river about 16 miles, where it again encountered the enemy and fell back before him to Knoxville. Recrossing the river it went out on the Loudon road and contested the approach of Longstreet's forces. It bore its full share of the fighting during the three weeks' siege of Knoxville and after the siege joined in the pursuit up the valley. It participated in the severe battle at Bean's station. It remained in East Tennessee during the winter and had numerous fights with the enemy. In Jan., 1864, it was attacked at Dandridge, but defended the position. After that, by a circuitous march by way of Maryville, it reached Knoxville Feb. 3 and was ordered to return to Kentucky. Being mounted and equipped the regiment moved with Gen. Stoneman in May by way of Point Burnside into Tennessee and May 6 was at Kingston. It joined Sherman's army at Varnell's station, Ga., and Dr. Littlepage says not a day passed in the Atlanta campaign that the regiment was not engaged with the enemy. After the capture of Atlanta it was ordered back to Kentucky and went to Camp Nelson, where it prepared to accompany Gen. Stoneman on his raid to Saltville, Va. Before it could effect its return it had passed into the state of North Carolina. Returning, it fought at Glade spring and passed down by way of Bristol and Blountsville. After resting a few days in Tennessee the regiment was ordered to Kentucky and was employed in the winter of 1864, to protect the Louisville & Nashville railroad. About March 20, 1865, it was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., to participate in a raid under Gen. Stoneman, into Virginia and North Carolina. It moved into Virginia by way of Bristol, followed up near the railroad above Wytheville, where it filed right and moved into North Carolina, meeting very little resistance until it arrived at Boone, when it met a small force of Confederates. After a hotly contested skirmish the enemy gave way with some loss on both sides, when it moved down the Yadkin river, crossed the Dee river and went to Salisbury, which it took by storm and recaptured about 1,000 of its own men. Then to Asheville and from there to Anderson, S. C. From Anderson it moved by a circuitous route to Athens, Ga., and was finally ordered back to Louisville, where it was mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

Thirteenth Cavalry.—Col., James W. Weatherford; Lieut.-Col., John A. Morrison; Majs., Harrison M. Hurt, Ferdinand D. Rigney, George W. Sweeney. The condition of affairs in eastern and southern Kentucky led to the formation of a regiment at Columbia in the summer of 1863, and it became the 13th Ky. Cavalry. The men were familiar with the country and the regiment was employed mainly in that section. It went at once into active duty, even while in process of formation and before it was mustered into service, which was Dec. 23, 1863. On Dec. 6 three scouting parties of 100 men each were sent out, one to cross Cumberland river at Creelsboro, one at Celina, and one at Burkesville. Fifteen of the raiding enemies called guerrillas were killed, 23 captured, and their horses taken. On March 23, 1864, the regiment still being on duty in the same station, Gen. Hobson reported that some of its men under Maj. Rigney had fought with Col. Hamilton on the Cumberland river and captured him and 12 of his gang. On May 14 Col. Weatherford reported from Burkesville that he had encountered the enemy at the Wolf river, lost 2 men killed and others wounded, and captured 8 prisoners, including a captain. On Sept. 16 the regiment was ordered to concentrate at Mt. Sterling with the other troops under Gen. Hobson, Cols. Brown, Hanson and others, for the expedition to Saltville, Va. It participated in this campaign and was engaged in all its severe fighting and hard marching. In the battle at Saltville the regiment lost 4 men killed and 13 wounded. Returning from

this expedition, the regiment was at Mt. Sterling, Lexington and Crab Orchard. It remained at Camp Nelson on duty until Jan. 10, 1865, when it was mustered out on account of expiration of term of service.

Fourteenth Cavalry.—Col., Henry C. Lilly; Lieut.-Col., Andrew Herd; Majs., Joseph W. Stivers, Alfred Smith, John C. Eversole, Robert T. Williams. The organization of this regiment was begun in the summer of 1862, the companies being promptly recruited in the counties of Estill, Owsley, Bath, Montgomery, Clark, Madison, Rockcastle and Powell. They assembled at Mt. Sterling in July, but before any organization had been effected, or arms obtained the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith came into the state. The fighting which took place at Big hill and Richmond caused the unarmed men of the regiment to abandon their camp at Mt. Sterling and for a time the organization was practically disbanded, though some of the men were held together and fought against Morgan at Brookville, Ky., as he retreated from Augusta, in September. After the Confederates left the state the men of the regiment reassembled at Mt. Sterling, where four companies—A, B, C and D—were organized and mustered into service Nov. 6, and the regiment was completed in Feb., 1863, the other companies being mustered in at Irvine Feb. 13. The services of the regiment were almost entirely in eastern Kentucky. In Jan., 1863, Maj. Stivers, with 150 men of the regiment, dashed upon a band in Powell county, captured its leader and 11 men, and took their horses, guns, etc. The regiment was engaged in numerous skirmishes, and was continuously marching. Among its battles was the one at Dutton's hill in Pulaski county, near Somerset, when Confederate Gen. Pegram, with about 2,500, was attacked by the Federal troops under Gen. Gillmore. It also went on the East Tennessee campaign under Gen. Burnside in Sept., 1863, and participated in the hardships and dangers of that campaign. The 1st battalion was mustered out Sept. 6, 1863, and the remainder of the regiment in March, 1864.

Fifteenth Cavalry.—Lieut.-Cols., Gabriel Netter, Albert P. Henry; Maj., Wiley Waller. This regiment was recruited and organized by Col. Netter, who had been a captain in the 26th Ky. infantry. While he was organizing in camp at Owensboro a Confederate force under Col. Scobee attacked his camp, and Col. Netter was killed in the fight that ensued. The regiment soon was ordered to Paducah and remained on duty in that part of the state, during its entire term of service. In June, 1863, it went to Spring creek, Tenn., where it had a brisk skirmish with the enemy. It was mustered out Oct. 29, 1863.

Sixteenth Cavalry.—Maj., George F. Barnes. The adjutant-general's report only mentions this regiment as being consolidated with the 12th Ky. cavalry. In the official reports, it appears to have been at Lebanon, Ky., in May, 1863, and in June and July following, in that section of the state in the command of Gen. E. H. Hobson. It accompanied Manson's division in the expedition into East Tennessee, and in Aug., 1863, was near Cleveland, engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. It returned from East Tennessee to Kentucky and in March, 1864, was at Paducah. Col. S. G. Hicks commanded the post and had with him, including the 16th, 665 men. He was attacked by Forrest, with a large force, but Forrest was defeated and driven off with severe loss, for which Col. Hicks and the men under him received the thanks and congratulations of the commanding officers. During the fighting at that place the 16th under Maj. Barnes was ordered to make a sally and burn some buildings, in which were sharpshooters, and the order was promptly and effectually executed. In June, 1864, the 1st battalion of the 16th under Capt. Charles Bachman, as part of Gen. Garrard's command was engaged in the fighting with Morgan, at Cynthiana, Ky., where Morgan was routed, and the battalion engaged in the pursuit. In the fall of 1864, the 16th accompanied Gen. Gillem's expedi-

tion to East Tennessee, being under the command of Maj. Barnes. On Sept. 10 it was at Strawberry plains; moved thence to Bull's gap, Greeneville and Rogersville; fought at Leesburg and from there moved to Jonesboro, and then went to Duvall's ford on the Watauga river, where it engaged the enemy. Four companies of the 16th were consolidated with the 12th Ky. cavalry in March, 1864.

Seventeenth Cavalry.—Col., Samuel F. Johnson; Lieut.-Col., Thomas W. Campbell; Majs., John B. Tyler, Nelson C. Lawrence, Thomas J. Lovelace. This regiment was organized in the winter of 1864-65. A portion of it was mustered into the U. S. service by Lieut. Russell, in Dec., 1864, at Russellville; a portion by Capt. Smith, at Owensboro in April, 1865; and the remainder at Louisville in the months of January, February and March. The regiment did good service in the southern portion of the state and along the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, guarding that great military thoroughfare. It went with a cavalry force to Hopkinsville and participated in all the operations against Lyon, fighting at Hopkinsville and in Lyon county. It was engaged in numerous skirmishes, in which loss was sustained, besides the battles at Hopkinsville, Bunker Hill, and in Lyon county, Ky. It was finally mustered out at Louisville Sept. 20, 1865.

Battery A.—Capts., David C. Stone, Theodore S. Thomasson; First Lieuts. Alphonso W. Roath, John H. Mellen, Robert A. Moffett, John D. Irwin, William H. Sinclair, John H. Landwehre; Second Lieuts , George W. Clark, William K. Irwin, Frederick B. Sanger. This battery was organized in July, 1861, at Camp Jo. Holt, opposite Louisville. Capt. Stone's battery was with the force that went to Muldraugh's hill and it was there that his men were mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 27, 1861. When the Confederates fell back from Kentucky on account of the fall of Fort Donelson, Battery A was taken to Nashville and attached to Gen. McCook's division of the army under Gen. Buell. Passing over the field of Shiloh it went before Corinth, Miss., where it continued until that place was evacuated by the enemy. In June it was at Florence, Ala., in July at Battle creek, and in August at Pelham, Tenn. It moved with Buell's army to Kentucky and was engaged in the battle of Perryville. After Bragg left Kentucky the battery returned to Nashville. It participated in the battle of Stone's river, being as effective there as at Perryville, though suffering more, not only in men but also in the loss of horses. During the year 1863 it was taken to numerous points on marches and reconnoissances, among them one in September to Stevenson, Ala. Being selected for the defenses of Nashville, middle Tennessee, and the railroads in that section, it was kept there during the winter, spring and summer of 1864. In Jan., 1864, it went into the veteran organization. From Pulaski it fell back with the Federal forces under Schofield through Columbia and Spring Hill to Franklin, where it took a leading part in the battle of Nov. 30, after which it moved with Schofield's troops to Nashville, and fought in the battle there in December. On Dec. 17 it moved to Franklin on the 18th to Spring Hill, 19th to Rutherford creek, 21st to Columbia, 23d toward Pulaski and engaged with the retiring enemy, firing 40 rounds. It then followed Hood's broken army southward as far as Huntsville, Ala., where it remained until Feb., 1865. It went into East Tennessee with a force in March and returned to Nashville where it spent April and May, 1865. It was then taken to New Orleans in June and later to Victoria, Tex. From that point it returned to Louisville where it was mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

Battery B.—Capt. John M. Hewett; First Lieuts., George W. Nell, Albion A. Ellsworth; Second Lieuts., William H. Spence, William N. Snail, Mathew H. Turner. The men in this battery were recruited by Capt. Hewett for infantry service, but as an artillery company was needed, it

was drilled for that service and was mustered in as such by Gen. Thomas Oct. 8, 1861. In December it was at Campbellsville; in Jan., 1862, at Birch Grove; in February it was taken to Louisville; was immediately sent to Nashville, where it was continuously from March to November, 1862, being used there for the defense of the city and the surrounding country. When Buell was superseded by Rosecrans, Battery B went with the Federal army from Nashville to Murfreesboro, and participated in the battle of Stone's river. Its losses were severe and the horses were greatly injured. After the battle the battery remained at Murfreesboro and vicinity until June, 1863, when it engaged in an expedition under Gen. Negley from Murfreesboro through Hoover's gap, Manchester, Hillsboro and Bobo's cross-roads to Elk river, engaging the enemy frequently on the way, once severely at University. This battery did not enter the veteran organization as a whole, but some of its members did so, and they were transferred to Battery A. The battery, as an organization, was ordered to Louisville in Nov., 1864, and on Nov. 16 was mustered out.

Battery C.—Capts., John W. Neville, Richard W. McReynolds; First Lieuts., Charles Bradley, Hugh S. Rawls; Second Lieuts., Richard W. McReynolds, Thomas J. Walters. This battery was organized in Aug., 1863, by Capt. Neville. It was intended for one year's service, but in Feb., 1864, it entered the veteran organization and continued in service until the end of the war. The camp was located at Lebanon, but on July 3, 1863, that place was attacked by Gen. Morgan and the troops there under Col. Charles S. Hanson were compelled to surrender. The men being left without parole, Capt. Neville moved his camp to Louisville, completed his organization and was mustered into service Sept. 10, 1863. On March 1, 1864, he reported to Gen. Sturgis at Paris, Ky., began the move with Gen. Stoneman on his raid to Georgia, but after starting was ordered to return and report to Gen. Burbridge at Lexington, and was assigned to the 5th division, 23d army corps, at Mt. Sterling. On June 9 the battery came up with Morgan's forces in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling and was severely engaged for several hours. All the battery horses except 1 were killed and 1 gun captured, which was a little afterward recaptured. Equipping with other horses the battery, with the various troops that had come up, it pursued Morgan through Lexington to Cynthiana, where another severe fight occurred. On Nov. 14, 1864, the men of the battery who did not reënlist were mustered out, while the veterans and recruits continued with the 5th division, in Col. Hanson's brigade. With these troops it went on the expedition to Saltville, Va., enduring all the hardships and severe fighting incident thereto. From that campaign it returned to the eastern part of Kentucky, where it was held on duty until in the early part of 1865, when it was ordered to Arkansas. It remained there on duty during the spring of 1865, and thence returned to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 26, 1865.

Battery E.—Capts., John J. Hawes, Llewyllyn E. P. Bush, Samuel A. Miller; Second Lieut., Frank G. Clark. This battery was organized at Louisville, Ky., in Sept., 1863, under Capt. Hawes, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Nelson, Ky., Oct. 6, 1863, for one year, by Capt. R. B. Hull. It performed garrison duty at Camp Nelson and Camp Burnside for several months, being in the command of Gen. T. T. Garrard commanding the District of Somerset, and in Feb., 1864, reënlisted for three years. It was at Lexington, Ky., in June, 1864, when the city was attacked by John Morgan's forces, and by a few well directed shots succeeded in driving them from the city. It remained at Lexington, until Nov., 1864, in Col. Price's brigade, Gen. McLean's division, when it received orders to march for East Tennessee and join Gen. Stoneman in his expedition against Saltville, Va. This battery participated in the

battle of Marion, Va., and in the capture of Saltville, after which all the guns of the battery were destroyed and the men mounted and returned to Lexington, by way of Pound gap and Mt. Sterling. From Lexington it marched to Camp Nelson, where it remained until ordered to Louisville, Ky., for muster-out Aug. 1, 1865.

First Independent, or Simmonds' Battery.—Capts., Seth J. Simmonds, Daniel W. Glassie; First Lieuts., James M. Kerr, George Hattersly, Robert C. Steen, Arthur Erenburgh, James W. Conine, Leonard Magnos; Second Lieuts., Frederick A. Danie, Hamilton B. White, Robert Johnson. This battery was organized as Co. E, 1st Ky. infantry, at Camp Clay, Ohio, in 1861, and detached as artillery Oct. 31, 1861, by the secretary of war at the instance of Gen. Rosecrans then commanding in western Virginia. It was mustered into the U. S. service (as Co. E, in the 1st Ky. infantry) on June 3, 1861, by Maj. S. Burbank, 1st U. S. infantry. It was assigned to the Department of West Virginia, and participated in all the engagements in that department. It was originally commanded by Capt. Simmonds until March, 1864, when Capt. Glassie assumed command and under him it veteranized at Charleston, W. Va. This battery served with great credit in all the campaigns in western Virginia in the early part of the war and later was engaged in some of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac. It was at South mountain and Antietam, and received special and numerous mention in the reports of those battles. It participated in the following battles in which loss was sustained: Tyler's mountain, Horse Shoe bend, Cotton mountain, Gauley bridge, Wolf creek, Cloyd mountain, South mountain, New River bridge, Lynchburg, Salem, Va., Frederick and Antietam, Md. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865.

Patterson's Mechanics and Engineers.—Capt., William F. Patterson; Second Lieut., Andrew Patterson. This company was organized at Somerset, Ky., under Capt. W. F. Patterson, and mustered into the U. S. service by Lieut. Charles S. Medary. It was engaged in the construction of roads and defenses in Kentucky until in Oct., 1862, when it moved with the column of which it was a part to Charleston, Va. It embarked on transports Nov. 1 for Memphis, arriving there about Dec. 1. On Dec. 20 it embarked on transports for the Yazoo river, and debarked at Chickasaw bayou on the 26th. From that date to Jan. 1, 1863, the company was constantly engaged, day and night, in preparing earthworks, and on Dec. 28 was greatly exposed in an effort to throw a pontoon bridge across Chickasaw bayou, under a destructive fire from the enemy. On March 30, 1863, it marched to Richmond, La., with the 69th Ind., the advance of the army, for the rear of Vicksburg. On April 28 it embarked on transports for Grand Gulf and debarked the same day at Hard Times, 2 miles above Grand Gulf. During the charge at Vicksburg on May 22, Lieut. Steiner, of the 60th Ind., led two squads of the pioneers to dig down the earthworks on either side of the railroad, vacated for the time by the enemy. On Aug. 5 the pioneer corps was disbanded and this company was ordered with the 13th army corps to New Orleans, La., where it arrived on the 27th. On Nov. 15 it embarked on transports for Brazos Santiago, Tex., and arrived on the 20th. It built hospitals, signal stations, warehouses, wharves, and did mechanical work generally up to April 19, 1864, when it embarked with the 13th army corps for Alexandria, La. On July 3, it reported to the engineer department of the Gulf, and dividing, the company took charge of mechanical work and a steam saw-mill in Cypress swamp up to Nov. 17, when it was ordered to report to Louisville, Ky., its term of three years' service having expired. The company was finally mustered out at Louisville Jan. 22, 1865.

First Regiment Capital Guards.—Col., Pierce B. Hawkins; Lieut.-Col., Jesse J. Craddock; Maj., Charles W. Quiggins. This regiment was raised

under sanction of the war department, dated July 11, 1863, and consisted of three battalions—one stationed in the neighborhood of Frankfort, one at or near Paducah, and one in the Sandy valley. The Sandy valley battalion rendered most important service during the Saltville raid. The Frankfort battalion protected the capital from the frequent incursions of guerrilla forces. The Paducah battalion protected the southwestern portion of the state.

Three Forks Battalion.—Maj., Elisha B. Treadway. This battalion was raised under an act of the Kentucky legislature, approved Jan. 26, 1864, entitled "An act empowering the government to raise a force for the defense of the state." It was located in the extreme southeastern portion of the state.

Hall's Gap Battalion.—Maj., H. Bridgewater. This battalion was raised under the before-mentioned act and was stationed in the locality between Stanford and Hall's gap, headquarters at Stanford.

Mercer County State Guards.—Capt. James Lawson; Lieuts., Benjamin F. Coldwell, George W. Lambert. This company was raised under the militia law of the state, and being ordered on duty was assigned for service to Hall's gap battalion, with which it served.

Green River Battalion.—Maj., John W. Swinker. This battalion was located in the counties between the Ohio and Green rivers, with headquarters at Calhoun. It was organized under the legislative enactment mentioned above.

Middle Green River Battalion.—Maj., W. J. Long. This battalion was located in the southern portion of the state, with headquarters at Rochester.

South Cumberland Battalion.—Maj., James M. Bristow. This battalion was also located in the southern portion of the state, with headquarters at Burkesville.

First State Cavalry.—Maj., Silas Adams. This battalion was located in the central part of the state, with headquarters at Lebanon.

Casey County State Guards.—Capt., George W. Penn; Lieuts., Warren Lamme, William Rains. This company was raised under the militia law of the state, and being ordered on duty was assigned for service to the 1st Ky. state cavalry, with which it performed duty.

Frankfort Battalion.—Capts., Charles Junot, Thomas R. Boyd; Lieuts., James M. Simmonds, John H. Spruill. This battalion was assigned to duty in guarding the Louisville & Lexington railroad and the country adjacent thereto.

Military Affairs in Tennessee

1861—65

In Aug., 1859, the members who were to constitute the 33d general assembly of the State of Tennessee were elected. At the canvass preceding the election the people had presented to them no question regarding national affairs. The session was distinguished by nothing out of the ordinary course of state legislation. In the political campaign of 1860, electoral tickets for president and vice-president of the United States had been presented to the people of the Union; and, in Tennessee, there was a ticket for Breckenridge, another for Douglas, and a third for Bell, her own citizen. No ticket was offered for Lincoln. The electors for each of the candidates industriously canvassed the entire state, and each one represented his candidate as an unconditional Union man, while Bell was recommended to the people as the special advocate of the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws." He carried the state by a majority of 4,565 over Breckenridge, the next highest candidate. The total vote of the state was as follows: Douglas, 11,350; Breckenridge, 64,709; Bell, 69,274. The election, however, having resulted in the choice of Lincoln, the people of Tennessee quietly acquiesced. But Isham G. Harris, the governor, holding extreme opinions upon the subject of slavery, warmly sympathized with the secession movement which followed in the southern slave states immediately after the election, and maintained an active correspondence with its leaders. Accordingly he called a session of the general assembly for Jan. 7, 1861, and in his message to the body, on its assembling, he stated that the purpose of the call was, that they should deliberate upon the "crisis" in the affairs of the country, which had been produced, as he said, by "the systematic, wanton, and long continued agitation of the slavery question, with the actual and threatened aggressions of the northern states and a portion of their people, upon the well-defined, constitutional rights of the southern citizens; the rapid growth and increase, in all the elements of power, of a purely sectional party, whose bond of union is uncompromising hostility to the rights and institutions of the fifteen southern

states." After a long recital of grievances, he declared that he submitted to the discretion of the legislature, "the whole question of our Federal relations;" and though having no doubt himself as to the necessity and propriety of calling a state convention, he yet recommended that the law to be passed should submit "to the people of the state the question of convention or no convention." The evils complained of, he said, could be obviated by certain amendments to the national constitution, which were: 1. The establishment of a line through the territories to the Pacific, all the territory north of which should be forever free, and all south of it forever slave. 2. Any state refusing to deliver a fugitive slave, to pay the owners double his value. 3. Security in the possession of slaves by masters traveling through, or sojourning in a free state; and slaves lost in such cases to be paid for by the state in which the escape occured. 4. A prohihition against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in dock-yards, navy-yards, arsenals, or any other district in a slave state under the national jurisdiction. 5. These provisions never to be changed, except by the consent of all the slave states. He said he had no hope of such concessions, for "two months had passed since the development of the facts which make the perpetuity of the Union depend alone upon the giving to the South satisfactory guarantees for her chartered rights, yet no proposition at all satisfactory" had been made "by any member of the dominant and aggressive party" of the North.

A controlling conservative sentiment manifested itself in the legislature, which, while it endorsed the position that the grant of additional guarantees to the South should be made a condition of Tennessee's remaining in the Union, determined that the state should not be precipitated into secession. The bill calling for a convention of the people of the state, provided that any ordinance or resolution which might be adopted by said convention having for its object a change of the position or relation of the state to the national Union, or her sister southern states, should be of no binding force or effect until it was submitted to or ratified by the people, and required a vote equal to a majority of the votes cast in the last election for governor to ratify it. Thus the people had an opportunity, in voting for delegates, to declare for or against secession; and should the action of the convention contemplate any change in the Federal relations of the state, they had still the opportunity of endorsing or overruling alike their former decision and the action of the convention. The election for members of the convention was to be held on Feb. 9, the convention to assemble on the 25th.

At this same date, in a public meeting held in Nashville, it was urged that the third party at the last presidential election, the "Constitutional Union party," and its champion, John Bell, had held the doctrine that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Bell, who was at the meeting, rose and denied the charge. Upon this cheers rang through the hall, satisfying the audience of the predominant Union feeling in that assemblage, notwithstanding the disunion element had mustered its strength. Mr. Bell, before he sat down, expressed the hope and conviction that all would be well with the Union, and this declaration was received with great applause.

The resolutions of the legislature of New York were replied to with moderation and also with great decision, as follows:

"Resolved, That the legislature of Tennessee has heard with profound regret the resolution come to by the legislature of the State of New York, offering men and money to the government, in order to coerce sovereign states. That the general assembly of Tennessee sees in the action of the legislature of New York an indication of the disposition to complicate existing difficulties, and to force the southern states into submission; and, so regarding it, the State of Tennessee requests to inform the State of New York that, if any force be sent South for the purpose of subjugating the people thereof, the people of the state will join as one man to resist such an invasion at all hazards and to the last extremity."

The result of the election for delegates to a state convention was highly successful to the friends of the Union. Even West Tennessee gave a Union majority. The returns from all the counties in the state made the actual majority 64,114. The question of holding a convention was determined in the negative by a large majority, thus declaring that there was no need for a convention at all to determine where Tennessee should stand. The Union delegates at Memphis were elected by a majority of 400. The vote of the state on the convention question was as follows: East Tennessee voted no convention by 25,611 majority, or four and a quarter to one. Middle Tennessee 1,382 majority; but West Tennessee gave for a convention 15,118 majority. The vote for no convention was 69,673. Total vote was 127,471, with a majority against the meeting of a convention of 11,875. The people decided that no convention should be held, chiefly because they had seen that all the conventions which had been held in the southern states had withdrawn their states from the Union, and then had proceeded to sit on their own adjournments, as if they conceived they possessed the right to continue their own

existence indefinitely. The loyal people of Tennessee now flattered themselves that they had thus put an effectual stop to the secession movement in the state, the secessionists thought as well, and even the governor seemed, for a time, to have abandoned the scheme.

The proclamation of the president on April 15, calling for 75,000 troops, produced an intense feeling throughout the state. The governor immediately called an extra session of the legislature, to be convened on April 25. At the same time an address was issued to the people of the state by some of her most eminent citizens, as Messrs. Neil S. Brown, Russell Houston, E. H. Ewing, C. Johnson, John Bell, R. J. Meigs, S. D. Morgan, John S. Brien, Andrew Ewing, John H. Callender, and Baylie Peyton. Patriotic as were their views, they were unable to stem the tide of secession when it came in the flood. They said:

"We unqualifiedly disapprove of secession, both as a constitutional right, and as a remedy for existing evils, we equally condemn the policy of the administration in reference to the seceded states. But while we, without qualification, condemn the policy of coercion as calculated to dissolve the Union forever, and to dissolve it in the blood of our fellow-citizens, and regard it as sufficient to justify the state in refusing her aid to the government in its attempt to suppress the revolution in the seceded states, we do not think it her duty, considering her position in the Union, and in view of the great question of the peace of our distracted country, to take sides against the government. Tennessee has wronged no state nor citizen of this Union. She has violated the rights of no state, North or South. She has been loyal to all, where loyalty was due. She has not brought on this war by any act of hers. She has tried every means in her power to prevent it. She now stands ready to do any thing within her reach to stop it. And she ought, as we think, to decline joining either party; for in so doing she would at once terminate her grand mission of peacemaker between the states of the South and the general government. Nay, more; the almost inevitable result would be the transfer of the war within her own borders, the defeat of all hopes of reconciliation, and the deluging of the state with the blood of her own people."

Meanwhile, the legislature had not been idle. On May 6 it passed an ordinance entitled, "An Act to submit to a vote of the people a Declaration of Independence, and for other purposes." The first section provided that the governor should, by proclamation, require the respective officers in each county to hold the polls open in their several precincts on

June 8 ensuing. The third section provided that the election should be by ballot, and that those voting for the declaration and ordinance should have on their ballots the word "Separation," and those voting against it should have on their ballots the words "No separation;" the returns should be made to the secretary of state by June 24, and if a majority of votes were given for separation, the governor was required immediately to issue his proclamation declaring "all connection by the state of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independent government, free from all obligations to, or connection with the Federal government." The fourth section authorized all volunteers to vote, wherever they might be in active service. The sixth section provided that all voters in favor of adopting the provisional constitution, and thereby securing to Tennessee equal representation in the deliberations and councils of the Confederate States, should have written or printed on their ballots the word "Representation;" opposed, the words "No Representation." The seventh section provided for an election of delegates to the Confederate congress in case the provisional constitution was adopted. The vote on the declaration of independence in the senate was—yeas 20, nays 4; in the house, yeas 46; nays 21. By this act, provision was made to submit to the vote of the people of the state the adoption or rejection of a "declaration of independence," whereby they were to separate themselves from the Union, adopt the Confederate States constitution, and abrogate that part of their own constitution which required every person chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under it, before entering on the duties thereof, to take an oath to support the constitution of the state and of the United States; and requiring each member of the senate and house of representatives, before proceeding to business, to take an oath to support the constitution of the state and of the United States.

By another act the governor was required to raise, organize and equip, a provisional force of volunteers for the defense of the state, to consist of 55,000 men, 25,000 of whom, or any less number demanded by the wants of the service, were to be fitted for the field at the earliest practicable moment, and the remainder to be held in reserve, ready to march at short notice. It authorized the governor, should it become necessary for the safety of the state, to "call out the whole available military strength of the state," to determine when this force should serve, and direct it accordingly. To defray the expenses of this military organization, the governor was authorized "to issue and dispose of $5,000,000 of the bonds of the state,"

in denominations of not less than $100, or greater than $1,000, to run 10 years, and bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

Thus provided with a semblance of authority, the governor hastened the organization of the provisional force of 25,000 men and before the day of election, June 8, 1861, he had most of it on foot, distributed in camps around Nashville and elsewhere, armed and equipped, so far as it could be with the munitions of the United States within the state, and with such as could be obtained from the arsenal at Augusta, Ga., from which they were brought by Gen. Zollicoffer. Thus, on the morning of the election the people of Tennessee, for the first time in their lives, went to the polls conscious that they were no longer a free people; knowing that the executive and legislative departments of the state, with its treasury in their hands, all the arms of the state in their possession, and with a formidable army in their pay, had joined a conspiracy to overthrow their government and that nothing remained for them but to reverse their vote of Feb. 9, and ratify what their self-constituted masters had already accomplished. Even by voting against the declaration of independence, by refusing to absolve their officers from their oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and declining to accept the constitution of the Confederate States, they could not free themselves from the military incubus which had been imposed upon them. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the election showed an apparent majority of 57,667 for secession.

Meantime Union meetings of the most decided character were held in East Tennessee and resolutions adopted denouncing the action of the legislature. In East Tennessee the attachment of the people to the Union continued very strong. On May 30 and 31 a Union convention was held at Knoxville, which manifested a determined spirit. This was shared by a large portion of the people in that part of the state. Their vote on the separation or secession ordinance was almost entirely in opposition. In several of the central and western counties a Union majority was given; but throughout the state only a portion of the vote was cast. On June 17 a large Union convention was held at Greeneville. All the counties in East Tennessee were represented except Rhea. It continued for three days. A declaration of grievances was adopted, which stated facts showing that the right of free suffrage had been obstructed by a disunion government; that the people had been subjected to insults, their flags fired upon and torn down, their houses rudely entered, their families insulted, their women and children shot by a merciless soldiery, and their citizens

robbed and assassinated; and that, in view of these facts, they resolved that the action of the state legislature, in passing a declaration of independence, and in forming a military league with the Southern Confederacy, was unconstitutional, and not binding upon loyal citizens. In order to avoid a conflict with their brethren, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial, asking the consent of the legislature that the eastern part of the state may form a separate government. Meanwhile, soldiers from East Tennessee found their way to the camps in Kentucky. The first regiment which came was composed of men who had been driven from their homes for their Union sentiments. They were described in the following terms:

"A very large proportion of them are men of religious instinct and habits, and not a night passes without the voice of morning and evening prayer being heard in the Tennessee camps. These earnest and devoted men, far from their families and homes, which are left to be desolated by ruthless hands, are yet firm and undaunted amid the calamity which has overtaken them. Their trust is in God and their own strong arms. A large proportion are young, unmarried men; but there are many heads of families and representatives of large landed estates. Some of the privates in the ranks, who have abandoned all they possessed rather than submit, are worth from $30,000 to $40,000 each. Some of the young men are willing to remain and assist in defending Kentucky, or serving anywhere that the government may call them. But the great majority have set their hearts upon going back fully armed for the redemption of East Tennessee."

The great Federal victories at Forts Henry and Donelson, and the consequent evacuation of Bowling Green, rendered Nashville no longer tenable for the Confederates. The legislature and executive officers of Tennessee had made preparations for such a contingency, and lost no time in removing to Memphis. On Feb. 23, 1862, the Confederate troops evacuated Nashville and on the 25th the city was occupied by the advance of the Federal army under Gen. Nelson. A large portion of the state having now been reconquered to the Union, President Lincoln nominated Andrew Johnson military governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and the nomination was confirmed by the senate on March 5. Gov. Johnson, a native of North Carolina, had been five times a representative in Congress, twice governor of Tennessee, and at the time of his appointment was U. S. senator from that state. He reached Nashville March 12, in company with Emerson Etheridge, clerk of the national house of representatives, and Horace Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee. The

next evening, in response to a serenade, he made an address, which he afterward published as an "Appeal to the People of Tennessee." After briefly recounting the history of the secession movement and the measures adopted by the Federal government, he proceeded as follows:

"The president has conducted this mighty contest, until, as commander-in-chief of the army, he has caused the national flag again to float undisputed over the capitol of our state. Meanwhile, the state government has disappeared. The executive has abdicated; the legislature has dissolved; the judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of state, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious old flag unfurled, has been suddenly abandoned by its officers and mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, to be plundered by every rover upon the deep. Indeed, the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been desecrated, the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the state bank violated, and its treasures robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

"In such a lamentable crisis, the government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every state has a direct and immediate interest in having observed toward every other state; and from which, by no action on the part of the people in any state can the Federal government be absolved. A republican form of government, in consonance with the constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence, by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. This obligation the national government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established state authorities, as military governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the state, to give the protection of law actively enforced to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

"In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully but earnestly invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient government, without distinction of party affiliations or past political opinions or action, to unite with me, by counsel and coöperative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most, if not all of the offices, both state and Feder-

al, vacated either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the state and subversive of her national allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the state shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate and unprincipled.

"I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the state and county governments, from among my fellow citizens, persons of probity and intelligence and bearing true allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices until their places can be filled by the action of the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

"To the people themselves, the protection of the government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return. And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved state, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors."

The address was listened to with respect and some favor; but the Union feeling developed in Nashville and other parts of Middle Tennessee, after their occupation by the Federal forces, was far from answering the expectations of the North, or even of the Tennessee Unionists themselves. On March 9 the citizens of Shelbyville, Bedford county, burned a quantity of Confederate stores, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Confederates; and soon afterward the people of Gallatin, a place in which the Southern party had before been strongly in the ascendant, held a town meeting and expressed a readiness to return to their allegiance; but these were exceptional in-

stances, and the Federal occupation did not become popular until there seemed reason to think it would be permanent. On the 25th the governor required the common council and other city officials of Nashville to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. On their refusal to do so he issued a proclamation declaring vacant the offices of most of them and appointing persons to act in their places until a new election could be held by the people. The mayor of Nashville and some other citizens were arrested on the 29th on the charge of "disloyal practices." The newspaper press was placed under military supervision, several papers suspended publication, and on April 10 the "Daily Nashville Union" was commenced by S. C. Mercer, a refugee from Kentucky. Affairs soon began to wear a more flattering aspect. "For several days," said the Union of April 11, "the office of Gov. Johnson in the capitol has been thronged with secession men and women from the city and adjacent country, earnestly interceding for their sons who have been, or are now, in the rebel army, and expressing the utmost willingness and even anxiety to take the oath of allegiance to the good old government and faithfully discharge the duties of law-abiding and loyal citizens." On the 12th the editor of the Nashville Banner was arrested and placed in confinement on the charge of uttering treasonable and seditious language. On the 15th J. C. Guild of Gallatin, judge of the chancery court, was arrested on the charge of treason by an officer of Gov. Johnson's staff and conveyed to Nashville.

On May 12, in pursuance of a call signed by a number of prominent citizens, requesting "their fellow citizens of the State of Tennessee, who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of this state to the Federal Union, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the capitol in the city of Nashville," a large gathering of persons from different parts of the state took place in the hall of representatives. Ex-Gov. William B. Campbell (afterward brigadier-general) was chosen president of the convention and on taking the chair made a few remarks, in the course of which he said:

"We invite all to help us in restoring the supremacy of law over Tennessee and reinstating her in all the privileges and immunities of the Union. We wish to welcome back all our deluded fellow-citizens cordially. The government intends no sweeping confiscation, nor wild turning loose of slaves against revolted states. It designs no infringement on the rights of property. All will be protected who will be loyal to the government. We bear no malice toward any one, but deep sympathy for the deluded. I have dear friends and dear relations who have gone astray and my heart yearns for their return.

The Federal government will pursue a kind, liberal and benevolent policy toward the people of the South, to bring them to the Union."

Addresses were made by W. H. Wiseman, Hon. W. B. Stokes, Edmund Cooper, Col. W. H. Polk, Gov. Johnson, Col. L. D. Campbell, Gen. Dumont, and others. At the request of many persons present the chairman appointed Allen A. Hall, John Lellyet, Russell Houston, Horace H. Harrison and M. M. Brien, a "State Central Union Committee," for the purpose of communicating with the friends of the Union in various parts of the state.

The United States circuit court opened at Nashville on the 13th, and in his charge to the grand jury Judge Catron instructed them to ferret out and indict all persons guilty of aiding and abetting the marauding parties who infested the state. On the 14th ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, one of the leaders of the secession party in Tennessee, was arrested by order of Gov. Johnson on charge of treason, but was afterward released on parole. He took the oath of allegiance and became a prominent advocate of the Union. An election for judge of the circuit court of Nashville, held on the 22nd, resulted in the choice of Turner S. Foster, secessionist, by a majority of about 190, the Union vote being about 1,000. Judge Foster received his commission from the provisional governor on July 26, and the same day was arrested and sent to the penitentiary. On May 24 a Union meeting was held at Murfreesboro, at which speeches were made by Gov. Johnson and others, and the resolutions of the Nashville Union convention of the 12th were unanimously adopted. Thirty-four soldiers of a Tennessee regiment in the Southern army came before the provost marshal on that occasion and took the oath of allegiance. On the same day, under the provisions of the general confiscation act of Aug. 6, 1861, the United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee seized at Nashville the offices of the "Republican Banner," "Union and American," and "Gazette" newspapers, and the Southern Methodist Publishing House, and on the 26th the Baptist Publishing House and "Patriot" newspaper office, all having been active supporters of the secession movement. He also seized two gun factories in South Nashville, belonging to stock companies.

About the same time Gov. Johnson issued an order providing that all persons who should be arrested for using treasonable and seditious language, and who should refuse thereafter to take the oath of allegiance and give bonds in the sum of $1,000 for future good behavior, should be sent south beyond the Federal lines, with the distinct understanding that if they returned they were to be treated as spies. Memphis was captured by the river

fleet on June 6, and West Tennessee was thus brought under the control of the Federal government. On the 7th a Union meeting was held at Shelbyville, Gov. Johnson, Col. May of Kentucky, and James L. Scudder, formerly a prominent secessionist and assistant inspector general of state troops under Gov. Harris, being among the orators. A Union meeting was held at Valley Springs meeting house, Dickson county, on the 21st. The anniversary of American independence was celebrated with great enthusiasm, Union speeches being delivered at the capital and in other parts of the state. Arrests continued frequent, and in the early part of July 28 persons were arrested at Goodlettsville, but were all released on taking the oath of allegiance.

On Oct. 21 the president recommended an election for members of Congress to be held in several districts of Tennessee, and instructed the military commanders to take measures to facilitate the execution of the order. In accordance with the president's order, Gov. Johnson, in the early part of December, issued a proclamation calling for an election of representatives to the 37th Congress, to be held on the 29th, in the 9th and 10th districts of the state. The 9th district embraced the counties of Henry, Weakly, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Tipton, Gibson, Carroll and Henderson, and the 10th included the counties of Haywood, Madison, Hardeman, Fayette and Shelby. The governor ended his proclamation with the notice that "no person will be considered an elector qualified to vote who, in addition to the other qualifications required by law, does not give satisfactory evidence to the judges holding the election of his loyalty to the government of the United States." About the same time Gov. Johnson published an order assessing the wealthy secessionists of Nashville and the vicinity to the amount of $60,000, for the support of the poor during the winter.

The subject of a restoration of the state to the Union was considerably discussed and some conventions were held, one of which assembled at Nashville on July 1, 1863. The military governor expressed a willingness to issue writs of election whenever the people in a suitable manner manifested their willingness and solicitude to choose legislators and commence in good faith the work of reorganization. The guerrilla system prevailed so extensively that it furnished the greatest obstacle to this object. The views of Gov. Johnson were thus expressed in a public speech made in September.

"Tennessee is not out of the Union, never has been and never will be out. The bonds of the constitution and the Federal power will always prevent that. This government is perpetual; provision is made for reforming the government and amending the constitution, and admitting states into the Union; not for letting them out of it. * * *

"Where are we now? There is a rebellion; this was anticipated, as I said. The rebel army is driven back. Here lies your state; a sick man in his bed, emaciated and exhausted, paralyzed in all his powers and unable to walk alone. The physician comes. Don't quarrel about antecedents, but administer to his wants; and cure him as quickly as possible. The United States sends an agent or a military governor, whichever you please to call him, to aid you in restoring your government. Whenever you desire, in good faith, to restore civil authority, you can do so, and a proclamation for an election will be issued as speedily as it is practicable to hold one. One by one all the agencies of your state government will be set in motion. A legislature will be elected. Judges will be appointed temporarily, until you can elect them at the polls; and so of sheriffs, county court judges, justices and other officers, until the way is fairly open for the people, and all the parts of civil government resume their ordinary functions. This is no nice intricate metaphysical question. It is a plain, common sense matter, and there is nothing in the way but obstinacy."

The provisional organization previously created by the president continued throughout the year, and on Jan. 26, 1864, Gov. Johnson issued his proclamation for a state election. The proclamation was preceded by a public meeting in Nashville on Jan. 21, relative to a restoration of the civil government. A large number of persons were present, resolutions were adopted and Gov. Johnson addressed the assemblage. He thus stated his views on the manner of reconstruction:

"The election of the primary officers, such as justices of the peace, constables, etc., is fixed by the constitution of the state on the first Saturday in March, and the executive should say to the people of the state to go to the ballot-box on that day and elect the constables, justices, sheriffs, county trustees and clerks. And when elected, let them be commissioned as they ordinarily are. The agent of the government supplies the vacuum. Is there any thing outside of the principles of the constitution in that? Is there any usurpation in it? There must be a beginning somewhere. Don't we all know that in the absence of government there must be something done, seemingly irregular, for the purpose of bringing back order? Then we take a step without precedent, but clearly justifiable, and proceed to elect our officers as we have done heretofore. We look in the various judicial districts of the state and find they are vacant for judges; we turn to the laws and constitution of the state and find that when vacancies occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, the executive shall make temporary appointments, and these appointees shall hold their places until their successors are elect-

ed and qualified. Then, don't we see how easy the process is? Begin at the foundation, elect the lower offices, and then come up to the judiciary and put it in motion, wherever it can be. But it might be said that this can't be done in all the counties. Well, if it is done in a half dozen counties it is so much done, and that much done we can do more."

The result of the election was stated by the press of Nashville to have been a failure. A large number of soldiers and employes of the government who had been stationed at Nashville for six months voted, but the people refrained from appearing at the polls. No further steps toward reconstruction appear to have been taken as a consequence of this election. In May a convention was held at Knoxville, to take such action as might be necessary to restore civil government in the state. A committee appointed on the subject presented a majority and minority report. The former was in spirit and substance in harmony with the Crittenden resolutions of 1861, and the latter recommended the abolition of slavery in the state, the enlistment of negroes, and the renomination of Mr. Lincoln. There that movement ended. On Aug. 3 a call was published in Nashville for a convention of loyal citizens to meet in that city on Sept. 5, relative to the reorganization of the state. On that day the convention assembled. Delegates from the east and south were prevented from attending by a raid of Gen. Wheeler, and an adjournment was suggested but not approved. The convention organized by the appointment of Samuel Milligan, president. The committee on credentials reported the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That all delegates who may have been regularly appointed by loyal primary county conventions shall be admitted to the floor.

"Resolved, That all unconditional Union men, who are for all the measures of the government looking to putting down the rebellion, from the different counties of the state, shall be qualified to participate in the deliberations of this convention; and that all persons claiming seats, under this resolution, be requested, with as little delay as possible, to hand in their names to the committee on credentials."

This report was adopted. A committee on business for the convention reported on the 7th, that a convention elected by the loyal people should assemble at an early day to revise the state constitution; that the Union people of Tennessee should hold an election for president in November; that the electors should be free white men, for six months residents of the state, who have voluntarily borne arms in the Federal service during the present war and are in the service or honorably discharged, and all known active friends of the government of the United States

in each county; that the citizen electors should be registered; that polls should be opened at the county seat of each county, guarded and protected so as to secure a free and fair election, and also polls opened for soldiers; that the state militia should be immediately enrolled, organized and armed; that the proceedings of the convention at Baltimore should be adhered to and supported as due alike to self-preservation and self-respect; and that agents should be appointed to look after the interests of Tennessee soldiers and their families. The report was adopted without opposition. On the next day a presidential electoral ticket was nominated by the convention. A further report was made by the business committee, expressing the sense of the convention as in favor of the complete suppression of the rebellion, the immediate abandonment of slavery and its prohibition in future by all suitable and proper amendments to the state constitution, which report was adopted. On the same day Gov. Johnson issued a proclamation, stating that as military governor he should proceed to appoint officers and establish tribunals as he had heretofore done in all the counties and districts of the state wherever the people gave evidence of loyalty and a desire of civil government, and a willingness to sustain the officers and tribunals. All officers were required to take the oath recommended by the convention, and all cases, civil and criminal, coming before the judicial tribunals of the state involving the rights of colored persons, were to be adjudicated and disposed of as free persons of color. The presidential electors who had been appointed by the convention were in favor of Mr. Lincoln for president, but at the election, held on Nov. 8, the vote of the state was not counted in the returns of the electoral college by Congress.

The convention which assembled in September and nominated an electoral ticket also appointed a state executive committee. This committee issued a call in December, inviting the people of Tennessee to meet in Nashville in convention on Jan. 9, 1865, to nominate a ticket which it was generally understood would consist of 100 names of persons to compose a second convention. It was intended that this second body should revise the state constitution and submit their work to the people for approval. The convention thus invited by the committee assembled at Nashville on Jan. 9, and was organized by the election of Col. S. K. Rodgers, president; Col. W. B. Wilson, Col. W. K. Hall, and Gen. A. C. Gillem, vice-presidents. On Tuesday, Jan. 10, a business committee was appointed, to which all resolutions were referred. The day was occupied in discussing the basis of voting in the convention, and resolutions were adopted giving one vote to each county, and one in addition for each 100, or

fraction over 50 Union votes cast in 1861. Great opposition was made to this basis of voting by delegates from Middle and West Tennessee, where the Confederates interfered with the election. On the third day, in order to avoid dissatisfaction, this basis of voting was reconsidered and withdrawn. The convention was then occupied with speeches on general topics, awaiting the report of the business committee, which was presented during the afternoon. There was both a majority and minority report on the amendments proposed to the constitution. There was no serious disagreement between the reports, but they differed in opinion on the power of the convention to act on the subject. The amendments to the constitution recommended by the report of the majority proposed the abolition of slavery; the appointment by the governor and senate of judges of the supreme court; the qualification of voters, allowing all persons of color who could be witnesses to vote; together with a schedule of measures relating to local concerns of the state. On Thursday, Jan. 12, the various propositions were discussed, and at night the convention adjourned to hear an address from Gov. Johnson. On the next day the question of power in the convention was discussed during the forenoon, when the business committee withdrew the report of the majority and substituted a revised report, which proposed merely the abolition of slavery. After some discussion of the question a vote was taken on a motion to substitute resolutions of Col. Butler for the amended report of the business committee. These resolutions declared distinctly that the convention would exceed its powers by taking the action proposed in the majority report. The vote was 113 for the resolutions and 161 against them. Many delegates had gone home. Says one correspondent: "The great speech of Gov. Johnson fixed the course of action irrevocably. The party favorable to postponement gradually crumbled away, lost its identity, and on the final vote upon the amended resolutions manifested nearly as much enthusiasm as their original supporters."

There was also adopted a schedule which repealed the section of the constitution which forbade the general assembly to pass emancipation laws; annulled the military league made with the Confederate States; also the declaration of independence and secession ordinance; suspended the statute of limitations from May, 1861; actions for torts began by attachments might proceed without personal service of process on the defendant; annulled all laws and ordinances of the seceded state government; deprived the legislature of power to pay bonds, interest, or debts contracted or issued by the seceded state government, and affirmed all civil and military appointments of Gov. John-

son. These amendments were submitted to a vote of the people on Feb. 22, and were adopted by a vote of 25,293, as against 48 for rejection. A proclamation was issued by Gov. Johnson declaring the amendments to the constitution ratified, and an election for governor and members of the legislature was held on March 4 following. William G. Brownlow, the nominee of the convention, was chosen governor. The legislature met at Nashville on April 3, and on the 5th ratified the United States constitutional amendment. It also reorganized the state government, and elected David T. Patterson and Joseph S. Fowler U. S. senators.

And thus Tennessee again took its place, after four years of strife and turmoil, among the loyal states of the American Union. Her citizens had suffered to an extreme degree during the four years of warfare, but through it all the master hand and iron will of Andrew Johnson had guided the ship of state, and he kept his place at the helm until he saw her safely anchored as of yore, among her sister commonwealths. History reveals but few personages whose strength of character and devotion to honest conviction equals in intensity or degree those noble attributes as possessed by Andrew Johnson. The sentiment of a majority of the people of the state was arrayed against him and in sympathy with the Confederacy; and added to this was the criticism of a large number of professedly Union men who sought to embarrass his administration of affairs by factious opposition. But by sheer force of his great ability and dominant will-power he triumphed over all difficulties. After nearly four years' service as president of the United States, during which his motives were impugned, his patriotism assailed and his character maligned, he returned to the scene of his war-time triumphs, once more entered the struggle for political supremacy, achieved a signal victory, and was elected United States senator from the state which he had done so much to save to the Union. Few stronger characters are mentioned in history than Andrew Johnson.

RECORD OF TENNESSEE REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., Robert K. Byrd; Lieut.-Cols., James G. Spears, Milton L. Phillips, John Ellis; Majs., James T. Shelley, Benjamin F. Taylor. This regiment was organized by Col. Byrd, at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., in Aug., 1861. It was first under fire in the engagement at Wild Cat, and was afterward present at the battle of Mill Springs. It also assisted in the capture of Cumberland gap, where it remained until the evacuation of that post by Gen. Morgan. It then retreated with the remainder of the command to Ohio, and thence went on an expedition up the Kanawha valley. Returning, it went by way of Louisville to Nashville and arrived in time to participate in the battle at Stone's river, after which it returned to Lexington, Ky. It then entered East Tennessee under Gen. Burnside and was present at the siege of Knoxville. During the winter of 1863 it was stationed at Kingston, and in the spring entered upon the Atlanta campaign, participating in all of the engagements until just previous to the surrender of the city, when the greater portion of the regiment was discharged on account of the expiration of term of service. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of two companies and retained in service until Aug. 8, 1865, when they were mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. While at Cumberland gap a detachment of the 1st and 2nd Tenn. regiments, consisting of 69 men, led by Capt. Meyers and Lieut. Rogers, captured an important outpost of the Confederates without the loss of a man. For this exploit a complimentary notice was read on dress parade by order of Gen. Morgan.

Second Infantry.—Col., James P. T. Carter; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel C. Trewhitt, John W. Bowman, James M. Melton; Majs., Eli M. Cleveland, Daniel A. Carpenter. This regiment was recruited and organized at Camp Dick Robison, Ky. It was mustered into service to date from Sept. 28, 1861, and on Oct. 18 following marched to meet the Confederate forces under Gen. Zollicoffer. From that time until the evacuation of Cumberland gap by the Federal forces under Gen. George W. Morgan in Sept., 1862, the regiment was employed in eastern Kentucky, participating in the battle of Mill Springs and many lesser engagements. It then marched through northeastern Kentucky, crossed into Ohio and thence entered the Kanawha valley, W. Va. Returning by way of Point Pleasant, Ohio, it went from there to Louisville by river, thence by land to Murfreesboro, where it was engaged in the battle of Stone's river. It remained there until March 10, 1863, when it returned to Kentucky for the purpose of being mounted, which was done about June 1, 1863. It remained in Kentucky, participating in various minor engagements with the Confederate forces under Pegram and Scott, until July 4, when it started in pursuit of Gen. Morgan in his raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio and was present at his capture. It then returned to Stanford, Ky., and joined the force under Gen. Burnside for the campaign in East Tennessee. It was in the advance of Burnside's forces at Wolf creek and Loudon, Tenn., and was present at the surrender of Cumberland gap by the Confederate Gen. Frazier. It also took the advance of the column which moved into upper East Tennessee from Knoxville and brought on the battle of Blue

springs. After pursuing the retreating forces to Abingdon, Va., and destroying a large amount of stores, it returned to Rogersville, Tenn., where on Nov. 6, 1863, the regiment was captured by Gen. Jones. Most of those who had been captured—117 men—soon afterward made their escape, reported at Knoxville and were on duty there during the siege. Soon afterward the remnants of the regiment were gathered up and detailed as provost guards at Sevierville, Maryville, Clinton and Maynardville. In Sept., 1864, the garrison at Maryville, consisting of 28 men, was captured. The remaining detachments were then ordered immediately to Lee's ferry on the Clinch river, to harass Wheeler's forces, who were then on a raid through East Tennessee. After this expedition the regiment returned to Knoxville, where on Oct. 6, 1864, it was mustered out, there being at that time only 106 of the original number. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion, which was mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Leonidas C. Houk, William Cross; Lieut.-Cols., John C. Chiles, William M. Sawyers; Maj., Rhadamanthus H. Dunn. This regiment was organized at Flat Lick, Ky., in March, 1862. It remained near that place until June, when as part of Spear's brigade it went to Cumberland gap, but was subsequently ordered to London, Ky. There the regiment was divided, five companies under Col. Houk remaining at that place and the other five under Lieut.-Col. Chiles going to Richmond. Houk was attacked by a superior force under Gen. Scott, retreated to Cumberland gap, and subsequently with Gen. Morgan to Ohio. The five companies under Chiles, while on their way to rejoin Houk at London, were attacked by Scott's cavalry at Big hill and the greater part of the command captured. The remainder made their way to Richmond, Ky., where on Aug. 23, 1862, all but about 100 were taken prisoners and paroled. The few who escaped retreated to Louisville and were temporarily attached to the 3d Ky. infantry, with which they took part in the battle of Perryville. They were then ordered to Gallipolis, Ohio, where the regiment was reunited. It then went to Nashville and thence to Murfreesboro. In April, 1863, Col. Houk and Lieut.-Col. Chiles resigned and the regiment, then stationed at Carthage, was placed under the command of Maj. William Cross, who was commissioned colonel a short time afterward. In August the regiment left Carthage and marched by the way of Alexandria and McMinnville to a point on the Tennessee river below Chattanooga. It remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga until November, when it proceeded to Knoxville to the relief of Burnside. On April 26, 1864, it left Strawberry plains to enter upon the Atlanta campaign, in which it took an active part. After the surrender of Atlanta it was ordered to Johnsonville, thence to Duck river, and finally to Columbia. Before reaching the latter place the approach of Hood forced it back to Nashville, which it reached by the way of Charlotte and Clarksville, arriving in time to participate in the battles before that city. After pursuing the enemy to Clifton, Tenn., it returned to Nashville and was there mustered out Feb. 23, 1865, the regiment at that time numbering about 340 of the original command. During its existence it numbered 990 enlisted men.

Fourth Infantry.—Col., Daniel Stover; Lieut.-Cols., Michael L. Patterson, James W. M. Grayson, Thomas H. Reeves; Maj., Gaines Lawson. This regiment was recruited at Louisville, in the spring of 1863, under the direction of Col. Daniel Stover of Carter county, Tenn. It was composed wholly of exiles from East Tennessee, who were brought out of the Confederate lines by officers and pilots sent in for that purpose. On May 29 the regiment left Louisville and was mustered into service the following June. On Sept. 9, 1863, under the command of Maj. Patterson, it marched to McMinnville, Tenn., where on Oct. 3, after 2 hours'

hard fighting against a greatly superior force under Gen. Wheeler, it was captured and paroled. Maj. Patterson, with 40 men, returned to Nashville, and the remainder of the regiment, with few exceptions, returned to their homes in East Tennessee. Upon the arrival of Maj. Patterson in Nashville a court of inquiry was appointed to examine into the circumstances connected with the surrender of the post at McMinnville, which resulted in his complete exoneration from all charges. He then proceeded to Camp Nelson, Ky., to reorganize the regiment, where many of the soldiers reported immediately for duty, the paroles being invalid, having been given in violation of the cartel. On Jan. 20, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 23d army corps. On the withdrawal of Gen. Schofield's army from upper East Tennessee, the regiment was sent to Loudon, and three companies under Maj. Reeves to Kingston. Maj. Patterson having been promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, was detached to command the brigade with headquarters at Loudon. The regiment remained there until Nov., 1864, when the troops were ordered to Knoxville. Patterson was then put in command of a brigade consisting of the 4th Tenn. and 3d N. C. infantry for an expedition to Paint Rock, N. C., to cut off the retreat of the Confederates from Gen. Stoneman. This expedition ended about Jan. 10, 1865. The regiment remained in upper East Tennessee and vicinity until July, when it was ordered to Nashville to be mustered out. Col. Stover, who organized the regiment, was early attacked by consumption and saw no service in the field.

Fifth Infantry.—Col., James T. Shelley; Lieut.-Cols., Fremortin Young, Charles C. McCaleb, Nat Witt; Majs., Joseph D. Turner, David G. Bowers. This regiment was organized at Barboursville, Ky., by Col. Shelley, of Roane county, Tenn., in March, 1862. As a part of Spear's brigade it participated in the operations around Cumberland gap during the summer of 1862, also in the retreat from that place, and subsequently in the battle of Stone's river. It was present at Chickamauga, and took an active part in the battle of Missionary ridge. In the Georgia campaign it formed a part of Manson's brigade, and with the remainder of the 23d corps returned to fight Hood before Nashville. It was mustered out by companies at different dates from March 29 to June 30, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service.

Sixth Infantry.—Col., Joseph A. Cooper; Lieut.-Col., Edward Maynard; Majs., William C. Pickens, A. Marion Gamble. The organization of this regiment was begun in the early part of March, 1862, by Col. Cooper, at Barboursville, Ky., and, like most of the other regiments from Tennessee, was composed mainly of Unionist refugees. On April 23, four companies being completed, a lieutenant-colonel, Edward Maynard, was appointed. By May 1 three other companies were completed. The regiment actively participated in the opening movements of the 7th division, Army of the Ohio, under Gen. George W. Morgan, in the vicinity of Cumberland gap, where it remained until Sept. 17, 1862, when it took up the line of march in Morgan's famous retreat to the Ohio river. After being refitted it remained at Gallipolis, Ohio, until Nov. 11, when the brigade to which it was attached was ordered to Nashville. During the battle of Stone's river it was detailed as an escort for an ammunition train for Rosecrans' army. A short distance from Nashville it was attacked by the Confederate cavalry under Wheeler, who was immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It remained at Murfreesboro until April, 1863, when it was attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 14th army corps, and from that time until September was employed in drilling and scouting in the vicinities of Carthage, Alexandria and McMinnville. About Sept. 10, it crossed the mountains and moved toward Chattanooga, arriving in time to participate in the close of the battle of Chickamauga,

as a part of Granger's reserve corps. The regiment was then stationed on the river above Chattanooga until it joined the forces that moved to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. It was engaged in the campaign of East Tennessee during the following winter, and in April, 1864, having been transferred to the 2nd division, 23d army corps, moved to join Sherman in his campaign to Atlanta. In this it took an active part, losing heavily at Resaca. After the capture of Atlanta the brigade was ordered to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, and was located at Johnsonville and Duck river until the advance of Hood compelled a retreat. The regiment reached Nashville by the way of Charlotte and Clarksville and participated in the battles around that city in December. It was then transferred to North Carolina and joined Sherman's forces at Goldsboro, where it remained until March 3, 1865. The regiment was then returned to Nashville and was mustered out April 27, 1865, having served a few days over three years.

Seventh Infantry.—Col., William Clift; Lieut.-Col., Alexander Hazeland; Maj., James S. Duncan. This regiment was organized in the state at large from Aug. 10, 1861, to June 1, 1863, to serve for three years. The officers were mustered out of service, and the enlisted men were transferred to other regiments, July 31, 1863, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Eighth Infantry.—Col., Felix A. Reeve; Lieut.-Cols., Isham Young, George De La Vergne; Maj., William S. Barnett. This regiment was recruited from East Tennessee exiles and refugees at Nicholasville, Lexington, Camp Dick Robinson and other points in Kentucky, by Col. Reeve, assisted by John B. Brownlow and H. H. Thomas. The work of recruiting was begun in the fall of 1862, but owing to the fact that several cavalry regiments, which were more popular with the foot-sore refugees, were proposed at the same time, volunteers for infantry service were not numerous, and it was not until Aug., 1863, that the regiment numbering about 700 men was organized. It was then assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 23d army corps, and was present at Knoxville during the siege of that place. In April, 1864, it marched to join Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, in which it took a very active part, participating in every engagement. At the Etowah river it was in the advance and about 100 men of the regiment were killed or wounded in less than 15 minutes. The 8th regiment also bore an honorable part in the battles of Jonesboro, Ga., and Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., In Jan., 1865, with the remainder of the Army of the Ohio, it was transferred to North Carolina, where it participated in the actions at Fort Anderson, Town creek and Wilmington. Col. Reeve resigned command of the regiment in July, 1864. The regiment was mustered out June 30, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Ninth Infantry.—This regiment was never mustered into service, but was transferred and merged into other organizations, principally with the 1st West Tennessee cavalry and known as the 6th Tenn. cavalry.

Tenth Infantry.—Col., Alvan C. Gillem; Lieut.-Cols., Frank T. Foster, John Feudge; Majs., Alexander Thurneck, Louis Mandazy, Middleton L. Moore. This regiment was organized at Nashville, about July, 1862, and was at first known as the 1st Tenn. governor's guards. It was recruited partly in Nashville, partly in Rutherford, Wayne, Hardin and Lawrence counties, and was composed of a mixture of Americans, Irish and Germans. Until the summer of 1863 the regiment did provost guard duty at Nashville, being encamped first at Fort Gillem and afterward upon the capitol grounds. It was then ordered out to guard the Nashville & Northwestern railroad, where it remained until the spring of 1864. During the following year the regiment was divided considerably, detachments being detailed for various purposes. In the spring of 1865 it was

ordered to Knoxville, at which place and at Greeneville, it remained until about July, when it was returned to Nashville and mustered out.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Robert Johnson, James P. Brownlow; Lieut.-Col., Calvin M. Dyer; Majs., James O. Berry, William R. Tracy, Abram Hammond, Morgan T. Burkhart, Henry G. Flagg, Burton Smith, Russell Thornburgh. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1862. It was then ordered to Tennessee and in the organization of the cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, was united with the 1st brigade, 1st division. The ensuing summer, with the forces of Gen. Rosecrans, it entered on the campaign which resulted in the occupation of Tullahoma and Chattanooga, participating in engagements at Rover, Middleton, Guyer's gap, Shelbyville and Cowan. After an expedition through northern Alabama and Georgia under Lieut.-Col. Brownlow, it reached Chickamauga and participated in the battle. It was then sent in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler, going by the way of McMinnville, Shelbyville and Murfreesboro, a detachment being sent to Sparta. The regiment afterward proceeded to Kingston, Knoxville, Strawberry plains, New Market, Dandridge and Mossy creek. At the last two places engagements occurred with the Confederate cavalry in greatly superior force, but by gallant charges under skillful leadership the regiment succeeded in escaping with little injury. It then remained in that vicinity until April, 1864, when it began a march to Resaca, Cassville, Dallas and Pine mountain, Ga., and thence to a raid on the Macon railroad, where an engagement occurred. After some hard fighting it reached the Chattahoochee river on Aug. 1, and while crossing the stream was attacked by the enemy, who succeeded in taking a large number of prisoners. Col. Brownlow reached Marietta two days later with a few men and there was joined by the more fortunate fugitives. During Wheeler's raid through Middle Tennessee the regiment was in engagements with him at La Vergne, Franklin and Campbellsville, and followed him upon his retreat to Florence, Ala. It then returned to Pulaski and had a skirmish with Gen. Forrest, after which it continued to scout along the Tennessee until after the defeat of Hood, when it went in pursuit of his forces. After a reconnoissance as far as Corinth in Jan., 1865, the regiment returned to Nashville, where it was mustered out June 14, 1865.

Second Cavalry.—Col., Daniel M. Ray; Lieut.-Col., William R. Cook; Majs., George W. Hutsell, Charles Inman, William R. Macbeth, William F. Prosser. This regiment was organized at Cumberland gap in the months of Aug. and Sept., 1862, and was composed of loyal citizens of Knox, Blount, Sevier and surrounding counties, numbering in the aggregate about 1,175 men. Shortly after the organization of the regiment Gen. Morgan began his retreat to the Ohio river and the 2nd cavalry, although dismounted, rendered efficient service in protecting the flank and rear of the retreating column. Not long after its arrival at Gallipolis, Ohio, it was ordered to Louisville, where it was mounted and armed, and pushed on to join Rosecrans at Nashville. It arrived in time to participate in the battle of Stone's river, where it lost several officers and men. From that time until June 23, 1863, with the remainder of the Federal cavalry under Gen. Stanley, it was employed on the front and flanks of Rosecrans' army, doing severe duty. At the latter date it moved with the army from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma and pursued Bragg across the Cumberland mountains. About July 10 it was ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan for special duty, and was employed in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Ala., and Chattanooga until the early part of September, when it rejoined the cavalry under Gen. Stanley and participated in the battle of Chickamauga. After doing some escort duty it was ordered to Washington and Kingston and assisted in the defense of the latter place against Gen. Wheeler. It was then ordered to Nashville, hastily refitted

and forwarded to Gen. William S. Smith at Memphis for an expedition into Mississippi, in the course of which it participated with credit in engagements at Okolona, West Point, the Tallahatchie river and elsewhere. In June, 1864, the 2nd, 3d and 4th regiments of Tennessee cavalry, with Battery A of the 1st Tenn. light artillery, were ordered to northern Alabama and remained on duty in that district until the end of the year. In the numerous engagements with the Confederate cavalry during that time the 2nd cavalry displayed great gallantry and received the commendation of all the general officers under whom it served. In the pursuit of Hood's retreating army from Nashville the command to which it was attached marched 280 miles in 7 days and nights of unusually severe weather, and during that time were engaged in six different actions, capturing a large number of prisoners and material of every description. From Jan. to July, 1865, the regiment was on duty at Vicksburg and New Orleans, and was then mustered out.

Third Cavalry.—Col., William C. Pickens; Lieut.-Cols., Duff G. Thornburgh, John B. Minnis; Majs., Albert C. Catlett, Benjamin Cunningham, Samuel W. Pickens. The organization of this regiment was commenced at Cumberland gap, by Maj. William C. Pickens of Sevier county, acting under authority from Gov. Johnson. The first recruits were received Aug. 10, 1862, and at the evacuation of that post by Gen. Morgan, only one company had been completed. This company shared in the retreat to Ohio and thence went to Louisville, where it was joined by the recruits of Cos. B, C, D and E. These companies were ordered to Nashville as guards for government stores and arrived Dec. 24, 1862, when they were temporarily attached to Gen. Spear's brigade. They were then ordered to the front and participated in the battle of Stone's river. On Jan. 27, 1863, the five companies were mustered into service at Murfreesboro, and the remainder of that year was spent in scouting and skirmishing with the enemy through various parts of Middle Tennessee. During that time four more companies were recruited and mustered into service. About Dec. 25, 1863, the regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Thornburgh was attached to a brigade of cavalry under Col. Ray of the 2nd Tenn. cavalry and marched upon the expedition into Mississippi, participating in all the engagements of that campaign. While at Collierville, Tenn., in Feb., 1864, Lieut.-Col. Thornburgh turned over the command of the regiment to Maj. Minnis, and soon afterward tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. The regiment returned to Nashville in March and remained there until April 10. From that time until September, as a whole or in detachments, it was engaged in scouting or skirmishing. On Sept. 25, 1864, the entire regiment with the exception of 15 officers and some 200 men, was captured at Athens and Sulphur branch trestle, by the Confederates under Gen. Forrest. The captured officers were exchanged Dec. 15 and the privates were exchanged at Jackson, Miss. On April 27, 1865, the steamer Sultana, having them with a large number of other troops on board, blew up near Memphis, killing instantly 174 members of the regiment and mortally wounding a number of others. The remainder of the regiment was mustered out June 10, 1865.

Fourth Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col., Jacob M. Thornburgh; Majs., Meshack Stephens, Luther M. Blackman. This regiment was organized from East Tennessee refugees at Cumberland gap in July, 1862, and entered the field under the command of Lieut.-Col. Thornburgh. After leaving that place it followed the course of the other regiments of Gen. Morgan's command, and reached Nashville Jan. 26, 1863. At that place and Murfreesboro it did post and scout service during the remainder of the year. It then went with Gen. Smith on his expedition into Mississippi, returning to Nashville March 18, 1864. On June 19 it was ordered to Decatur, Ala.,

and in July marched with Gen. Rousseau on his raid through Alabama, reaching Marietta, Ga., on the 23d of that month. It then accompanied Gen. McCook on a raid south and west of Atlanta, in which it lost nearly all its horses and arms in crossing the Chattahoochee river. On Aug. 10 it returned to Decatur, Ala., and was assigned to post and scout duty under Gen. Granger until the 19th of that month, when it was ordered to Nashville. On Nov. 27 it advanced to meet Gen. Hood and participated in nearly all the battles of that campaign. It was then ordered to the Gulf Department and accompanied Gen. Canby through the Mobile campaign, after which it went to Baton Rouge. It arrived at Nashville June 12, 1865. Co. C was detached from Dec., 1863, to April, 1864, for duty at the headquarters of the 12th army corps at Tullahoma. The other companies served without intermission with the regiment, which was mustered out of service Aug. 14, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Fifth Cavalry.—Col., William B. Stokes; Lieut.-Cols., Robert Galbraith, William J. Clift; Majs., John Murphy, Shelah Waters, John F. Armstrong, John Wortham, Faver Cason. This regiment was recruited and organized in Middle Tennessee by Col. Stokes, acting under authority from Gov. Johnson, in July, 1862. It was made up at Nashville principally, the recruits coming from various counties in squads. It was first known as the 1st Middle Tenn. cavalry, but was subsequently changed to the 5th Tenn. The regiment was in various battles and skirmishes during the latter part of 1862, actively participated in the battle of Stone's river from first to last, and closed the fight on the Manchester pike on Monday evening, Jan. 5, 1863. From that time until the close of the war it was employed mainly in detachments, in the eastern part of Middle Tennessee. One battalion was stationed at Shelbyville for some time and did good service in a number of battles and skirmishes, for which it received high compliments from its superior officers. The other portion of the regiment under Col. Stokes was stationed at Carthage and had frequent skirmishes. Among other duties it was required to carry the mail from Carthage to Gallatin, which invited the attacks of the enemy. A portion of the regiment was in the battle of Lookout mountain under command of Capt. Cain and Lieut. Carter. A part was at Chickamauga and Chattanooga under Lieuts. Robinson and Nelson. The regiment was subsequently ordered to Sparta, Tenn., to break up the guerrilla bands which infested that region. The guerrilla chiefs, Hughes, Bledsoe and Ferguson, declared a war of extermination against Col. Stokes' command, and then began a series of skirmishes and battles in which no quarter was given on either side. After completely subduing the guerrillas the regiment was ordered to Nashville, where, under the command of Lieut.-Col Clift, it participated in the battles in front of that city. Upon the removal of the regiment to Nashville Col. Stokes was assigned to the command of the forces at Carthage, where he remained until honorably discharged in April, 1865. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 14, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Sixth Cavalry.—Cols., Fielding Hurst, William J. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., William K. M. Breckenridge, Orlando H. Shearer; Majs., Eldredge S. Tidwell, Daniel M. Emerson, Thomas H. Boswell, Robert M. Thompson, Thomas A. Smith, Mack J. Leaming, Stanford L. Warren. This regiment was partially recruited and organized at Bethel, W. Va., and was mustered into service Nov. 13, 1862, under the command of Fielding Hurst. It entered upon arduous scouting duty in that region and did valuable service in destroying guerrilla bands. It was subsequently ordered west, and upon the retreat of Gen. Price from Corinth it went in pursuit, capturing 250 prisoners without the loss of a man. While

on this campaign it was also engaged with the enemy at Salem and Wyatt, Miss. It returned to West Tennessee in June, 1863, and was there employed in scouting and skirmishing until the following spring, when it entered upon a campaign in north Mississippi and Arkansas. On Nov. 26 it went to Nashville to participate in the memorable battle in front of that place, where it acquitted itself with credit. During its existence it mustered nearly 1,600 enlisted men. It was mustered out July 26, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Seventh Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col., Isaac R. Hawkins; Maj., Thomas A. Smith. This regiment was recruited in Carroll county and vicinity and was mustered into service Nov. 14, 1862, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, of Huntingdon. On Dec. 18 Sergt. Doss, with a detachment of the regiment, reported to Col. Engelman of the 43d Ill. infantry, and with his command made a demonstration before the enemy at Jackson, Tenn., and the conduct of the men in the gallant affair was admirable. The regiment then joined the command of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll at Lexington and marched with it to Beech creek, about 5 miles east of Lexington. Lieut. Fox, with a detachment of the regiment, destroyed one of the bridges over Beech creek and picketed the road while the command fell back to within half a mile of Lexington. On the following day Col. Hawkins, with two companies of the regiment, was sent to defend a crossing on a road leading into Lexington, where he was attacked by the enemy in superior numbers and was forced to retire in confusion. The troops being not very well equipped, and having never before been under fire, could not succeed in making a stand, although they were rallied three times. On Dec. 20 a portion of the regiment, under command of Col. Hawkins, was in the unfortunate affair which resulted in the surrender of the post at Trenton, Tenn., to Gen. Forrest. Col. Hawkins, Capts. Hawkins and Belew, and Lieuts. Allender, Hawkins and Robinson, of the 7th Tenn. cavalry were complimented in the official reports for their efficiency and bearing during the gallant defense of the place. During these movements the regiment was a part of the force of Maj.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, who was in command of the district of Jackson, Tenn. In the affair at Trenton 300 men of the regiment were included in the surrender, and after being paroled by Gen. Forrest were sent to Camp Chase, where they remained until Aug., 1863, before being exchanged. During Feb., 1863, Sergt. Mize, with 14 men of the regiment, served with a scouting party and did effective work in the vicinity of Clifton, Tenn. On the morning of April 29, 1863, 80 men of the regiment left LaGrange, Tenn., with the command of Col. Edward Hatch of the 2nd Ia. cavalry, to attack the enemy concentrating at New Albany and Pontotoc, for the purpose of intercepting the supposed return of Col. Grierson. The expedition returned to La Grange on May 5, bringing in about 400 head of captured stock and 20 prisoners. A battalion of the regiment participated in the fight at Collierville, Tenn., in Dec., 1863. On Jan. 11, 1864, a detachment of 100 men of the regiment was sent to Lexington, Tenn., where some prisoners were captured and 1 guerrilla was killed in the very act of robbing. On March 12 the regiment had a running fight for 10 miles, in which 2 of the enemy were killed, 1 severely wounded and 1 captured. The regiment also captured 6 horses. At Union City, Tenn., in March, after fighting for 6 hours and repulsing the enemy four times, the regiment was compelled to surrender to Gen. Forrest. On Sept. 2, 1864, Lieut. Murray, with 70 men of the regiment, came up with Capt. Churchill and Col. Dawson's Confederate command at Union City, and dispersed them, killing 6 and capturing 11 men. The members of the regiment who enlisted for one year were mustered out Oct. 26, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the remaining men were mustered out Aug. 9, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Eighth Cavalry.—Cols., Jesse H. Strickland, Samuel K. N. Patton; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas J. Capps, Andrew J. Brown; Majs., Jeremiah Achey, Charles H. Bentley, Wilson W. Willis, William B. Davis, James E. Deakins, William J. S. Denton, Christopher C. Kenner, John M. Sawyer. This regiment was composed of two fractions of regiments known as the 8th and 10th East Tenn. cavalry. The 8th regiment was begun in Kentucky in June, 1863, under Lieut.-Col. Capps, and was first known as the 5th regiment East Tenn. cavalry. It saw some active service in the field in both Kentucky and Tennessee under Gen. Burnside; was at the surrender of Cumberland gap; took an active part in the fights at Blountsville and Rheatown; was besieged in Knoxville, and rendered material aid in defending that post. The 10th regiment had its origin in East Tennessee in Sept., 1863, by authority granted to Col. Patton by Gen. Burnside. It saw some active service in East Tennessee under Gens. Shackelford and Willcox, Cols. Casement and Harney during the fall of that year. In Dec., 1863, it was sent to Camp Nelson, Ky., in charge of prisoners. On Feb. 6, 1864, these two fractions were consolidated by order of Gov. Johnson. Col. Patton completed the regiment and assumed command of it at Columbia in the April following. It remained there and at Franklin guarding the railroad until June 19, when it was ordered to Gallatin, where it remained doing similar duty until September. It was then ordered to East Tennessee, where it joined the 9th and 13th regiments, and during the remainder of the year was almost continuously engaged in marching and fighting. On March 21, 1865, such portions of the command as were mounted, joined Gen. Stoneman on his raid into Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. The command was finally reunited, and went into camp at Lenoir's station in June, 1865. It was mustered out at Knoxville, Sept. 11, 1865.

Ninth Cavalry.—Col., Joseph H. Parsons; Lieut.-Col., John B. Brownlow; Majs., Etheldred W. Armstrong, Samuel Hunt, Jr., Edward Black, John C. Wright, David C. Dossett, James H. Hornsby. This regiment was organized at Camp Nelson from East Tennessee refugees in the early part of 1863, with Joseph H. Parsons, of Knox county, as colonel. It assisted in the capture of Cumberland gap, after which it escorted the prisoners to Lexington, Ky. Returning to Knoxville, it remained there until after the siege of that place, and was then detailed to escort prisoners to Camp Nelson, from which place it was ordered to Nashville, where it arrived in January and remained until about May 1. It was stationed at Gallatin from that time until August, when it was constituted a portion of the brigade known as the "Governor's Guards," under the command of Gen. Gillem, which then entered upon a campaign in East Tennessee. It participated with great gallantry in all the battles of that campaign, and at Bull's gap a large portion of the regiment was taken prisoners. A large part of the 11th cavalry having also been captured it was consolidated with the remainder of the 9th. On March 21, 1865, it entered upon the raid through Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia under Gen. Stoneman. It returned to Tennessee in May and was mustered out at Knoxville in Sept., 1865.

Tenth Cavalry.—Lieut.-Cols., George W. Bridges, James T. Abernathy; Majs., John Parr, John Elliott, William P. Story, Sterling Hambright. The organization of this regiment was begun at Nashville under the supervision of Col. Bridges. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, H and I were organized during the fall of 1863 and in the winter of 1864, and after having been organized into a regiment were attached to the command of Col. George Spalding, 2nd brigade, 4th division of cavalry. During the summer and fall of 1864 it was engaged in arduous duty in Tennessee. About the close of the year it was sent to northern Alabama to watch the movements of Hood's army, and had an engagement with a largely superior

force at Florence. Overpowered by numbers it was compelled to fall back to Nashville, where it was transferred to Gen. Hatch's command and participated in the numerous engagements attending Hood's raid into Tennessee. On the first day's battle before Nashville it lost 70 officers and men. The leader, Maj. Story, was badly wounded, and the command devolved upon Maj. Abernathy. At the close of the campaign the regiment was sent to New Orleans, where it remained until June 10, 1865. Cos. F and G were not organized until Feb., 1865. Co. K was organized in June, 1865. Co. L was never fully organized. It numbered 51 men, and was stationed as a guard on the Nashville & Northwestern railroad. Sixty-three men comprising Co. M were mustered into service in Oct., 1864, under William H. Tampton as first lieutenant. They served during the campaign against Hood as provost guard and escort company. Co. A was detached from its regiment on April 26, 1864, and assigned to duty at Springfield, Tenn., where it remained until August, after which it was with Gen. Gillem in his campaign in East Tennessee. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 1, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Col., Isham Young; Lieut.-Col., Reuben A. Davis; Majs., Alexander D. Rhea, James H. Johnson, Edward Black. The recruiting for this regiment was begun at Camp Nelson, Ky., where the greater part of five companies was raised. On Aug. 16, 1863, Isham Young, Reuben Davis and J. H. Johnson, the last two of whom had organized the above companies, were commissioned by Gov. Johnson to raise a regiment of cavalry to be designated the 11th Tenn. cavalry, and by Oct. 21 all the companies except Co. M, which numbered only 46 men, had been filled and organized. On that date Col. Young received his commission and the organization of the regiment, then at Knoxville, was completed. The regiment remained at Knoxville until after the siege, when it was ordered to upper East Tennessee. Five companies under Maj. Black were sent to Morristown, and the remaining five companies under command of Lieut.-Col. Davis were stationed at Cumberland gap. They did scout duty along the Virginia line until Feb., 1864, when nearly the entire command was captured. The remainder of the regiment remained in East Tennessee until consolidated with the 9th cavalry Jan. 9, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Col., George Spalding; Lieut.-Cols., Charles C. Huefling, John S. Kirwan; Majs., Sater Boland, Jason A. Bradshaw, James W. Spalding. This regiment was organized by companies, the first of which was mustered into service Aug. 24, 1863. On Feb. 22, 1864, six companies had been mustered, and George Spalding was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was then assigned to Gen. Gillem's division and was placed on guard duty on the Nashville & Northwestern railroad, where it remained until April, 1864. During the remainder of the year the regiment was in active service almost continuously. It was one of the most efficient regiments in opposing Wheeler on his raid through Middle Tennessee and had several severe engagements with portions of his command. In the latter part of September it marched to contest the approach of Gen. Forrest, with whom it was several times engaged with considerable loss. It was also active in the campaign against Hood, participating in the battles at Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. From Nashville the regiment was in the advance in pursuit of Hood and fired the last shot at the enemy as he crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge. On Feb. 8, 1865, the regiment went into camp at Eastport, Miss., where it remained until May 11. It was then transferred from the 2nd to the 1st brigade under the command of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George Spalding, who had been commissioned colonel upon the completion of the regiment Aug. 16, 1864, and

ordered to St. Louis. It was there remounted and refitted and sent to Fort Leavenworth, at which place, after having performed some escort and scout duty through northern Kansas and southern Nebraska, it was mustered out Oct. 7. It returned to Nashville and was there finally paid and discharged Oct. 24, 1865.

Thirteenth Cavalry.—Col., John K. Miller; Lieut.-Cols., Roderic A. Butler, William H. Ingerton, Brazilliah P. Stacy; Majs., James W. M. Grayson, George W. Doughty, Eli N. Underwood, Joseph H. Wagner, Patrick F. Dyer, Robert H. M. Donnelly, Christopher C. Wilcox. This regiment was organized by Col. Miller of Carter county at Strawberry plains, Tenn., in Sept., 1863. It was not fully equipped, however, until it reached Camp Nelson, Ky., in the month of December. It was there mounted and soon afterward ordered to Nashville, where it remained until the spring of 1864. It was then ordered to Gallatin, where it did post duty until Aug. 4, when it was attached to the brigade known as the "Governor's Guards," commanded by Gen. Gillem. With this command it operated in East Tennessee against the Confederate cavalry under Gens. Morgan, Vaughn and Breckenridge; and under Lieut.-Col. Ingerton acted a conspicuous part in the killing of Morgan and the rout and capture of his force at Park's gap. Morgan was killed by Andrew Campbell of Co. G. This regiment formed a part of the command under Gens. Stoneman and Gillem, which did such signal service in southwestern Virginia in Dec., 1864, and was also with the former general on his raid in the spring of 1865, participating with credit in the engagement at Salisbury, N. C. In June, 1865, it returned to Knoxville, moved from there to Lenoir's station, then to Sweetwater, and finally back to Knoxville, where it was mustered out Sept. 5, 1865.

Bradford's Cavalry Battalion.—Maj., William F. Bradford. This battalion was raised by Maj. Bradford in Dec., 1863, and Jan., 1864. It consisted of four companies organized at Union City, Tenn., and was at first incorrectly designated the 13th cavalry. It remained at Union City until Feb. 3, 1864, when it was ordered to Fort Pillow, where it arrived on the 8th. Recruiting at that point did not progress very rapidly and it was not until April 1 that the fifth company was ready for muster into the U. S. service. Before this was done, however, the fort was captured, and it together with the other four companies was nearly annihilated. With the capture of Fort Pillow the history of this battalion terminates. Hardly a nucleus of the command remained after the massacre. Only 3 commissioned officers were left and 2 of them died soon afterward. A little detachment of men, who at the time of the fight were absent from the several companies on duty, were on Aug. 18, 1864, consolidated in one company designated as Co. A, 14th Tenn. cavalry. This company on Feb. 14, 1865, was consolidated with the 6th Tenn. cavalry, and was known as Co. E.

First Mounted Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Abraham E. Garrett; Maj., Francis M. McKee. This regiment was organized by Lieut.-Col. Garrett in the early part of 1864, although a portion of the companies were not completed until the end of the year. The regiment served principally in the northeastern part of Middle Tennessee, where it had frequent and severe encounters with guerrillas. It was mustered out by companies, at different dates, from Dec. 13, 1864, to July 22, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service.

Second Mounted Infantry.—Col., John Murphy; Lieut.-Col., Owen Haney; Maj., James M. Dickerson. This regiment was recruited principally in the vicinity of Wayne, Hardin and Perry counties. Co. A was mustered Oct. 2, 1863, and by Feb. 1, 1864, the date of the organization of the regiment, seven companies had been completed. Two more companies were added in April, and Co. K in June. John Murphy was com-

missioned lieutenant-colonel in February, and promoted to colonel upon the completion of the regiment. The regiment was mustered out by detachments at different dates from Oct. 14, 1864, to June 27, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service.

Third Mounted Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Joseph Devine; Maj., James L. Carter. This was a three-months' regiment and was never fully organized. It was mustered out Nov. 30, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

Fourth Mounted Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Joseph H. Blackburn; Maj., Thomas Waters. The recruiting of this regiment was begun in Aug., 1864, and the last company was mustered into service in February following. Its members were principally from the eastern portion of Middle Tennessee. It was placed under the command of Joseph H. Blackburn, who was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Nov. 26, 1864. Co. B was organized at Memphis as a detachment of Union guards from Jan. 1 to April 14, 1864, to serve for one year. It was mustered out June 1, 1865. The remaining companies were mustered out Aug. 25, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Fifth Mounted Infantry.—Col., Spencer P. Boyd; Lieut.-Col., Stephen Beard; Maj., James S. Bradford. This regiment was recruited and organized in the fall of 1864 at Cleveland, by Col. Boyd and Lieut.-Col. Beard. It was chiefly engaged in scouting through lower East Tennessee, northern Georgia, western North Carolina and northern Alabama. It had frequent encounters with Gatewood's and other guerrillas, one of which occurred at Spring Place, Ga., and another at Ducktown, Polk county, Tenn. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville in July, 1865.

Sixth Mounted Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., George A. Gowin; Maj., William H. Bean. This regiment was organized in Hamilton county, Oct. 24, 1864. It was employed for some time by Gen. Steedman in scouting the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee and northern Georgia after the guerrilla bands which infested that region, and it had several severe engagements with the bushwhackers. In March, 1865, the regiment was turned over to the commander of the department, and was soon afterward placed under Gen. Judah, commanding at Decatur, Ga., where it continued its scouting until the surrender of the Confederate army. It was then ordered to Resaca. On June 18, 1865, it was ordered to Nashville, and on the 30th of that month was mustered out.

Seventh Mounted Infantry.—Col., James T. Shelley; Lieut.-Col., James J. Dail; Maj., Oliver M. Dodson. This regiment was recruited during the latter part of 1864 in Anderson, Knox, Campbell, McMinn, Meigs and Monroe counties. It was organized at Athens, Tenn., in the spring of 1865. During the greater portion of its service it was stationed at Athens and was actively employed in hunting guerrillas, with whom it had frequent engagements. It was mustered out July 27, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

Eighth Mounted Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., William J. Cleveland. This regiment was not organized until April, 1865. It was recruited in the vicinity of Macon and Smith counties and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. William J. Cleveland. Having been organized so late the regiment saw but little service. It was mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

First Battalion Light Artillery.—Lieut.-Col., R. Clay Crawford. This organization, composed of five batteries, was organized at Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville from June 3, 1862, to Oct. 16, 1863, to serve for three years. Battery A was numbered among the post forces stationed at Nashville in Sept., 1862, under the command of Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley. It remained there until the following December, when it was transferred to Clarksville, Tenn., and joined the forces commanded by Col.

S. D. Bruce. On June 8, 1863, it was assigned to the command of Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger and became a part of what was known as the reserve corps, but remained at Clarksville. In Sept., 1863, with the command of Brig.-Gen. James G. Spears, it participated in the Chattanooga campaign. On Sept. 21, with one regiment of infantry, it was left in a commanding position at the cross-roads at the point of Lookout mountain on the south side. On the following day the battery was sent into Chattanooga. One section of it participated in the engagement at Athens, Ala., in Oct., 1864. Lieut. Tobin, who commanded the section, is given "much praise for the manner in which he handled his guns." The section finally assisted in driving the enemy from the field. In the affair at Decatur later in the month the battery was prominently engaged, one section of it playing upon the enemy most successfully, preventing him from getting any more guns into position or using those already in battery. The artillery practice of the section was capital, one of its shells exploding a caisson in the enemy's battery and killing 14 men. On the following day the section was again engaged and its fire was very effective, throwing shells directly into the enemy's works, dismantling 2 of his guns, killing or wounding many, and so distracting him that his shots at the gunboats were wild. Another section of the battery arrived from Athens on the 28th and did excellent service. Lieuts. Murphy and Kridler were especially noticed in the official reports. The battery remained at Decatur, Ala., until Jan. 16, 1865, when it was ordered to Pulaski, Tenn., and in February was stationed at Wauhatchie, with headquarters at Murfreesboro, remaining in that section of country until the close of hostilities, when it was mustered out of service.

Battery B became attached to the command of Col. W. P. Sanders of the 5th Ky. cavalry, commanding mounted troops, in July, 1863, and with that command participated in the affairs at Winchester and Irvine, Ky. In the organization of troops in the Department of Ohio it became a part of the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. M. Shackelford, with the concentration point at or near Stanford, Ky. It later was transferred to Tennessee and the early part of Sept., 1863, found it on the march from Murfreesboro to McMinnville and on Oct. 15 it was reported "on left of Jonesboro road." It afterward was assigned to the garrison at Cumberland gap and served as a part of the garrison at that place until June 26, 1865, when it was ordered relieved of duty, and was mustered out at Nashville soon thereafter.

Battery C, in the organization of troops in the Department of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman, Jan. 31, 1864, was stationed at Fort Pickering, in the brigade commanded by Col. Ignatz G. Kappner. It was later transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, and on May 31 was in the District of Nashville under command of Maj. Josiah W. Church. It remained at Nashville until March 22, 1865, when it was relieved from duty at that place and assigned to Johnsonville, Tenn., where it remained until the close of hostilities and was mustered out.

Battery D was first ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. R. S. Granger "for duty with the artillery of Nashville," on March 23, 1864. It was afterward transferred to the District of East Tennessee and on April 2, 1865, was assigned to the 4th division, Department of the Cumberland. It was relieved of duty on June 26, 1865, and soon thereafter was mustered out at Nashville.

Battery E, in the organization of the Army of the Ohio, Dec. 31, 1863, was placed in the district of northern central Kentucky in the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. Speed S. Fry. It continued to serve in that department and was actively engaged in the fight at Park's gap, Tenn., which resulted in the decisive defeat of Gen. John H. Morgan's command

and the death of that leader in Sept., 1864. The battery also participated in the fight at Morristown, Tenn., in October, and was engaged at Bull's gap in November. It served in the District of East Tennessee during the following winter, and in April, 1865, participated in the engagement at Grant's creek, near Salisbury, N. C., one of the fights that occurred during Stoneman's raid. On April 25 the battery was temporarily detached from the 4th division, Department of the Cumberland, and assigned to the cavalry division, District of East Tennessee, remaining thus associated until May 13, when it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 4th division, Department of the Cumberland. On May 26 it was transferred to the 1st cavalry division of the same department. It was relieved from duty on June 26, 1865, and soon thereafter was mustered out at Nashville.

Battery F was only partially recruited and never became an integral part of the battalion. By special orders, dated April 10, 1864, it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. T. Garrard, at Knoxville. Later it was transferred to Nashville and remained on duty there until March 22, 1865, when it was relieved and again assigned to Knoxville, where it remained until mustered out at the close of hostilities.

Battery G was another Tennessee battery, appearing in the official reports as first being stationed in the post at Nashville under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Granger on April 30, 1864. Upon the organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland on Aug. 31, 1864, it was stationed at Bull's gap and remained in that vicinity during the remainder of its service, being mustered out at the close of hostilities.

Military Affairs in California

1861—65

It has been sometimes stated that California, by reason of her geographical location far away from the more active scenes of the war, and possessed of only a sparse population, exerted little or no influence in the War of the Rebellion. It is proposed in the following pages to set forth the essential falsehood of such assertions and to show that the rich, young state of the West was second to none of the loyal states in her patriotic offerings and her generous self-sacrifice to the cause of the Union. If few California volunteers were represented on the principal battlefields of the war, it was due to no fault of the state, as men were freely offered for the eastern service, only to be refused by the general government. That they were never ordered east was a constant source of regret to California's volunteers, who continually asked: "When are we to be ordered to the seat of war?" A wise government policy deemed it expedient to keep them on the Pacific coast and in the territories, and to them was entrusted the important tasks of occupying most of the posts from Puget Sound to San Elizario, Tex.; of keeping in subjection the large number of hostile Indian tribes throughout this vast region; of warding off foreign interference along the great Pacific coast line; and of overawing the elements of disunion and secession at home. California's soldiers performed these duties faithfully, despite their disappointment at being unable to share in the more stirring events of the great contest for freedom and the perpetuity of the nation. They maintained peace in these western states and territories, soon drove the flag of rebellion beyond the Rio Grande, and prevented the establishment of an empire for the perpetuation of slavery on the western coast of the continent. Nor should it be forgotten that the entire population of the Pacific coast, including Utah and Colorado, numbered less than one-fourth of the population of the single state of Pennsylvania. Of the state's more than generous contributions to the sanitary fund, and of her readiness to meet the war taxes, later allusion will be made. Her legislatures gave frequent expression to loyal senti-

ments and her three war governors could always be relied upon to further the Union cause in every possible way. The early hopes of the Southern states that California would espouse the pro-slavery cause, or would at least remain neutral during the struggle, found no encouragement with the state authorities; nor did the dream of an independent Western republic. California's gold and other mineral treasures poured a welcome stream into the Federal treasury, aided to ward off government bankruptcy and to prevent an almost unlimited depreciation of the nation's paper promises to pay. Such are some of the state's claims to a share in that glory which sustained the nation in the hour of its peril.

No quotas were assigned to the state under the several calls for troops during the war, though she was asked to furnish several regiments and battalions, aggregating more than 16,000 men, besides 500 who were enlisted within her borders and became part of the quota of the state of Massachusetts, and eight companies raised for Washington Territory. She furnished to the Union armies during the war two full regiments of cavalry, eight full regiments of infantry, one battalion of native California cavalry, and one battalion of infantry, called mountaineers, in addition to the above-mentioned companies of volunteers supplied to Massachusetts and Washington Territory. Altogether nearly 17,000 volunteers were enlisted in the state.

Democratic political ascendancy in the state received its first serious setback in the presidential election of 1860, when four sets of presidential electors were placed in nomination, Lincoln and Hamlin, Bell and Everett, Douglas and Johnson, and Breckenridge and Lane. The two last named tickets represented the radical split in the Democratic party brought about by the aggressive pro-slavery wing of the party. The two U. S. senators from California, Gwin and Latham, both Democrats, as well as her two representatives, Scott and Burch, had taken an unpopular course in Congress by their subserviency to Lecomptonism and the pro-slavery element, and had run counter to the prevailing sentiment of the people of California, only the Lecompton faction of the Democrats being pleased. The Congressional delegation was accused during the campaign of 1860 of dragging the state into the quarrel between the North and South, in opposition to the desires of a majority of their constituents, and of grossly neglecting the measures on which California sought favorable action by Congress, while giving aid and comfort to the disunion agitators. The Republicans, during the campaign, made effective use of this opposition, with the result that the state gave Lincoln a plurality of 700 over Douglas, who in turn received 3,000 more votes than the Breckenridge ticket.

Bell, the candidate of the so-called Union party, received a paltry 6,049 votes. The legislature chosen at the same time was still strongly Democratic, though, as the event proved, it contained a large loyal majority. Of the hold-over senators 18 were Douglas Democrats, 6 Breckenridge Democrats, and only 1 Republican. The senators elect were divided as follows: Douglas Democrats 8, Breckenridge Democrats 5, Republicans 4. In the assembly there were 38 Douglas Democrats, 22 Breckenridge Democrats, 1 Union, and 19 Republicans. News of the critical events of the winter of 1860-61 filtered through to California all too slowly by means of the slow pony express, but as the people became gradually aware of the disloyal acts of the Southern states, and of the actions of their representatives in Congress, the sentiment of loyalty to the Union grew apace and disunion talk found little favor. Nor did the project of a Pacific republic, so dear to the heart of Southern and other disloyal orators, proclaimed by Senators Gwin and Latham in 1860, find open support in California. In the far western state, as elsewhere, the sole issue which divided people was fast becoming one of loyalty or disloyalty, and on this issue chiefly the new legislature chose James A. McDougall, a Douglas Democrat, but professing loyal sentiments, to succeed the discredited Gwin in the Federal senate. Still, the press of the state hesitated for a time as to what course to pursue, and the legislature was reluctant to pass resolutions of loyalty and support to the Federal government, lest it be beforehand with its duty. Timid people declared that California could do little to influence the result of the great national controversy and counseled neutrality as the safest and easiest course. Others hinted at union meetings and said the cotton states should be disillusioned of their belief that their secession would be followed by the formation of a Pacific republic. This class further pointed out that self-interest warned against the secession idea, lest California's great desire for a Pacific railroad should never be fulfilled.

Finally, a mass meeting was arranged for in San Francisco on Feb. 22, 1861, which was attended by over 14,000 people. Union bunting was everywhere in evidence and the innate loyalty of the people was enthusiastically expressed. Ringing Union speeches were delivered by Edward Stanley, James Shields, Thomas Starr King, the Unitarian preacher patriot, Delos Lake and J. B. Crockett, and Union clubs and Union sentiment grew rapidly from this time on. When the first overt act of rebellion took place and Fort Sumter was fired upon, news of which was received in San Francisco April 24, the indignation of California's loyal people was at once made manifest by the formation of administration Union clubs on the 27th. These were

the outgrowth of the Republican campaign clubs of 1860. Four companies, properly officered, were formed from the clubs in the several districts, and during the four years of the war constituted a well organized military police whose vigilance rivalled that of the famous committee of 1856. William T. Sherman presided over the meeting of the 27th in San Francisco and appointed an executive committee of 12, one from each district, with powers of general supervision and authority to appoint such general officers as were deemed proper. On May 11 the city of San Francisco suspended all business in order to carry out a loyal demonstration. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere displayed, while a lone palmetto flag, raised by a disunionist named Nash, was promptly lowered amid the denunciations of an aroused populace. Prominent citizens and business men of doubtful loyalty found it to their interest to come out squarely for the Federal government, and Union speeches were made by Senators Latham and McDougall, Gen. Shields, Gen. E. V. Sumner and others, in which the doctrine of coercion was boldly proclaimed. Lieut.-Gov. John G. Downey had now succeeded to the executive office, made vacant when Gov. Latham took his seat in the Federal senate. Like the succeeding "War Governors" of California, Leland Stanford and F. F. Low, Downey gave cordial support to the government and the state was fortunate throughout the war in having men at the helm, who gave a loyal, zealous and patriotic response to every call for assistance from Washington. This was especially shown in the promptness with which the state supplied the different regiments and battalions asked for by the Federal authorities.

The legislature also gave emphatic utterance to the feeling of patriotism which now swept over the state and on May 17 passed resolutions pledging its support to the government in no uncertain terms. The following concurrent resolution was adopted: "That the people of California are devoted to the constitution and Union of the United States, and will not fail in fidelity and fealty to that constitution and Union now in the hour of trial and peril; that California is ready to maintain the rights and honor of the national government at home and abroad, and at all times to respond to any requisition that may be made upon her to defend the republic against foreign or domestic foes." Prior to this it had taken steps to thoroughly revise the militia laws of the state and had organized the militia into six divisions of twelve brigades, with proper officers; also into regiments and battalions, with suitable provision for their equipment and discipline, and for calling them into service. At the beginning of hostilities 3,650 U. S. troops were stationed in the department of the Pacific, of whom 1,725 were in California

and 1,925 in Oregon and Washington. In the immediate neighborhood of San Francisco were about 500 troops, stationed at Fort Point, Alcatraz island and the Presidio. At the beginning of 1861, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific. As he was a Kentuckian and committed to the doctrine of state rights, many have doubted his loyalty at this time, and his motives in accepting the assignment have been often maligned. It was known at Washington that a conspiracy of wide ramifications existed to establish an independent Republic of the Pacific and thereby draw California into the secession movement, and the state was expected later to join the Southern Confederacy. The secession element in the state at this time was active and zealous, though it formed only a minority of the population. For these and other reasons, the authorities at Washington, with every effort at secrecy, despatched Gen. Edwin V. Sumner to the Pacific coast to relieve Johnston of the command. Says the historian Bancroft: "But with all the caution observed in this transaction, Johnston received information by pony express in time to resign before Sumner arrived. Not an hour was lost when the general landed before taking command, but Johnston was evidently not surprised. He yielded gracefully, no doubt gladly, and was soon on his way overland, via Texas, with other officers and volunteers for the Southern Confederacy. * * * He gave his sword to the 'lost cause,' and laid down his life at Shiloh as a proof of his loyalty to an idea." Sumner arrived at San Francisco April 24, and relieved Johnston on the 25th. His announcement of his assumption of the command was accompanied by the laconic, but pointed statement, "All concerned will govern themselves accordingly." In reporting to headquarters Sumner stated that the command was turned over to him in good order, and that, while Gen. Johnston had already forwarded his resignation before his (Sumner's) arrival, he continued to hold the command, and was carrying out the orders of the government. "I think the course of events at the East will control events here," wrote Sumner. "So long as the general government is sustained and holds the capital the secessionists cannot carry this state out of the Union." He then suggested that he could be safely withdrawn after two weeks, in case his services were required elsewhere, leaving Col. George Wright in command of the department. For a warm defense of Gen. Johnston's conduct at this time, the reader is referred to the sketch of Johnston's life, written by Capt. George F. Price, late of the 2nd Cal. cavalry, afterwards captain in the 5th U. S. cavalry, an extract from the same appearing in the Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion, by Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Orton, 1890, p. 7.

Until the completion of the overland telegraph across the continent in Oct., 1861, news from the east reached California every 10 days by pony express. News arriving by way of the southern, or Butterfield route, took twice as long. Steamship mails were from three to four weeks old when they arrived. By means of the flying pony express, by which for nearly two years a light letter mail was carried across the continent by solitary riders, letters from New York arrived in San Francisco in 13 days, of which period the actual ride took over 10 days. Telegraph stations shortened message time to less than 10 days, despatches being sent from New York to St. Louis, thence to Fort Kearny, whence they were carried by pony to Sacramento, and from there by wire to San Francisco. By the act of March 2, 1861, the southern route was discontinued and a daily service was arranged for by the central route, which delivered mail at least 18 days old at the shortest. Indian troubles interrupted the service more or less and high charges prevented the line from being well patronized. Nevertheless, the St. Joseph Co., from patriotic motives, continued the service in 1861, at a loss until the telegraph line was put in operation in November.

The first call for troops from California was as follows: "War Department, July 24, 1861. To the Governor of California: The War Department accepts for three years one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry to guard the overland mail route from Carson Valley to Salt Lake and Fort Laramie. Col. Waite will be put in command of department at Salt Lake City. Gen. Sumner will detail mustering officers to muster in the men."

Under this call the 1st Cal. infantry, and the 1st battalion of the 1st Cal. cavalry were raised. In 1863 seven more companies of cavalry were raised, completing the organization of the 1st cavalry. A little later, a second call, under date of Aug. 14, 1861, was received by Gov. Downey, as follows: "Please organize, equip, and have mustered into service at the earliest date possible, four regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of Gen. Sumner." Under this second call the 2nd cavalry and the 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th infantry were formed. Early in May, after receipt of the news that President Lincoln had called for 75,000 volunteers, though no quota had been assigned to the state, volunteering began and numerous volunteer organizations were formed. Military enthusiasm was at a high point and Gen. Sumner detailed regular army officers to drill the militia, Lieut. John Hamilton, 3d artillery, being made military instructor of the 2nd division of state troops. Aug. 12 and 23, 1861, Gov. Downey issued proclamations calling for volunteers to fill up the requisitions for troops in conformity to the telegrams of July 24 and Aug. 14, and there was a cordial and

enthusiastic response. Later, in his message to the legislature, he stated: "The whole contingent as organized is composed of our best citizens—men of character and means from all pursuits and ranks of life—and will achieve an honorable fame for our state and render good service to the nation when called into active duty. In organizing this force commissions were conferred upon officers in the regular army of the United States as colonels, in order to give efficiency and discipline to our raw recruits. By an order from the war department I was notified that these officers could not be permitted to retain position in the volunteer service, as they were ordered to the scene of hostilities to join their respective regiments. Two of these officers, Cols. Kellogg and Judah, rendered much aid in raising and organizing the 4th and 5th regiments of volunteers, at great expense and trouble to themselves, without being permitted to enjoy the honors and emoluments arising therefrom. The cavalry regiment was raised before Col. Smith arrived to take command of the volunteers; he now has charge of the troops of the state along our southern frontier. * * * The militia law of last year is found to work well and meets the expectation of its advocates. It declares that all necessary expenses arising from its operation shall be defrayed out of the general fund, but the legislature failed to make any appropriation. It is hoped that a small appropriation will be made to meet the inconsiderable amounts already audited, as well as the future contingent expenses of the year. Too much importance cannot be placed upon the organization of our militia, in order that efficiency may be attained and that a military spirit may be infused into our citizens. It cannot be expected that volunteers will drill and parade without arms. For these reasons I recommended last year a military tax for the rent of armories and the purchase of arms. We should, therefore, have at least 100,000 stands of arms distributed among our militia; instead of this there are not 3,000 and many of these are of antique style and character, of but little use for modern warfare."

During the early period of the war the Confederate government made a strong effort to secure New Mexico, and also sought to obtain a foothold in California, where it expected to obtain large supplies of men, horses, money, etc. A Confederate expedition came through Texas, captured New Mexico, and advanced almost to the Colorado river. Sympathy with the rebellion found its chief support in the southern counties of the state, where the native population was large, and where the agricultural element predominated. It was deemed necessary to station some of the volunteer companies in that region, which probably added fuel to the fire. The chief organ of the secession element was the Tulare Post, whose diatribes kept the Union men stirred up. The

disloyal element in Tulare county was strong enough to place men in the county offices, as well as to elect a member of the legislature. Frequent quarrels ensued between the citizens and the volunteers, in which blood was shed and some lives were lost. Eventually, the Post, then named the Equal Rights Expositor, was destroyed by the troops at Camp Babbitt. The advocates of secession and anti-coercion continued to cause the state authorities trouble throughout the war. Though Congress required emigrants from the east bound for California to have passports, it was no difficult matter for men to proceed overland from California into the secession states, and many southern sympathizers took this course during the early months of the war. This was true of Terry, Daniel Showalter, and other noted secessionists. Showalter organized a large party in the state, which was captured near Warner's ranch on the road to Fort Yuma by detachments of the 1st cavalry and 1st infantry. They were found to be loaded down with arms and ammunition and were armed with repeating rifles, while despatches on their persons disclosed the fact that several of them were commissioned officers in the Confederate service. Gen. Wright had made Fort Yuma a strong post and military prison in order to check these seditious movements, and Showalter and his associates were held as prisoners of war there until exchanged. Showalter, at least, later joined the Confederate army.

It was stated that the first troops called for by the government would be used to guard the overland mail route via Salt Lake. It was afterwards decided to use them for an invasion of the state of Texas by way of the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua, landing at Mazatlan or Guaymas in Sonora. The Mexican states and government had given their permission, and Gen. Sumner was assigned to the command of the expedition. Sumner stated that he believed the difficulties of such an expedition to be almost insuperable, but was nevertheless willing to undertake it. Much to his relief he was ordered in Sept., 1861, to suspend preparations for the expedition. This was brought about in the following way. The proposition to send the California troops out of the state had caused a great deal of excitement and feeling, and 65 business men and firms of San Francisco united in an earnest appeal to the secretary of war to keep the state troops at home, stating among other things: "A majority of our present state officers are undisguised and avowed secessionists, and the balance, being utterly hostile to the administration, are advocates of a peace policy at any sacrifice, upon terms that would not be rejected even by South Carolina. Every appointment made by our governor within the past three months unmistakably indicates his entire sympathy and coöperation with

those plotting to sever California from her allegiance to the Union, and that, too, at the hazard of civil war. About three-eighths of our citizens are natives of slaveholding states, and almost a unit in this crisis. The hatred and bitterness towards the Union and Union men, manifested so pointedly in the South and so strongly evinced on the field of battle, is no more intense there than here. These men are never without arms, having wholly laid aside their business, and are devoting their time to plotting, scheming and organizing. Our advices, obtained with great prudence and care, show us that there are upwards of 16,000 'Knights of the Golden Circle' in this state, and that they are still organizing, even in our most loyal districts. The fruits of so much devotion to the cause of secession and intriguing for its promotion are manifested in the securing of certain timid and ease-loving classes, hailing from free states, styling themselves Union men, but opposed to the war. Thus is secession consummated. Another class, by no means small, powerful through its wealth, has affiliated with the disunionists to avoid and oppose paying a pittance towards maintaining the integrity of the government in its hour of trial. The native Spanish race have been persuaded that all real estate complications will meet prompt adjustment at the hands of another organization; and the unwarranted doubts, difficulties and delays that have characterized the administrative branch of the government in the final adjustment of titles under Mexican grants furnish an argument to ignorant men that human ingenuity cannot answer. * * * The special object of this extraordinary effort is to carry the state election, which takes place one week from to-day, Sept. 4. In this campaign the Union voters are unfortunately divided, and the best devised plans have failed to unite them. The secessionists, the Douglas party, and the Republicans have each a full ticket in the field, and we are overwhelmed with apprehensions lest the enemies of our country may triumph. Should such be the case, civil strife would be forced upon our loyal population, and the most prosperous state in the Union would be desolated and destroyed. * * * We need not remind you of the vast importance of preserving California to the Union. Its great geographical extent, its mineral and agricultural wealth, the fact that it is our chief seat of empire upon the Pacific, and that its political action will exercise a powerful, if not controlling influence upon its neighbors at the North, imperatively demand that no precaution should be neglected to insure its fidelity. We need only appeal to the examples furnished by Missouri, and even Virginia, to show that the efforts of a comparatively small number of audacious and unscrupulous men are sufficient to precipitate an unwilling population into disunion,

or at least to inaugurate civil war. If, unfortunately, from the causes we have mentioned, the secession minority in this state should obtain control, you will at once perceive with what power for mischief it would be armed, and how imminent is our danger. To retain a state in its allegiance is a thousandfold more easy than to overcome disloyalty affecting to act under state authority. Nothing will more certainly check treasonable attempts than a conviction of their hopelessness. To deprive us of the military support of the government at this time is to hold out a direct encouragement to traitors. We beg most earnestly to remind you that in our case an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

This letter had the desired effect, and the expedition against Texas was abandoned. Conditions in California were doubtless somewhat exaggerated in the above appeal, but there was a good deal of basis for much that was contained in the letter. The reflection on the governor's loyalty, however, was quite uncalled for, as Gov. Downey seems to have done his full duty and gave no evidence of sympathy with the southern cause. The officers appointed and commissioned by him in the volunteer service of the state were loyal to the government and remained faithful in every position in which they were placed.

After the abandonment of the Texas expedition, Sumner, much to the regret of all loyal men, was ordered east, being succeeded by Brig.-Gen. George Wright, colonel of the 9th U. S. infantry. The California troops were distributed at various points over the state. The regulars, with the exception of the 9th infantry and four companies of the 3d artillery, were ordered east. After the conquest of New Mexico in 1861 by the enemy under Gen. H. H. Sibley, the California column, so called, consisting of the 1st cavalry (five cos.), 1st infantry, 5th infantry, and a light battery of the 3d artillery, all under command of Brig-Gen. James H. Carleton, was formed to reinforce the Union troops in New Mexico. The region now known as Arizona was included at that time in New Mexico, and the California authorities feared that if the enemy became permanently established there they would use the region as a base from which to organize an expedition for the invasion of California. Consequently the California column assembled at Fort Yuma in April, 1862, and marched across the desert as far as the Rio Grande, the enemy fleeing before its advance into Texas. Carleton's column reopened the southern overland mail route and reoccupied the military posts in Arizona, southern New Mexico and northwestern Texas. On June 8, 1862, in conformity with the action of Congress, Carleton issued a proclamation organizing the Territory of Arizona from a portion of New Mexico.

During the early months of the war there was much discussion in the public prints concerning the propriety of maintaining a coast guard and training artillerymen. It was urged that the fortifications at Alcatraz and Fort Point were inadequate to defend the harbor of San Francisco, that one of the enemy's privateers might easily pass them and work irreparable damage to the city. Temporary water batteries and fortifications were suggested to the legislature, but nothing came of the discussion. The presence of an occasional armed vessel of the United States in the Pacific afforded some protection. Later the government sent out two cruisers for the protection of the coast and also despatched to San Francisco an iron monitor in sections, to be put together by a local firm, but such a long delay ensued before the monitor was put in commission she was never of any service to the state or to the coast. During the progress of the war several plots to fit out armed cruisers, such as the Chapman affair in 1863, were frustrated by discovery, as were various schemes to surprise and capture the arsenal at Benicia, the forts at Fort Point and Alcatraz, and the Mare island navy-yard.

Leland Stanford, one of the founders of the Republican party in California, was elected governor in Sept., 1861, by a plurality of 23,285, over his opponents, John Conness, the nominee of the Union Democrats, John R. McConnell, the candidate of the Breckenridge Democrats, and a full Republican state ticket was chosen at the same time. Union Democrats rallied to the support of the Republican ticket, as the people wanted to make sure of a Union governor and prevent any attempts at revolution in the state. In 1862 the Republican party came out as the Union party and invited all loyal men to join its ranks. The Congressmen elected by the Republicans in 1861 were Aaron A. Sargent, Timothy G. Phelps and Frederick F. Low, the first named being one of the founders of Republicanism in California. Said Gov. Stanford in his inaugural message: "California has nobly and wisely pronounced in favor of the cause of the people. Let her prove her devotion to the Union and to civil liberty by doing all in her power to maintain both. Let her part of the national tax be cheerfully assumed and provision be made for its payment out of the state treasury. Every one of us should feel that we are but guardians, holding our lives and our fortunes in trust for the protection of the government, around which cluster the anxious hopes and fears of millions who have grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. The citizens of California are, by birth, the representatives of all parts of the Union, and are naturally imbued with more or less of local sympathies. Let us be as tolerant and charitable of opinion as possible, but none should ever forget that California is one of the

United States; that she is loyal to the Union; that her citizens have quite unmistakably declared their devotion to our national unity, their recognition of the supremacy of the national government, and their determination to maintain both inviolate. Every citizen of California must remember his duty, and, remembering, discharge it faithfully. His fellow-citizens are now in the field, armed against traitors and treason, and for the preservation of the Union and the national government. The whole power of the state should, if necessary, be wielded to encourage, support, and sustain these patriotic citizens and their compatriots. Let treason meet a just and speedy punishment, and may we soon, as I doubt not we shall, see peace restored to our beloved Union, our institutions more firmly implanted than ever, and sustained by a national sentiment that shall pervade every section of our country. The new administration enters upon the discharge of its duties at a momentous period of our nation's history. I confidently trust there will be concert of action in all the departments of our state government to strengthen the arm of the Federal power, and also in whatever will tend to advance the interests of our state."

The legislative session of 1861-62 was a long one. Among the concurrent resolutions passed was one renewing California's pledge of loyalty, and another authorizing the governor to notify by telegraph the secretary of the United States treasury of the state's intention to pay at once the direct tax of $254,538, apportioned to the state by Congress, as her share of the interest on the public debt. It further authorized the payment out of the state treasury of large sums to meet the cost of recruiting, maintaining and equipping the state's volunteers. Party lines were practically abolished in 1862, Republicans and loyal Democrats uniting under the name of Unionists. In the legislature chosen this year the supporters of the government had an overwhelming majority. Constitutional amendments were also adopted by the people, increasing the governor's term of office to four years, making the legislative sessions biennial, and changing the state's judicial system, all of which were confirmed by the legislature of 1863. In his message to the legislature Jan. 5, 1863, Gov. Stanford reviewed the financial condition of the state; recommended the organization, arming and equipment of an efficient militia force; and the adoption of a provision allowing volunteers in the field to vote. In conformity to the last recommendation the legislature passed an act requiring the adjutant-general of the state to make out a list of the names of volunteers in the U. S. service, from which separate lists should be sent to the commander of each regiment in camp, with ballot-boxes, to enable the soldiers to vote in the elections of 1863. The law

was reviewed by the courts and declared unconstitutional, but the legislature renewed the act in 1864, and it was not again questioned. Among the military measures enacted by the legislature of 1863 were the following: Appropriating $24,260, saved to the state treasury by paying the federal tax in legal tender notes instead of the gold collected, to aid in filling the volunteer regiments with recruits; appropriating $5,000 out of the general fund for the relief of Col. Roderick Matheson, killed at Crampton's gap in the fall of 1862; appropriating $100,000 to provide more efficient coast defenses; setting aside a fund of $600,000, to be known as the Soldiers' Relief Fund, to be used as an additional compensation to volunteers in the U. S. service over and above their regular pay; a law to permit soldiers in the field to vote, already mentioned; an act declaring secession flags and insignia a nuisance, to be abated by the sheriff and destroyed; making the arming and equipping of vessels for piratical purposes a felony; excluding secessionists and alien enemies from courts of justice; requiring attorneys to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the state of California, and making denunciation of the government or wishing evil to it a criminal abuse of the freedom of speech. Resolutions were also passed thanking Col. Connor and the volunteers of the 2nd Cal. cavalry for their gallant action at Bear river, Utah. It renewed its pledge of loyalty once more; expressed regret at the death of Sumner, "by whose prompt and decisive action the state was saved from anarchy, and the horrors of civil war;" and finally, it approved the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln and pledged the state in its support. In only one thing was the state recalcitrant, and that was in its refusal to accept U. S. legal tender as money. In common with the states of Oregon and Nevada, it passed specific-contract laws, which were finally upheld by the Federal courts, and the rule of law was laid down that a contract to pay in any kind of legal tender was valid, whether written or not. The people of the state also took exception to the tax upon the products of the mines, despite the fact that the mineral lands belonged to the government, asserting that the state furnished the gold to sustain the nation's credit and that the tax must necessarily prove embarrassing. Nevertheless, they promptly paid the tax of one-half of one per cent. upon gold and silver bullion levied in 1864, out of motives of loyalty.

The patriotism of the people was displayed in various ways. For instance when a member of the legislature introduced a bill to exclude colored persons from the state by constitutional amendment, the chairman of the committee to which it was referred reported it back with an amendment excluding traitors, the report stating, "It is self-evident that if it is necessary or

proper to exclude any class of people from the state, it is, first and above all, those entirely overlooked in the bill, but described in the amendment—those of bloody hands and black hearts, and therefore your committee recommends its passage as amended."

The legislature of 1863 elected John Conness, Union Democrat, to the United States senate to succeed Latham, who was charged with failure to support the administration and no longer truly represented his state. Under the provisions of the amended constitution the state election of 1863 was regarded as highly important. The governor was to be chosen for four years, an entire corps of state officers, a new bench of supreme justices to hold office for ten years, and a legislature were to be elected. The sessions of the new legislature were to be biennial, the term of the senators elect to be four years, of the assemblymen two years, and the legislature was to meet in December of the odd years, 1863, 1865, etc. It was certain that those opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war, called by their more loyal opponents "copperheads," would make a strong effort to carry the state election. In view of the length of the war, the necessity for a draft, the Union reverses, and the tremendous strain on the resources of the country resulting from the gigantic military operations, there was much to justify the fear of the administration element in the state that the lukewarm element might control the situation, which would give them an advantage the following year in the presidential campaign, with the momentous issues involved. Fortunately these fears were not realized and were really never justified, as the copperhead faction in California never attained to the strength it displayed in many of the older states. Frederick F. Low, Union candidate for governor, received a majority of 19,831 over John G. Downey, his Democratic opponent, and the rest of the Union state ticket received majorities of about 20,000. The legislature chosen at the same time had a Union majority on joint ballot of 94. The state election occurred Sept. 3, and on Oct. 25, the special election of the judiciary took place, resulting in another overwhelming victory for the Union candidates. All the public servants of the state were now of recognized loyal tendencies and could be relied upon to support the national government in every emergency. Gov. Low was a native of Maine, an ex-Congressman, and when elected was holding the position of collector of the port of San Francisco.

When the legislature met Dec. 7, 1863, it passed a number of important military measures. An investigation was held to ascertain the cause of the destruction by fire of the carriages of 7 guns furnished the state by the Federal authorities, and an appropriation of $3,000 was made to remount the guns. Increased

defenses were asked of the Federal government for the harbor of Monterey. It remitted the poll-tax of $2 each to volunteers, granted a bounty of $160 to all who enlisted thereafter for three years or during the war, and an additional sum of $140 to re-enlisted veterans. State bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 were authorized to meet these obligations and provision was made for their redemption by a tax of 12 cents levied on each $100 of valuation of real and personal property in the state, estimated at $174,000,000. The generosity of the people at this time will be recognized in view of the fact that the state was then paying two per cent. monthly on a large part of its current expenditures. In a message on the finances of the state, Gov. Low estimated the total debt of the state on Jan. 1, 1864, at $5,365,640.71. This included the soldiers' bounty bonds, but did not embrace the debt on the Indian war bonds and the donation to the Pacific railroad. Adding these, the whole debt was $6,084,509.25.

During the latter part of the war, when the government freely resorted to the draft in order to secure the necessary quotas for the Union armies, there was much bitter opposition and harsh criticism of the dominant party's conduct of the war. The copperheads gained strength in politics rapidly in the Eastern states, and even in California, where there was no draft, as the state's volunteers were in excess of all demands, the peace-on-any-terms party was much in evidence. The presidential campaign developed into one of considerable bitterness and the disloyal elements in the state were never more outspoken than in 1864. They were encouraged by the disloyal, anti-administration representatives of the press, such as the Democratic Press of San Francisco, conducted by Beriah Brown, a Vermonter, the Marysville Express, Stockton Beacon, Merced Democrat, Napa Pacific Echo, Tulare Post, Equal Rights Expositor, and several other papers secretly engaged in aiding the Confederate cause. In the southern counties of the state the copperheads completely controlled the primaries and resorted to numerous unfair devices to elect their delegates. Another important factor, especially in the rural districts, was the Methodist church, south. This church, while nominally a religious organization pure and simple, was almost completely made up of those opposed to the war and the administration, and was strong in its pro-slavery leanings. When one of its prominent officials, Bishop Kavanaugh of Georgia, entered California armed with a pass from the Confederate authorities, he was arrested on suspicion, but was soon released on his assertion that he came only on church business and would gladly take the oath of loyalty.

The Union party held its convention in March, 1864, and chose as delegates to the national Republican convention at Baltimore,

Thompson Campbell, M. C. Briggs, John Bidwell and Phineas Banning, as delegates at large; Robert Gardiner, Nathan Coombs, William Ritter, O. H. Bradbury, James Otis, and William S. McMurty, as district delegates. The delegation was instructed to cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln. The Democratic convention met in May and elected as delegates at large to the convention at Chicago four ex-governors—John B. Weller, John G. Downey, John McDougall and H. W. Bigler. McDougall declined and Thomas Hayes was substituted. The district delegates were C. L. Weller, William J. Whipple, J. B. Stevens, Clayton Wetherill, J. J. Berry and C. D. Semple. The news that Lincoln was nominated awakened great enthusiasm, and when, after a memorable campaign, the people learned of his great majority in the state over McClellan, followed by the news of a sweeping Republican victory throughout the Union, there was widespread rejoicing. In the city of San Francisco a great procession of 4,000 citizens moved through the principal streets, singing patriotic songs, while windows and balconies were filled with women, waving flags and handkerchiefs. Similar scenes were enacted elsewhere in the state. California elected three members of Congress at this time—Donald C. McRuer, William Higby and John Bidwell—all Union Republicans.

After the close of the war a part of the California troops remained in the service performing garrison duty at various posts and guarding routes of travel until Jan. 4, 1867, when the last of the volunteer troops were mustered out. With the exception of those enlisted for Massachusetts, none of the California forces were able to participate in any of the great battles of the war, though it may be truly said that they rendered services equal in importance to those rendered by the soldiers from the other states. They had been engaged in numerous fights with Indians and small forces of Confederate troops on the frontiers, in Texas and Mexico, and they were uniformly victorious. A grateful people will ever hold their citizen soldiers in cherished remembrance. When the volunteers in the service of the United States were mustered out, some eighty odd militia companies formed to serve in their localities as required, or to respond to a call from the governor, were disbanded. In 1866 the legislature designated all the organized uniformed troops in the state as the national guard of the state of California.

That rebellion never gained a sure foothold in California, and that civil war was never inaugurated within its limits, was due in great measure to the generals in command of the Department of the Pacific—Sumner, Wright and McDowell. When in the early months of the war the government was withdrawing from the Pacific coast regiment after regiment of regular troops, Sum-

ner and Wright raised up others from the people, inspired them with the training and discipline of the regular forces they displaced, and intrusted them with the protection of half the public domain, together with its inhabitants. From the volunteer ranks in California a number of appointments were made to the regular army, notably Stephen G. Whipple, Thomas F. Wright, Robert Pollock, Ambrose E. Hooker, Samuel Smith, A. Starr, and several others. Gen. Irwin McDowell superseded Gen. Wright in June, 1864, and displayed the same admirable tact and soldierly qualities as his predecessors. All seditious uprisings and utterances were repressed by him with a stern hand, while his voice was also raised in reproof and warning to check the righteous and natural, but disorderly and illegal acts of the people, when the news of Lincoln's assassination was received.

The city of San Francisco was rejoicing in common with all loyal people over the Union victories on that memorable 15th of April, 1865, when the intelligence of Lincoln's assassination was received. From a city of joy and gladness it was suddenly transformed into one of gloom and unutterable sadness. The nation's chief had been stricken down by traitor hands in the hour of victory. Says Bancroft: "But soon hot blood began to stir. Terrible denunciations and threats of retribution passed from quivering lip to lip. Nothing more fitting could be thought of than that those newspapers which had encouraged treason should be destroyed, and to this work the people lent themselves with a will. Four years of patient tolerance of too great freedom of speech was revenged by demolishing a number of newspaper offices. It was a spontaneous expression which was not checked until the Democratic Press, owned by Beriah Brown; the Occidental, owned by Zachariah Montgomery; the Monitor, a disloyal, Catholic journal, owned by T. A. Brady; the Franco-Americaine, and the News Letter, were destroyed. The Echo du Pacifique would have received the same treatment but for the fact of its press being in the Alta building, which would have shared in the loss. As soon as possible the military were called out to assist the police in suppressing the riot, but only a few arrests were made. Public feeling would not condemn the demonstration, although to prevent bloodshed it was necessary to check the proceedings. Addresses were made by McDowell and others, and 5,000 men were placed under arms to patrol the streets. By the next morning quiet was restored. But public confidence was much shaken. It was feared that the war would be reopened in the east, where it was confidently expected the loyal troops would avenge the president's death by the slaughter of Confederates. Greenback currency, the national barometer, went down to thirty-three. Before the 20th, however, when the obsequies of the

president were to be celebrated, the people had been brought back from their implicit reliance on one man to realize that the government was not of men, but of laws, and that irreparable as was their loss, the nation remained, and the laws would be executed. Then they paid their last sad tribute of respect and love in a grand funeral pageant, in which the whole city participated amid the tolling of bells, the booming of guns, the measured beating of muffled drums, and the music of bands playing solemn marches. Fourteen thousand people were said to have been in the procession which followed the catafalque to the Mechanics' pavilion, where the literary services were conducted. Among these were the reading of Lincoln's second inaugural address, the devotional tenor of which made it peculiarly appropriate to the time and scene; Horatio Stebbins, Starr King's successor in the Unitarian pulpit, delivered the address; Frank Soule read an original poem; the Bianchi opera troupe rendered an anthem; but the most thrilling effect was produced when all the thousands present sang in chorus the Battle Cry of Freedom, as it had not been sung since that night in November when it celebrated the triumph of the nation's chief at the polls. It was a happy augury then; it was the revival of hope now."

The splendid work undertaken by the United States sanitary commission received cordial recognition and liberal financial support from the people of California throughout the war. The total sum of their contributions from first to last amounted to $1,234,257. The first steps taken in aid of the commission were in 1862, when a few persons in San Francisco subscribed $6,600 in one evening, and arrangements were made to systematize the work of collecting funds. The board of supervisors took hold of the matter and at a public meeting held on Sept. 10, 1862, a committee of 5 citizens, M. C. Blake, Eugene Casserly, R. G. Sneath, D. C. McRuer, and S. G. Washburn, was appointed. This committee was later enlarged to 13. By the middle of the month it had collected and remitted in one bill of exchange the sum of $160,000. By the end of the month another $100,000 was sent, and this sum was duplicated before the close of the year. The liberal spirit displayed by the people on the Pacific coast gave a great impetus to the work of the commission, which soon developed into a great institution, whose labors were of the utmost assistance to the government in the prosecution of the war. The generosity of California, thus early displayed, continued during the war and was exceeded by no other state in the Union. When the president of the commission, W. Bellows, visited San Francisco in 1864 and addressed the people the great sum of $200,000 was subscribed and paid to him.

RECORD OF CALIFORNIA REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Cols., James H. Carleton, Joseph R. West, Edwin A. Rigg; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph R. West, Edwin A. Rigg, William McMullen; Majs., Robert Pollock, Edwin A. Rigg, William McMullen, Edward B. Willis. This regiment was organized in pursuance of the president's first call upon California for troops. On July 24, 1861, the war department telegraphed Brig.-Gen. Sumner, commanding the Department of the Pacific: "One regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry have been accepted from California to aid in protecting the overland mail route via Salt Lake. Please detail officers to muster these troops into service." The 1st rendezvoused at Camp Downey, Oakland, and was there mustered into the U. S. service between Aug. 26, 1861, and Jan. 10, 1862, for three years. In compliance with the request of the war department, James H. Carleton, then a captain in the 6th U. S. infantry, was made colonel of the regiment, the other field officers being distinguished officers of the state militia. On the completion of the regimental organization at Camp Downey, the 1st moved to Camp Latham, between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. In the spring of 1862 it became part of the California column, under command of Gen. Carleton, which marched from San Pedro to the Rio Grande, and assisted in the recapture of New Mexico and Arizona. Carleton was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. West became colonel. After the enemy was driven across the Rio Grande into Texas, the 1st regiment served by detachments at various posts in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, and took part in a large number of Indian battles chiefly with the Apache, Comanche and Kiowa tribes. A detachment of 25 men, under Lieut. George M. Pettis, formed part of the Comanche and Kiowa expedition, under command of Col. "Kit" Carson, and took part in the action at Bent's old fort on the Canadian river, known as the battle of Adobe Walls. The various companies were mustered out of service as follows: Cos. A and I at Fort Union, N. M., Aug. 31, 1864; B and G at Fort Craig, N. M., Aug. 31, 1864; C at Fort Whipple, Ariz. T., and Los Pinos, N. M., Aug. 26 and Aug. 31, respectively; D became Co. D of the 1st veteran infantry (q. v.); E and F at Los Pinos, Aug. 31, 1864; H at Las Cruces, N. M., Aug. 31, 1864; K at Fort Union, N. M., Nov. 29, 1864. Upon the muster out of the regiment, those whose terms had not expired, together with those of the 5th infantry, were consolidated into a battalion of seven companies, known as the 1st veteran infantry.

First Veteran Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Edwin A. Rigg; Majs., Joseph Smith, James H. Whitlock. This battalion was organized during Nov. and Dec., 1864, by consolidating the veterans of the 1st infantry, which became companies A and D, and those of the 5th infantry, which became companies B, C, E, F and G, of the battalion. Col. Rigg of the 1st became lieutenant-colonel, and Maj. Smith of the 5th, major of the veteran organization. On March 16, 1865, Co. F was broken up and the men transferred to the other companies. The battalion was stationed by detachments at Franklin, Tex., Fort Craig, Los Pinos, Fort Union, Fort Wingate, Las Cruces, Fort Garland, Fort Sumner, Fort McRae and Fort Cummings, N. M., until it was mustered out in Sept., 1866.

Second Infantry.—Cols., Francis J. Lippitt, Thomas F. Wright; Lieut.-Cols., James N. Olney, Thomas F. Wright, Robert Pollock; Majs., James F. Curtis, Thomas F. Wright, John C. Schmidt. This regiment was organized at San Francisco from Sept. to Dec., 1861, except Co. F, which was organized at Carson City, Nev. It was mustered into the U. S. service at San Francisco Oct. 2-Dec. 31, 1861, for three years. Col. Lippitt was promoted brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful service during the war. Col. Wright, a son of Brig.-Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, was also made brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful service during the war. The regiment was first assembled at the Presidio, San Francisco, and on the completion of its organization, five companies were sent to Oregon and Washington Territory, to relieve the regular troops ordered east, and two were sent to Santa Barbara. In the summer of 1862, the companies sent to Oregon were returned to California. At the beginning of 1862, Col. Lippitt was placed in command of the Humboldt Military District, and the 2nd served in this district, on outpost and scouting duty against Indians. In the summer of 1863 a portion of the regiment, including the headquarters, was ordered to Benicia barracks, whence it was ordered to Fort Miller, Fresno county, in Aug., 1863, and served by detachments at various posts in California until October, 1864, when it was ordered to the Presidio, San Francisco. Here the original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in service. In Aug., 1865, it was ordered to Arizona, and during the remainder of its term of service occupied stations as follows: Camp on San Pedro river, Fort Grant, and Fort Goodwin, A. T., and Drum barracks, Fort Gaston, Fort Humboldt, and Fort Yuma, Cal. It was mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco, April 16 to June 30, 1866.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Patrick E. Connor, Robert Pollock; Lieut.-Cols., George P. Ihrie, Robert Pollock, Jeremiah B. Moore, William M. Johns; Majs., Robert Pollock, Patrick A. Gallagher. This regiment was organized at Stockton and Benicia barracks and was mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, 1861, for three years. On the expiration of its term the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of four companies on Oct. 29, 1864, pursuant to Special Orders No. 87, District of Utah. It was afterwards known as the 3d battalion of infantry. On Dec. 9, 1865, Cos. C and D were consolidated, leaving but three companies in the battalion, which was finally mustered out July 27, 1866. After the formation of the regiment at Stockton, four companies were sent to Humboldt county during the month of Nov., 1861. In July, 1862, Col. Connor was ordered with his regiment to Salt Lake City. The regiment served by detachments at Camp Douglas, Utah, Denver, Col., Fort Ruby and Fort Churchill, Nev., and Camp Connor, Id. Ter., during the remainder of its term. The headquarters of the regiment were established at Salt Lake City, where Col. Connor—promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 30, 1863—was placed in command of the District of Utah and charged with the protection of the overland mail route. In addition to his own regiment, his command embraced several companies of cavalry and a field battery of 4 guns. In June, 1862, while the 3d was encamped at Stockton, preparatory to crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains, en route to Camp Douglas, it was inspected by Gen. Wright, who reported: "The regiment made a very fine appearance; the arms, clothing and equipments were in high order. The industry and untiring zeal and energy of Col. Connor is manifest throughout. He has a regiment that the state may well be proud of." In addition to the rough, ungrateful service entailed upon the regiment in the protection of the central over-

land mail route, Col. Connor had an exceedingly difficult and delicate task to prevent a clash with the hostile Mormon leaders. The establishment of the 3d at Camp Douglas, some 2 miles from the city of Salt Lake, where the city was at the mercy of its guns, aroused the bitter ire of Brigham Young and the other leaders of the Mormon church, and it is much to the credit of the gallant Connor and his brave troops, that they were able to maintain themselves amid the fanatical Mormon population, who were constantly incited to deeds of violence by the hostile and traitorous heads of the church. On Jan. 29, 1863, Co. K participated in the battle of Bear river. In this engagement the Shoshones, under Chief Pocatello, who had killed many emigrants on the road to California, Idaho and Montana, were severely punished and a great slaughter was made. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment during service was 1,634.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Henry M. Judah, Ferris Forman, James F. Curtis; Lieut.-Cols., Harvey Lee, James F. Curtis, Edgar W. Hillyer; Majs., Henry Hancock, Henry M. Benson. This regiment, recruited from Placerville, Shasta, Auburn, Sacramento and San Diego, was mustered into the U. S. service at Sacramento, Placerville and Auburn from Sept. 21, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, for three years. Col. Judah, an officer of the regular army, resigned in Nov., 1861, and was succeeded by Col. Forman, who commanded until Aug. 20, 1863, when he resigned and was succeeded by Col. Curtis. The latter was a prominent militia officer before the war, and had also been chief of police of San Francisco. On March 13, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general for meritorious conduct during the war. The headquarters of the regiment was first located at Auburn, Placer county. While stationed there five companies were sent to Oregon to relieve the regulars in that state. From Feb. to May, 1862, headquarters and five companies were at Camp Union, near Sacramento. In the latter month headquarters were moved to Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, where it remained until Sept., 1862, when they were transferred to Drum barracks, at which place they remained during the remainder of the regiment's term of service. The regiment served principally in Oregon, Washington Ter., and the southern part of California, small detachments being also stationed for a time in Arizona. At the expiration of their term of service, the original members (except veterans) were discharged, and the regiment, composed of reënlisted veterans and recruits, was retained in service. It was finally mustered out by detachments at the Presidio, from Nov. 30, 1865, to April 18, 1866. The total enrollment of the regiment, exclusive of one company which preserved no register, was 1,639 officers and men.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., John Kellogg, George W. Bowie; Lieut.-Cols., Marcus D. Dobbins, Theodore A. Coult; Majs., Theodore A. Coult, Joseph Smith. This regiment, like the 4th, was recruited from the northern part of the state and was composed of young and vigorous men. The several companies rendezvoused at Camp Union, near Sacramento, and were there mustered into the U. S. service from Sept. 17 to Nov. 22, 1861, for three years. Its first colonel, John Kellogg, when commissioned by Gov. Downey, was an officer of the 3d U. S. artillery, and was not allowed to retain his commission in the volunteer service, but was ordered east with the other regular army officers. On his resignation Nov. 8, 1861, he was succeeded by Col. Bowie, who remained in command during the remainder of the regiment's term of service and was made brevet brigadier-general for faithful service during the war. The regiment, numbering nearly 1,000 men, was ordered to southern California in the spring of 1862, where it became a part of the "California column," commanded by Gen. Carleton, and assisted in driving the enemy from Arizona and New Mexico, beyond the Rio Grande. The regiment

then served by detachments at various posts in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, engaged in severe scouting and outpost duty, and in numerous skirmishes with hostile Indians. The regiment was finally mustered out in New Mexico and Texas, during the months of Nov. and Dec., 1864, except veterans reënlisted and recruits whose terms had not expired. These were consolidated into five companies, which, with two companies of the 1st infantry, united to form the 1st battalion of veteran infantry (q. v.). It is to be regretted that the officers of this regiment did not make fuller reports of their campaigns, as the meager returns of the different companies show that they saw much hard service against the Apaches and other hostile tribes of Indians. As a sample of the arduous service they were engaged in, the remarks on return of Co. I, for May, 1864, show that the company left Fort Cummings, N. M., April 30, 1864, en route for Fort Bowie, A. T. On May 4, when entering Doubtful cañon, near Stein's peak, N. M., they were attacked by 100 Apache Indians. The company routed them, killing 10, and passed through the cañon. Their loss was 1 missing and 5 wounded. The company arrived at Fort Bowie, May 5; left that post under command of Col. U. H. Davis, and with Co. K, 5th infantry, started on an expedition to the Gila river; arrived on May 30, 1864, on the Mescal river, where they surprised two Indian rancherias, killing 51 and taking 16 women and children prisoners.

Sixth Infantry.—Col., Henry M. Black; Lieut.-Col., Ambrose E. Hooker; Majs., Thomas F. Wright, Michael O'Brien. The authority to recruit this regiment was contained in the following telegram from the war department to Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific: "You are authorized by the secretary of war to raise the regiment of infantry and the seven companies of cavalry mentioned in your letter of Oct. 30." The officers were commissioned by Gov. Stanford on the recommendation of a board of experienced army officers at Gen. Wright's headquarters. Henry M. Black, then a captain in the 9th U. S. infantry, was appointed colonel. The regiment was organized by him in 1863 at Benicia, where the various companies rendezvoused as they completed their organization. Co. A was mustered in at Alcatraz island Oct. 21, 1862, for three years, by Capt. Winder, 3d U. S. artillery, and remained unattached until Feb. 9, 1863, when it was designated Co. A, 6th infantry and ordered to Benicia barracks March 28, 1863. The field and staff officers were mustered in March 14, 1863; Co. B, May 11, 1864; C, Oct. 20, 1863; D, Sept. 12, 1864; E, July 11, 1863; F, Aug. 17, 1864; G, Feb. 2, 1864; H, March 4, 1864; I, Sept. 5, 1864; K, Feb. 3, 1864. On Feb. 8, 1864, Col. Black, Maj. Wright, and Cos. C, E and G went to Humboldt county for the purpose of putting an end to the Indian war in that district. Concerning their service there, Gen. Wright reported as follows, May 9, 1864: "Tranquillity prevails throughout the department except in the district of Humboldt, where the Indian war is being prosecuted vigorously and successfully. Col. H. M. Black, 6th infantry, California volunteers, has been zealous and indefatigable in pursuing the enemy, and his officers and men have endured the hardships and exposures of that inhospitable region, amidst the snows and rains, with the greatest cheerfulness. The whole country is covered with our scouting parties, and already between 30 and 40 of the hostile Indians have been killed and many wounded, with but trifling loss on our side. Some of the principal chiefs have surrendered, and Col. Black expresses the opinion that the war will soon cease." The other companies were stationed chiefly at Benicia barracks during their term of service, though a detachment served for a few months in Nevada during the summer and fall of 1865, and Co. K was on duty in San Francisco as provost guard from Sept., 1864, to July, 1865. It was mustered out at Benicia barracks and the Presidio, Oct. 25 to Dec. 20, 1865. Its total enrollment during service was 1,243 officers and men.

Seventh Infantry.—Col., Charles W. Lewis; Lieut.-Col., Madison Bulware; Maj., Alfred Morton. This regiment, recruited from the state at large, was mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 27, 1864, to Jan. 28, 1865, for three years. On March 13, 1865, Col. Lewis was made brevet brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious service. The regiment served by detachments at different posts in Arizona Territory during most of its term of service. In July, 1865, a detachment under Capt. Messenger, was surrounded and attacked while on a scout in the Guachuca mountains by between 100 and 200 Indians. After an engagement of about an hour, the Indians were driven off with considerable loss. The loss of the detachment was 2 killed and 1 wounded. In the spring of 1866 it was ordered to the Presidio, San Francisco, where it was mustered out March 31 to June 28, 1866. Co. H was stationed at Fort Yuma during most of its term, and was mustered out at Drum barracks, March 1, 1866.

Eighth Infantry.—Col., Allen L. Anderson; Lieut.-Col., Charles O. Wood; Maj., William H. Jordan. This regiment, recruited from the counties of San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Calaveras, Sacramento, Yuba, Sierra, El Dorado and Santa Clara, rendezvoused at San Francisco, and was mustered into the U. S. service between Nov. 17, 1864, and March 31, 1865, for three years. It was the last California regiment raised under the Congressional act of July, 1864, and had a total enrollment of 960 officers and men. Headquarters of the regiment were stationed at Alcatraz island until April, 1865, and then at Fort Point during the remainder of its term of service. Co. A served at Fort Point until Feb., 1865, and was then transferred to Washington Territory and Oregon for the remainder of its term. Co. B was sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., about the same time. The other companies were stationed at Fort Point, Alcatraz and Angel islands and Benicia barracks. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Point Oct. 24, 1865.

First Battalion Mountaineers.—Lieut.-Col., Stephen G. Whipple; Majs., William S. R. Taylor, Charles W. Long. This battalion was raised during the year 1863 under a special call by Gen. Wright, commanding the department of the Pacific, for service against the Indians in Humboldt county and the northwestern portions of the state. It was recruited in the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino and Siskiyou, and was mustered into the U. S. service from May 30, 1863, to March 16, 1864, for three years. Cos. A, B, C and E were mustered in at Fort Humboldt, D at Fort Gaston, Humboldt county, and F at San Francisco. Though the battalion was raised for special service, as soon as it was organized, it was put upon the same footing as other volunteers. The Indians in the northwestern part of the state had taken advantage of the war to indulge in serious outbreaks against the settlers of the region, pillaging, murdering and robbing. The battalion was mounted and served throughout its term in the Humboldt District, performing excellent service and reducing the Indians to thorough subjection. It lost a considerable number of men in its numerous skirmishes with the Indians and was mustered out from April 25 to June 15, 1865.

First Cavalry.—Cols., David Ferguson, Oscar M. Brown; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Davis, Edward E. Eyre, Oscar M. Brown, Clarence E. Bennett; Majs., Edward E. Eyre, David Fergusson, Clarence E. Bennett, William McCleave, Thomas J. Blakeny, James Gorman, Emil Fritz. Under the first call for troops from California the state was asked to furnish one regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry to guard the overland mail route from Carson Valley to Salt Lake and Fort Laramie. The five cavalry companies organized under this call became the 1st battalion of the 1st cavalry. The men rendezvoused at a camp called Camp Merchant, near Lake Merritt, Oakland, and the companies were there mus-

tered into the U. S. service for three years on various dates, between Aug. 15 and Oct 31, 1861. Charles S. Thompson, who enlisted in Co. B at Folsom, Aug. 10, 1861, was the first man enlisted in the regiment. Its first commanding officer was Lieut.-Col. Davis, serving as captain in the 1st U. S. cavalry at the time he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He resigned as such Nov. 1, 1861, and returned to duty in his old regiment. During the year 1863 the battalion was made a full regiment of twelve companies and Maj. Fergusson was promoted to colonel. The seven companies organized in 1863 were mustered in between May 16 and Dec. 31 for three years. As soon as the first battalion was organized it was sent to the southern part of the state, three companies being stationed at Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, and two at Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino. The battalion remained in the southern part of the state until the spring of 1862, when it became part of the "California column," and formed the advance of Carleton's expedition to New Mexico and Texas. A detachment of the regiment was engaged with some of Baylor's Texan Rangers, under Capt. Hunter, at Picacho pass, April 15, 1862, losing 2 killed and 1 wounded, Lieut. Barrett being one of the 2 killed. On May 24, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Eyre, commanding the battalion, was ordered to reoccupy old Fort Breckenridge, near the confluence of the Gila and San Pedro rivers, the name of which was changed to Fort Stanford, in honor of the governor of California. Says the official report of Gen. Carleton: "The energy, enterprise and resources of Col. Eyre, as exhibited in his rapid march from Tucson to the Rio Grande, his crossing of that river, and his unlooked-for presence directly upon the heels of the retreating rebels, cannot be too highly appreciated. He exhibited some of the finest qualities of a soldier, and had he not been fettered by orders from higher authority than himself, he would without doubt have achieved advantages over the enemy creditable to himself and to the column from California. But for his timely arrival upon the Rio Grande, Las Cruces and Mesilla would both have been laid in ashes by the enemy. Hampered as he was by orders, he nevertheless managed to hoist the stars and stripes upon Fort Thorn, Fort Fillmore, Mesilla and Fort Bliss, in Texas." In Aug., 1862, Capt. Shirland, Co. C, proceeded still farther into Texas and hoisted the national colors over Fort Davis, participating in a severe skirmish with Indians on the 30th, near Dead Man's hole, on his return to the Rio Grande. In Oct., 1862, Cos. A and D coöperated in an expedition to Dog cañon, N. M., against the Mescalero Apache Indians, the expedition being under the command of Col. Kit Carson, of the 1st N. M. cavalry. The Apaches were completely subdued, and 400 of them were taken prisoners. During practically the whole of their term of service the various companies of the regiment were stationed at different posts in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, engaged in scouting, patrol and picket duty. They were repeatedly engaged with the hostile Apaches and other Indians, sustaining numerous losses, and marching thousands of miles through the mountains and deserts. In Jan., 1863, Capt. Shirland, Co. C, captured Mangus Colorado, an Apache chief, and brought him prisoner into Fort McLean. In March of the same year, a detachment, under Maj. McCleave, went in pursuit of a band of Gila Apaches, who had succeeded in running off some 60 horses of the public herd at Fort West, N. M. The Indians were completely routed with a loss of 28, and most of the horses were recaptured, together with many Indian horses. The loss of the troops was only 1 killed and 2 or 3 wounded. In April, 1864, a detachment under Capt. French surprised and routed a party of the enemy at Spencer's ranch, opposite Presidio del Norte, and marched 499 miles to San Elizario, Tex., in 20 days without losing a man. In April of the same year, another detachment, under Capt. Whitlock, consisting of about 60 men, attacked 250 Indians near

Mount Grey, Ariz., and after a sharp fight of an hour's duration, routed the enemy, killing 21, and wounding a large number. In Nov., 1864, Cos. B, K and M formed part of an expedition under command of Col. Kit Carson, sent against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and participated in the battle near the old adobe fort on the Canadian river in northern Texas. The engagement, which lasted all day, resulted in the destruction of the Kiowa village of 150 lodges and the rout of the Indians with a loss of 60 killed and wounded. The loss of the 1st cavalry was 2 killed and 7 wounded. In May, 1865, Co. F was attached to an expedition under Col. Carson, which proceeded to the Comanche country and built a stone fort, known as Fort Nichols, at Cedar bluffs, Ind. Ter. The following month, while Co. F was escorting a train from Fort Nichols to Fort Larned, Kas., it repulsed an attack by about 50 Comanche warriors, sustaining no loss, but killing or wounding several of the Indians. The company continued to perform escort duty on this station until Oct., 1865. Other Indian fights in which portions of the regiment were engaged were, with a band of Navajoes, near Sacramento mountains, N. M.; near San Andreas pass; near White Mountains; La Monica Springs. A detachment of Co. M formed part of an expedition under Col. Willis, which proceeded from Fort Selden, N. M., to the town of Janos, Mex., where a band of Apaches had taken possession of the town. In 1864 the original members of the regiment, except veterans reënlisted, were mustered out at Las Cruces and Fort Union, N. M. New companies, A, C and E, composed of veterans and recruits, were formed to take the places of the companes of the corresponding designations. Co. B was entirely reorganized from reënlisted veterans and recruits. Co. E was mustered out March 6, 1866; A and I, May 22, 1866; L, June, 1866; the remaining companies, B, C, F, G, H, K and M, then stationed in New Mexico and Texas, were ordered to assemble at Baird's ranch, near Albuquerque, for the purpose of being mustered out during Sept., 1866. Co. M was mustered out on the 30th, and was the last company organization of California volunteers in the U. S. service, but was not the last of the California volunteers to be mustered out, as those who wished to be returned to the state were consolidated into two companies, one of cavalry and one of infantry, the former under the command of Capt. Thomas A. Stombs. This column arrived in San Francisco Dec. 28, 1866, where all were mustered out at the Presidio Dec. 31, except Capt. R. H. Orton, of Co. M, who was mustered out Jan. 4, 1867—the last of the California volunteers.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Andrew J. Smith, Columbus Sims, George S. Evans, Edward McGarry; Lieut.-Cols., Columbus Sims, George S. Evans, William Jones, Albert Brown, Edward McGarry, Franklin Haven, Charles McDermit, Ambrose E. Hooker; Majs., E. V. Sumner, Edward McGarry, George S. Evans, Charles McDermit, John M. O'Neil, Samuel P. Smith, Henry B. Miller, John C. Cremony. This regiment, principally recruited from San Francisco, Sacramento and Santa Cruz, rendezvoused at Camp Alert, San Francisco, where the several companies were mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 2 to 30, 1861, for three years. It was organized under the president's second call upon the state for troops, which authorized Gov. Downey to raise a regiment of cavalry and four regiments of infantry. Its first colonel was the experienced cavalry officer Andrew J. Smith, then serving as major, 1st U. S. cavalry, but like the other regular army officers assigned to the command of California volunteer regiments in 1861 was not permitted by the war department to retain his command. He resigned Nov. 13, 1861, and was succeeded by Col. Sims. After the completion of its organization and a short period at Camp Alert for drill and discipline, the regiment was stationed by companies at various posts in California, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico.

During its long term of service this regiment marched thousands of miles, and skirmished with Indians from New Mexico to Oregon. It saw hard service in California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming. During the month of Jan., 1863, Cos. A, H, K and M, under Maj. McGarry, constituted the larger part of a force under the general command of Col. Connor of the 3d Cal. infantry, which moved on an expedition against the Snake and Shoshone Indians on Bear river, in northern Utah and southern Idaho. These Indians had murdered and plundered many emigrants on the route to California, and more recently had been murdering miners passing to and from Salt Lake City to the new gold mines in Washington and Dakota Territories. On the 29th the Indians were found admirably posted in a ravine north of Bear river, but after a severe engagement lasting several hours, they were finally dislodged from their natural fortress and almost annihilated. The loss of the 2nd cavalry was 12 killed and 45 wounded, several of the latter mortally, among them Lieut. Darwin Chase, of Co. K. The command suffered severely from exposure incident to the winter campaign and over 50 of the men were in hospital with frosted feet. Col. Connor warmly congratulated his officers and men for their bravery in this desperate action, saying: "After a rapid march of four nights in intensely cold weather, through deep snow and drifts, which you endured without murmur or complaint, even when some of your numbers were frozen with cold and faint with hunger and fatigue, you met an enemy who have heretofore, on two occasions, defied and defeated regular troops, and who have for the last 15 years been the terror of the emigrants—men, women and children—and citizens of those valleys, murdering and robbing them without fear of punishment. * * * You encountered the enemy, greatly your superior in numbers, and had a desperate battle. Continuing with unflinching courage for over 4 hours you completely cut him to pieces, captured his property and arms, destroyed his stronghold, and burned his lodges." The following remarks on return of Co. M, for April, 1863, are typical of the kind of service in which the various companies of the regiment were engaged: "The company has traveled 425 miles in the saddle during the past month. Had three engagements with the Indians during the month, winning each fight. Left Camp Douglas (Utah Ter.) on the 20th instant, and arrived at the post on the 26th. During the year just ended, in which this company has performed duty in Nevada and Utah Territories, it has traveled over 2,600 miles of a direct march, had four Indian battles (Bear river, U. T., among the number), and made treaty with Winnemucca, chief of the Piute tribe, on Truckee river, near Pyramid butte." Says the return of Co. B, for Nov., 1865: "In accordance with P. O. No. 35, dated Nov. 12, 1865, First Lieut. R. A. Osmer, 2nd cavalry, and 60 enlisted men of Co. B, proceeded to the Black Rock mountains on Nov. 13, 1865, taking with them 1 mountain howitzer. At Willow Creek Station, 35 miles from this post (Dun Glen, Nev.), 7 enlisted men, who were on detached service, joined company; also 2 citizens, and 10 Indian warriors under command of Capt. 'Sou' (friendly Piute). On Friday, at daybreak, attacked the Indian camp 5 miles from Black Rock mountains, and 105 miles northwest of this post. Killed about 120 Indians in all; of these about 80 were bucks, but the Indian allies could not be restrained from a general slaughter, neither could a squaw be distinguished from a buck in the general fight, and but 1 Indian is supposed to have escaped. Captured a quantity of ammunition, several guns, 5 Indian ponies, and destroyed a large lot of provisions. These were the same Indians who killed and robbed the teamster two weeks ago, as some of his load was found in camp. The loss was private David W. O'Connell, killed; and Sergeant Lansdon and private Moon, wounded. Detachment returned to this post Nov. 20, 1865. Distance traveled,

250 miles." This company, after its organization, commanded by Capt. Cremony, was ordered to the southern part of the state, became a part of Gen. Carleton's "California column," and marched with that command to New Mexico. On the expiration of their terms of service the original members of the 2nd were mustered out in the autumn of 1864, and the regiment, composed of reënlisted veterans and recruits, was continued in service. It was mustered out by companies from Feb. 1 to July 31, 1866. This regiment furnished a considerable number of officers for other California regiments and was exceeded by none of the other state organizations in the quality and character of the services rendered the state and government.

First Cavalry Battalion.—Majs., Andreas Pico, Salvador Vallejo, John C. Cremony. The native Californians were noted for their expert horsemanship and it was believed that a battalion, entirely recruited from this element of the population, would render excellent service in Arizona. Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, accordingly asked and received permission to raise four companies of native cavalry in the Los Angeles district, during the winter of 1862-63. A good deal of delay was experienced in raising the men for the battalion. Recruiting began in Feb., 1863, but the first company was not filled and mustered into the U. S. service until Sept. 7, same year. The remaining three companies were mustered in during the spring and summer of 1864; Co. B, March 29, C, July 28, and D, March 3. Don Andreas Pico, of Los Angeles, then brigadier-general of the 1st brigade of California militia, who was first commissioned major, declined the commission, whereupon Salvador Vallejo was commissioned major, but was not mustered until Aug. 13, 1864. Upon his resignation in Feb., 1865, Capt. John C. Cremony, of the 2nd Cal. cavalry, who had rendered distinguished service with his company as a part of the California column, was commissioned major. The battalion was stationed at various posts in California until the summer of 1865, when it was taken by Maj. Cremony to Arizona and stationed at Fort Mason and Tubac in the southern part of that territory. The record of the battalion is somewhat impaired by reason of the unsually large number of desertions. More than 50 deserted from one company, and about 80 from another. Cos. A and D were mustered out at Drum barracks, Cal., March 20, 1866, and B at the same place March 15, 1866. C was mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco, July 28, 1866, and the field and staff officers, Aug. 25.

The California Hundred and Battalion.—Maj., DeWitt C. Thompson; Capts., J. Sewell Reed, Charles S. Eigenbrodt, David A. De Merritt, Zebdiel B. Adams, George A. Manning. The policy of the general government in keeping the California volunteers on the Pacific coast, or at least west of the enemy's frontier, caused considerable dissatisfaction and led directly to the formation of the organizations above named. Many patriotic young men in the state were exceedingly anxious to participate in the more stirring scenes of the war at the east, and a proposition was made to the state of Massachusetts to raise a company in California, take it east, and credit it to the quota of the former state, if the expenses of organization and transportation were guaranteed. Massachusetts was paying large bounties for volunteers, and it was decided to use this bounty in payment of the expenses of the company. On receipt of the necessary authority from Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts Oct. 27, 1862, Capt. Reed at once commenced the work of the company, and headquarters were established at assembly hall, on the northwest corner of Kearny and Post Streets. The first man, H. H. Fillebrown, was enrolled Oct. 28, 1862, and within three weeks over 500 men had offered their services. Out of this number, 100 were selected, who were mustered into the U. S. service by Lieut.-Col. George H. Ringgold, at Platt's hall, Dec.

10, 1862. They formed an exceptionally fine body of young men, all expert equestrians. The next day the company sailed for the East on the steamer Golden Age. The company defrayed its own expenses from the date of its organization until accepted into service in the east. On its arrival at Readville, Mass., Jan. 4, 1863, it was made Co. A of the 2nd Mass. cavalry, then only a battalion of four companies. It was soon after mounted and left the state with the battalion Feb. 12, 1863, going into camp at Gloucester point, opposite Yorktown, Va. The battalion was under the command of Maj. Caspar Crowninshield. Co. A was engaged for a time in picket and scouting duty, and also took part in several raids and reconnoissances, during one of which the command moved within 13 miles of the Confederate capital. It engaged in its first battle at South Anna bridge, where 70 Californians and 20 Massachusetts men captured 123 members of the 44th N. C. infantry in a dismounted charge upon earthworks. It lost 1 killed and 2 seriously wounded in this fight. Such was the success attending the raising of the "California Hundred," arrangements were made with the authorities in Washington and Massachusetts by Maj. Thompson to raise a battalion of four companies under the same conditions. The battalion was raipdly recruited during Jan. and Feb., 1863, and after being mustered into the service of the United States, was reviewed and inspected by Brig.-Gen. Wright. On March 21, 1863, the battalion, numbering 13 officers and 387 enlisted men, embarked for New York on the steamer Constitution, arriving at their destination April 14. The next day it proceeded to Readville, Mass., where it was mounted, armed, and equipped for the field, and was also attached to the 2nd Mass. cavalry, becoming Cos. E, F, L and M of that regiment. With the rest of the regiment it moved to Washington May 11, where it was attached to the 22nd corps, and performed picket and outpost duty in front of the forts defending the city. On June 23 it moved to Poolesville, Md., and was employed in scouting along the upper Potomac, making its first raid across the Potomac at White's ford into Virginia in search of Mosby's guerrillas. Late in June it joined the Army of the Potomac, and marched with the 12th corps toward Gettysburg. It was detached to go in pursuit of Stuart's cavalry, engaging his rear guard at Brookfield, Md., and following him into Pennsylvania. After the battle of Gettysburg it moved in pursuit of Lee's retreating army and followed the enemy up the Shenandoah Valley. It was sharply engaged at Ashby's gap, where it lost severely in killed, wounded and captured. The battalion was now attached to a mixed command of cavalry, infantry and artillery, detailed to guard the line of communications between Washington and the Army of the Potomac, then concentrating near Culpeper, and to operate against the partisan troops east of the Blue ridge. It was successively stationed at Falls Church, Vienna, Fairfax Court House and Centerville, and scouted over the country between the Blue Ridge mountains and the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers. Early in Aug., 1863, the detachment under Maj. Crowninshield, to which the California Hundred was assigned, joined the main body of the regiment at Centerville. For the succeeding year the California men were repeatedly engaged with the enemy's partisan troops, under Mosby, White, Imboden and Gilmore, and suffered severely in some of these skirmishes with their wily enemy, but were never beaten in a fair, square fight. In the fight at Coyle's tavern with Mosby's command, the Californians lost several killed, wounded and captured, and again lost heavily at Dranesville, where Capt. Reed, of the California Hundred, was among the killed, and Capt. Manning was among the captured. The battalion sustained another severe loss near Aldie, when a part of it, while on a scout, was surprised by a superior force under Mosby and badly routed. In 1864 during the famous raid of the Confederate Gen. Early, which threatened Washing-

ton, the California Hundred and battalion were called to the defense of the capital, and took part in Sheridan's subsequent brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. The 2nd Mass. cavalry, during this campaign, formed part of Lowell's 3d brigade, Merritt's 1st division, until Sept. 9, when it was transferred to the reserve brigade, still commanded by Col. Lowell, of the 1st division, largely composed of regulars. The Californians were active at Shepherdstown, Whitepost, Strasburg, Kernstown, Winchester, Berryville pike, Berryville, Charlestown, Halltown, Summit Point, Smithfield, Opequan creek, Knox's ford, Front Royal, Snake mountain, Mills' ford, Luray Court House, Waynesboro, Mount Crawford, Tom's brook, and Cedar creek. Among the slain at the battle of Halltown was the gallant Capt. Eigenbrodt, who fell as he was leading his squadron in a charge. After the close of this campaign the battalion was stationed near Strasburg for several weeks, and in November moved on a raid through Ashby's gap with Merritt's division. In the early part of December it was encamped near Winchester, and on the 19th, marched with Torbert's cavalry on a raid towards Charlottesville and Gordonsville. On Feb. 27, 1865, the Californians moved on their final campaign as a part of Sheridan's cavalry. They arrived before Petersburg March 29 and took an active part in the closing battles of the war leading up to the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, engaging at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, South Side railroad, Devil's ford, Sailor's creek and Appomattox Court House, where they witnessed the final surrender of General Lee. They took part in the grand review at Washington May 23, and were finally mustered out at Fairfax Court House, Va., July 20, 1865. Of the 500 officers and men mustered in at San Francisco, only 182 remained to be mustered out at the close of the war. They had seen nearly two and a half years of hard service in the field, and had taken part in over 50 engagements. The rank and file of the California organizations were composed of such excellent material that some 56 of the enlisted men were promoted to commissioned officers in various regiments. As hard fighters the California Hundred and Battalion had no superiors in either the northern or Southern armies.

First Washington Infantry.—Eight companies of this regiment, viz.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I, were recruited in the state of California and were mustered into the U. S. service at Alcatraz island for a term of three years. They were credited, however, to the territory of Washington (q. v.).

Military Affairs in Oregon

1861—65

As soon as the question of jurisdiction at issue between the United States and Great Britain was settled, Congress in 1848 gave to Oregon a territorial form of government, and at the same time extended to her that provision of the ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery. In the vote on the adoption of the state constitution in 1857, it was agreed to leave to the choice of the people the question of the admission of negroes, free or enslaved, a special provision being made for certain sections to be inserted or rejected, according to the vote upon them. There was a majority of 3,980 in favor of the adoption of the constitution as a whole, but on the special sections dealing with the negro, there was a majority against slavery of 5,082, and against the admission of free negroes of 7,559, out of a total vote polled of about 10,400. The constitutional convention had ordered that, should the constitution be ratified, a general election should be held in June, 1858, for the election of the first general assembly and state and county officers. The assembly chosen was to assemble at Salem on the first Monday in July following, organize the state government, and elect two U. S. senators. At the election in 1858 there were three parties in the field, Oregon Democrats, national Democrats, and Republicans. From its organization the territory of Oregon had been strongly Democratic, and that party now secured its usual victory, electing John Whiteaker, first state governor, and L. F. Grover, representative in Congress. When the legislature met in July, it chose ex-Gov. Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith U. S. senators. Gov. Whiteaker was inaugurated July 8, 1858. The laws passed by the legislature were not to take effect until the state was finally admitted into the Union, which did not occur until Feb. 14, 1859. Meantime, months of suspense over the probable action of Congress ensued. The contingency had been provided for by the election of a territorial legislature at the same time with the state legislature. The former body met in Dec., 1858, and proceeded with the usual business, but when it adjourned Jan. 22, 1859, it did not know whether its acts were invalid, or whether the state was still out

of the Union. The Democratic majority in Congress had refused to admit Kansas with a population too small to entitle her to a representative in the lower house, unless she would consent to come in as a slave state, but it now proposed to admit Oregon, which had barely one-half of the required population of 93,000, under a constitution prohibiting slavery. (Oregon's population in 1860, according to the U. S. census, was only 52,465, but the number of her people was greatly exaggerated by her agents in Washington.) The Republicans in Congress recognized the invidious distinction and cited not only her defective population, but also the clause in her constitution debarring free negroes from emigrating to Oregon. The Democrats favored the state's admission, as it would give the party two more senators and an additional representative. Naturally the Republicans were opposed to it for the same political reason.

Gov. Whiteaker convened the legislature in special session May 16, 1859, and the organization of the state was completed. The terms of Representative Grover and Senator Smith had expired by limitation March 4, 1859, and hence their successors were to be chosen. At a special election held June 27 Lansing Stout, Democrat, was elected representative in Congress by a majority of only 16 votes over his Republican opponent, David Logan. The close vote was a great surprise to both parties and presaged the overthrow of the Democratic party, which had been so long dominant in the affairs of the territory, but now rent by internal dissensions. Its former idol, Joseph Lane, was accused of playing fast and loose with his constituents, as he was known to be a pronounced pro-slavery man and a strong southern sympathizer. Senator Smith had proved himself while in Washington not only an adherent of the discredited Lane, but had forfeited the respect of his party and earned for himself the sobriquet of "Delusion" Smith. The Democratic majority in the legislature in May, 1859, preferred to leave the seat vacant rather than return Smith to the senate. Despite the split in the ranks of the Democrats, that party again triumphed at the Congressional and state election held in June, 1860. George K. Sheil was elected Congressman by a majority of 104 over Logan, who was again the candidate of the Republicans, while the Democratic majority in the legislature was larger than ever. The final split in the ranks of the Oregon Democracy took place on receipt of the news from the national conventions at Charleston, Baltimore and Washington. The nomination of Lane on the Breckenridge ticket by the extreme pro-slavery wing of the party, alienated that large element in the party which held the preservation of the Union to be paramount to the interests of any section. Lincoln and Hamlin stood an excellent chance to carry the country against Douglas, with

the Breckenridge ticket in the field, and it was known that the South had threatened to withdraw from the Union in the event of Lincoln's election. The Douglas faction in Oregon held its own state convention. Its platform warmly eulogized the Union of the states and denounced secession in no unmeaning terms. There was little essential difference between the Douglas platform and that of the Republicans.

When the new legislature assembled in Sept., 1860, a fusion of the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans had control on joint ballot, and were able to elect J. W. Nesmith, Independent, and E. D. Baker, Republican, U. S. senators, the former for the long and the latter for the short term. At the presidential election in Nov., 1860, Lincoln received a plurality of 270. The whole vote of the state stood as follows: Lincoln, 5,344; Douglas, 4,136; Breckenridge, 5,074; Bell and Everett, 197; total vote, 14,751. Sheil's election in the preceding June had been declared unauthorized, and a Congressman was again voted for at the time of the presidential election, A. J. Thayer defeating Sheil, who was again a candidate, though Congress ultimately gave Sheil the seat. Oregon cast its electoral vote for Lincoln, thus consummating the political revolution of 1860. One of the prime causes of this revolution was the popular opposition to the scheme of a Pacific republic—independent, slaveholding and aristocratic in its proposed organization—known to be favored by Senator Lane and by the California senators, as well as by the southern states. While the scheme was regarded as visionary and unlikely to succeed, it was nevertheless feared that its advocates might provoke civil war in their midst. Senator Gwin of California was regarded as one of the prime movers in the scheme for an independent Pacific republic.

Though his pro-slavery leanings were well known, it came as something of a shock to the people of Oregon when it was learned that Lane had offered both his own services and those of his sons to fight the battles of secession. The overland telegraph to the Pacific was not in operation until Oct., 1861, and hence news of the stirring events which marked the beginning of the civil war was received by the pony express, from 10 to 20 days late. Oregon did not learn of the fall of Fort Sumter until April 30, 1861, when the thrilling intelligence that actual warfare had been begun aroused all the latent patriotism of the far-northwestern state, blotting out party lines as quickly as in New York. A considerable element of the population in the new state was from the South, and many of these people were in hearty accord with the movement for the dissolution of the Union. Generally speaking, political conditions in Oregon at the beginning of the war were not unlike those prevailing in the neighboring

state of California. A few of the newspapers and some of the bolder spirits in the community, were outspoken in their expressions of disloyalty, but the great majority of the people were for the Union, with the result that the Union party remained dominant throughout the continuance of hostilities. Gov. Whiteaker was out of sympathy with this large majority of the people and was asked to resign. When ex-Senator Lane reached home at the end of April, 1861, he was received with hatred and insult. So bitter was the sentiment against their former leader, the people even hung him in effigy at Dallas. In striking contrast with this attitude toward the discredited Lane was the universal expression of sorrow when the first messages brought across the continent by the overland telegraph in October told the news of Senator Baker's death at the battle of Ball's bluff. When the war began Baker raised a regiment in Pennsylvania and gave his life, a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country.

A few months before the war began, the military department of Oregon was merged in that of the Pacific, Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner commanding; Col. George Wright, later in command of the whole department of the Pacific, was in immediate command in 1861 of the district embracing Oregon and Washington. The Indians of Oregon took advantage of the prevalence of war, as they did in the other western states and territories, to indulge in repeated acts of hostilities against the whites, particularly in the vast and little known eastern and southern parts of the state. During 1861 most of the regular troops stationed in Oregon and Washington were withdrawn to reinforce the Federal armies in the East, and there only remained in the district some 700 men and 19 commissioned officers. The sparse population of miners and stockmen settled in the above mentioned region suffered much at the hands of the Indians, as did the emigrant trains entering Oregon by the valley of the Snake river. No serious Indian outbreaks occurred in 1861, and as the Federal troops were withdrawn from the various posts in Oregon and Washington they were replaced by volunteer companies from California. On Oct. 28, 1861, 350 volunteers arrived at Vancouver, and five more companies under command of Maj. Curtis came in the latter part of November. An attempt was made in the summer of 1861 to enlist a cavalry company through the state authorities, but the suspicion which prevailed concerning the loyalty of the governor and the enrolling officer, A. P. Dennison, hindered the undertaking and the enlisted men were disbanded. Under the various calls for troops during the war no quotas were assigned to Oregon, but a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry were raised within her borders and mustered into the U. S. service, the former for three years, and the latter for one and three years. The

state is credited with a total of 1,810 men furnished during the war.

Authority to raise ten companies of cavalry for three years' service was given to Col. Thomas R. Cornelius by the war department in Nov., 1861. The work of recruiting the regiment went rapidly forward and by the following May six companies were fully organized. The men enlisted with the hope of going east to participate in the more stirring scenes of the war, supposing that they were to form part of the 500,000 troops authorized by Congress. They were needed at home, however, where they performed hard service, but not of the kind they would have chosen.

During the year 1862 the Oregon immigration was very large, settling chiefly in the mining region east of the Snake river, and in the valleys of the Grande Ronde, Powder river, John Day and Walla Walla, and portions of the Oregon troops were employed in 1862, 1863 and 1864, in escorting these immigrant trains. Early in 1863 a call was made for six volunteer companies to complete the organization of the 1st cavalry. There was little enthusiasm, however, and recruits came in slowly, most of the disengaged men of the state who had not enlisted being at work in the mines. Only one company was raised during the summer and fear was expressed that a draft would be resorted to, as the government had sent Provost Marshal J. M. Keeler to make an enrollment of those subject to military duty. It can hardly be said that Oregon was doing her full duty at this time in raising troops for the U. S. service. She had only seven companies in the field, while California had nearly nine regiments, and her troops were stationed all the way from Puget Sound to Texas, some of them even in the Willamette valley. Troops were needed to protect the Oregon frontiers, to safeguard the immigration routes, and to punish the predatory Snakes. An excellent militia law had been enacted by the legislature in 1862, which placed several regiments at the disposal of the governor. By the terms of this law the governor, adjutant-general, and secretary of state were constituted a military board with authority to audit all reasonable expenses incurred by volunteer organizations in the service of the state. In 1863 the war department authorized the establishment of a post on the Boise river, and another at Fort Klamath, between the Klamath and Goose lakes, near the southern immigrant road, for the better protection of the main overland routes of travel. Considerable alarm was felt by the people of Oregon because the state was devoid of any coast defenses, and this alarm was accentuated by the action of the French government in Mexico. To remedy this state of affairs the Congress of 1861-2 appropriated $100,000 for defensive

works to be constructed at the mouth of the Columbia, and by the summer of 1864 Fort Stevens, on the southern side of the entrance to the river, was practically completed. Strong earthworks were also erected on the north side of the river, afterward called Fort Canby, and both forts were garrisoned in the autumn of 1865.

In 1864, to encourage future enlistments, the legislature passed a liberal bounty act, which gave to every soldier enlisting for three years or during the war, $150 in addition to other bounties and pay already provided for, and at the same time a fund was provided for the purpose by levying a tax of one mill on the dollar upon all the taxable property of the state. Also, $100,000 were appropriated as a fund from which to pay $5 a month as additional compensation to volunteers already in the service. Thereupon Gov. Gibbs issued a call for a regiment of infantry in addition to the companies then in the U. S. service, who were "to aid in the enforcement of the laws, suppress insurrection and invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians" in the military district of Oregon. The regiment was to be known as the 1st infantry Oregon volunteers, and the governor made an earnest appeal to county officers to avoid a draft by vigorously prosecuting the work of procuring enlistments. Extra inducements were offered by several of the counties to procure the required volunteers. Polk county raised $1,200 as extra bounty and was the first to complete her enlistment; Josephine county provided an additional $2,500, and Clackamas county offered similar inducements. Six of the companies were organized by the end of the year, three more during the first three months of 1865, and the tenth in June, 1865. The infantry regiment, together with the 1st cavalry (consolidated into a battalion of four companies composed of veterans and recruits in 1865), were employed during 1865-66 in numerous expeditions against Indians, in guarding the stage and immigrant routes, and in scouting and garrison duty. Gen. McDowell, who succeeded Gen. Wright in the command of the Department of the Pacific in 1864, made a requisition on Gov. Gibbs for a second regiment of cavalry, to retain the designation of the 1st Oregon cavalry, but to be recruited up to the maximum of twelve companies. Gov. Gibbs accordingly issued his proclamation reminding those liable to perform military duty of the bounties provided by the state and the general government, and that the latter would furnish horses to the new regiment, but the response was very inadequate, only the battalion of cavalry above mentioned (Cos. A, B, C and G being organized). In Oct., 1865, orders were received to muster out the volunteers, and by the middle of the following summer only Co. B, 1st cavalry, and Co. I, 1st infantry remained in the service, the former being mus-

tered out in Nov., 1866, and the latter in July, 1867. The place of the volunteers was taken by numerous companies of regular troops, which continued to wage relentless warfare against the hostile Indians of Oregon for several years longer.

There were only two parties in the field during the state election of 1862, Union and Democrat. Addison C. Gibbs, the Union candidate for governor, received 7,039 votes, as against 3,450 for his Democratic opponent, John F. Miller, and the majority of all the principal Union candidates was in excess of 3,000. John R. McBride, Union, was elected to Congress by a majority of 3,177 over the Democratic candidate, A. E. Wait, who had resigned his place upon the bench to make the race. Gov. Gibbs was inaugurated Sept. 10, 1862, for a four years' term. The legislature chosen this year had a Union majority, and elected Benjamin F. Harding of Marion county to the U. S. senate by a majority of 9 over all others. This legislature gave evidence of its strong Union sentiments by the passage of an act compelling the acceptance of U. S. notes in payment of debts and taxes, and also made provision for the payment of Oregon's share of the direct tax levied by Congress in 1861. This amounted to over $35,000, which was equal to seven-eighths of the entire annual revenue of the state. The receipts of the state treasury for the two years ending Sept. 8, 1862, where $91,788, and the expenses during the same period were $55,831. According to the message of Gov. Whiteaker, the funds in the state treasury on Sept. 7, 1862, amounted to only $40,314. As funds were needed to administer the state government, $10,000 of the direct tax levied by the United States were ordered to be paid at any time when called for, the remaining $25,000 any time after March 1, 1863, and the treasurer was to pay the whole amount appropriated in coin. With regard to the legal-tender question, which caused much disturbance to business in Oregon, as elsewhere on the Pacific coast, the matter was finally adjusted by the passage of a specific-contract law in Oregon in 1864, thereby following the example of California. By this law every possible impediment to the exclusive use of metallic currency, which did not contravene any law of Congress, was removed, and thereby satisfied the popular will which was strongly opposed to the introduction of paper money of fluctuating value.

Though Oregon only furnished a total of 1,810 volunteers to the Federal government during the Civil war, it should be borne in mind that the state was new, sparsely populated, and far removed from the actual scenes of hostilities. Her volunteers were not permitted to go East and participate in any of the great campaigns, but were employed at home in the arduous though somewhat inglorious service of curbing the disloyal element, chastising

hostile Indians, and protecting emigrant routes. Her action in raising these troops, permitted the government to withdraw the force of regulars for service in the East, and the attitude of the state and its citizens was patriotic and loyal throughout the war.

RECORD OF OREGON REGIMENTS

First Cavalry.—Cols., Thomas R. Cornelius, Reuben F. Maury; Lieut.-Cols., Reuben F. Maury, Charles S. Drew; Majs., Charles S. Drew, J. S. Rinearson, Sewall Truax. This regiment, composed of seven companies, was recruited from the state at large, the first six companies being mustered into the U. S. service between Nov., 1861, and June, 1862, for three years. Co. G was mustered in Aug., 1863. As soon as the six companies were organized in 1862, they were ordered to Vancouver, where they were uniformed and armed with old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifles, pistols and sabres and then proceeded to the Dalles. The regiment was employed until its final muster out in scouting expeditions, chastising hostile Indians, guarding emigrant trains and hunting down robber bands. The regiment served by detachments at various posts in Oregon and Washington, and its members were much disappointed because they were never ordered east. The men marched thousands of miles in all kinds of weather in pursuit of their wily foes, but it was not real warfare and there was small chance to gain renown. The personnel of the regiment was of a high order, its members being for the most part sons of well-to-do farmers, whose habits of temperance and morality gained them the name of the "puritan regiment." The number of desertions from this class during the term of three years was only 3. The remainder of the regiment was recruited from the floating population of the state and in this portion the desertions were more numerous. The regiment, or portions of it, took part in the following engagements: Harney Lake valley, Crooked river, John Day's river, south fork John Day's river, Malheur river, besides a large number of minor affairs, participated in by small detachments. The original members of the regiment (except veterans reënlisted) were mustered out as their terms of service expired, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was consolidated into a battalion of four companies (A, B, C and G) July 18, 1865, and continued in service. It was mustered out by companies at different dates from May 26 to Nov. 20, 1866.

First Infantry.—Col., George B. Curry; Lieut.-Cols., George B. Curry, John M. Drake; Maj., William V. Rinehart. This regiment, recruited from the state at large, was mustered into the U. S. service between Nov., 1864, and June, 1865, to serve for one and three years. Its field officers were all serving as captains in the 1st Oregon cavalry when promoted. It saw service against the Indians in Oregon and Idaho during 1865 and 1866, being employed during the former year in guarding the roads between the Dalles and Boisé, Boisé and Salt Lake, Owyhee and Chico, and Owyhee and Humboldt, Cal. In the fall of 1865 a portion of the command went into winter quarters at old Fort Hall, at the junction of the Salt Lake, Virginia City and Boisé roads, the station being called Camp Lander. Another detachment made its winter quarters at Camp

Reed, on the Salmon Falls creek, having only tents for shelter. In 1866, in the Harney Lake valley, Co. H, Capt. Loren L. Williams, did some of the best fighting of the season, being compelled to march a long distance on foot, surrounded by Indians, both mounted and on foot. They succeeded in killing 15 of the Indians, and escaped with a loss of only 1 killed and 2 wounded. In Oct., 1866, orders were received to disband the Oregon volunteers, and the regiment was mustered out by companies at different dates from Oct. 31, 1866, to July 19, 1867.

Military Affairs in the Territories

1861—65

Washington.—This Territory was organized March 2, 1853, from that portion of Oregon lying north of the Columbia river. Its white population at this time was 3,965, chiefly in the region of Puget Sound, and it had an estimated population of 14,249 in 1861, exclusive of some 30,000 tribal Indians. On March 3, 1863, Idaho Territory was set off from Washington, embracing all that part lying east of Oregon and the 117th meridian, west longitude. The Democratic party was in control of the territorial administration prior to 1861, when President Lincoln appointed W. H. Wallace to the executive office, L. J. S. Turney being secretary. Wallace was almost immediately nominated as delegate of the territory in Congress, and resigned as governor upon his election. Turney was acting governor until the arrival of the next appointee, William Pickering of Illinois, who arrived at Olympia in June, 1862, and continued to hold the office of governor throughout the period of the Civil war. Pickering was an old friend of Lincoln's, having known him for 30 years in Illinois. Wallace's predecessor as delegate was Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who had rendered distinguished service to Washington, both as first governor of the territory, and as delegate to Congress. Though a pro-slavery Democrat, he was firmly opposed to the movement for secession, and warmly supported the government during the crisis leading up to the war. When he returned to Olympia in April, 1861, it was apparent that he had taken deeply to heart the troubles between the North and the South, and in response to the people of Olympia gathered to welcome him, he declared: "I conceive my duty to be to stop disunion." He declined to become a candidate for reëlection, but was instrumental in securing the adoption of strong Union resolutions by the Democratic convention. On his return soon after to Washington, he tendered his services to the government, was made colonel of the 79th N. Y. infantry, the famous Highlanders, rose to the command of a division, and met a hero's death on the field of Chantilly. The legislature of 1861-62 had a Democratic majority, which declined to support resolutions

introduced by the Republicans upholding the course of the general government in resorting to arms and protesting against the Pacific republic idea. In the legislature of the following year Union sentiment ruled much stronger, when hearty resolutions were adopted in support of the government, and the loyalty of the people's representatives could not again be called into question. The outbreak of the Civil war coincided with a period of wonderful mining excitement in Washington, extensive gold discoveries having been made on the tributaries of the Upper Columbia, known as the Wenatchee, Okanagan, Kettle river and Colville mines, and a little later other discoveries were made on the Salmon, Clearwater, Nez Perce and other streams. The result was that the population of eastern Washington far exceeded, within two years, that of the older settled Puget Sound and Columbia region—a fact which led to the organization of the Territory of Idaho in 1863. The rapid influx of settlers and miners within this new country caused trouble with the Indians, and the Washington troops were constantly employed during the war in guarding the little known routes of travel and the mining settlements which sprang up like mushrooms over night.

The territory was too sparsely settled and too remote to furnish many volunteers in the war, though a number found their way east with the Pacific coast contingent, and saw active service with the armies at the seat of war. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter, and Lincoln's first proclamation calling for volunteers, did not reach Washington until May 1. Ten days later, Acting-Gov. McGill issued a call for the organization of the territorial militia under the existing laws, requiring each company to report at headquarters forthwith in response to the president's call should their services be required. Adjt.-Gen. Frank Matthias appointed an enrolling officer for each county, and all men subject to military duty were ordered to report to these officers. It was estimated that there were at this time in the 22 organized counties about 6,000 men between the ages of 16 and 60, capable of bearing arms. It was believed that men were needed to repair the damages sustained by several years of Indian wars, as well as during the present mining excitement. After the Department of Oregon (including Washington) was merged in that of the Pacific in the latter part of 1860, Col. Wright was retained in command of the District of the Columbia until the fall of 1861, and thus had command during the critical period attending the opening of hostilities. His command of regulars was soon sadly depleted by being ordered east and in the latter part of 1861, Wright, then in command of the Department of the Pacific, took steps to supply their place with volunteers. He deputed Justin Steinberger of California, formerly residing in Pierce county,

Wash., to proceed to Puget Sound and raise a regiment to be mustered into the U. S. service. He succeeded in raising only four infantry companies, one each at Whatcom, Port Townsend, Port Madison, and Walla Walla, the remainder of the regiment being recruited in California. On Jan. 5, 1863, Gov. Pickering was able to report to the legislature that the 1st regiment of Washington infantry, organized pursuant to order of the war department, Oct., 1861, had been received into the service of the United States. He suggested that the legislature give some expression, either by memorial or joint resolution, of the confidence of that body in this regiment, whether it remained where it then was or should be called out of the territory in the service of the United States, and invoking for it the favorable notice of the general government, praying that in the event of a reorganization of the army this corps might be retained in service in Washington. The legislature so ordered. The above regiment, many of whose members were recruited in California, was the only organization of volunteers furnished by the territory during the war. The men were all credited to Washington and the records of the war department indicate that the territory furnished a total of 964 men.

Nevada was organized as a territory March 2, 1861, and had a white population according to the U. S. census of 1860, of 6,857. James W. Nye was appointed governor of the territory and Orion Clemens, secretary. After a territorial existence of only a little over three years, Nevada was admitted as a state on Oct. 31, 1864. In accordance with the enabling act passed by Congress, the constitution of Nevada provided that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said state, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The loyalty of the people of Nevada during the war was attested in many ways, and upon one occasion her citizens sent $51,500 in silver bricks from her mines to the U. S. sanitary commission. The vote of the state at the presidential election of 1864 was 16,420, of which Lincoln received 9,826 and McClellan 6,594; majority for Lincoln 3,232. At the same election H. G. Blasdel, Republican, was chosen governor by 9,834 votes over David E. Buell, Democrat, who received 6,590 votes. A Republican member of Congress was elected, and the legislature was overwhelmingly Republican. Though Nevada was one of the latest organized territories, scantily peopled and situated thousands of miles from the seat of war, she nevertheless contributed 1,080 volunteers to aid in the preservation of the government. The above is the number of soldiers credited to Nevada by the war department, though the official report of Adjt.-Gen. John Cradlebaugh for 1865 claims a total of

1,190 men furnished. These volunteers were enlisted during 1863-64, organized into a cavalry battalion composed of six companies and an infantry battalion of three companies, their average length of service being something more than two years. Like most of the other troops from the far western states and territories, Nevada's soldiers were not directly engaged with the Confederate armies, but were engaged at home in the important work of protecting the great overland highway and the settlements upon the frontier from Indian incursions and depredations. In connection with other troops they made extensive campaigns into the Indian country, explored many new sections of country, and frequently chastised the hostile Indians of the Humboldt region and elsewhere in their chosen retreats. Nor should it be forgotten that most of the volunteers enlisted under the impression that they would be ordered east to take an active part in crushing out armed rebellion, though when the event proved otherwise they cheerfully and patriotically performed their duty in whatever locality or sphere the government's interest required. To encourage enlistments the territorial and state legislatures provided by law for the payment of a bounty of $10 to each recruit enlisted and for additional pay to the officers and privates as follows: colonel, $50; lieutenant-colonel, $45; major, $40; captain, $35; lieutenants, $25; privates, $5; this extra pay to continue from Feb. 20, 1864, until discharged from the service. As a result of these laws Nevada incurred a total liability of about $105,000 by Jan. 1, 1866, at which time a little over 300 men still remained in the service, at an estimated monthly expense to the state of $1,875. The last four companies of cavalry were finally mustered out in July, 1866.

Colorado was organized as a territory by act of Congress Feb. 28, 1861. According to the U. S. census its population in 1860, exclusive of some 6,000 tribal Indians, was 34,277, composed of representatives from almost every state in the Union and from many foreign countries. A host of southern men had come into the country in 1859-60, and it was estimated that fully one-quarter of this pioneer community openly or secretly sympathized with the movement for the dissolution of the Union. Among their number were many men of sterling worth and character, who were leading spirits in the mining camps and primitive towns of that period. The new territory was fortunate in having for its first governor, Maj. William Gilpin, a man of strong intellectual caliber, marked courage and unswerving loyalty to the government. He was born in Pennsylvania, came of good Revolutionary stock, was well equipped both by education and practical experience for the duties of his post, being a graduate of both the Pennsylvania university and the U. S. military acad-

emy at West Point. He was appointed governor by President Lincoln March 22, 1861, and held the office until removed for causes, which will be referred to later, in May, 1862, when he was succeeded by John Evans of Illinois. To Gov. Gilpin's promptness, energy and vigor in making ready for war is due much of the success attending Col. Canby's New Mexican campaign in 1862 against Gen. Sibley. On Gov. Gilpin's arrival in the territory May 29, 1861, he found among the people what he termed "a strong and malignant secession element," which had been "ably and secretly organized from November" of the previous year. Afterwards he declared that "extreme and extraordinary measures" were needed "to meet and control its onslaught." In April, before the arrival of Gov. Gilpin, some southern sympathizers hoisted a Confederate flag on the principal street in Denver and a riot was narrowly averted. A large and excited crowd gathered at once in the vicinity, among which the loyal element predominated. The prompt action of one enthusiastic patriot, Samuel M. Logan, later a captain in the 1st Col. infantry, prevented a clash between the contending factions. Logan climbed to the top of the building and hauled down the emblem of disunion "before it had fluttered long enough to smooth out its creases and wrinkles, and never again was a Confederate flag flung to the breeze in Denver City."

Gilpin, on his arrival, was moved to energetic action by the necessities of the situation. In addition to the strong disloyal element in their midst, the people of the new territory were separated from the settled portions of the Union by 600 miles of rolling prairie. The government of the Confederacy was already plotting to annex the whole Southwest to its domain, in which was to be included the territory of Colorado. On all sides were swarms of predatory Indians, eager to take advantage of civil war among their white enemies. No sooner did Texas pass its ordinance of secession, than it took steps to occupy not only the Federal forts within its own limits, but also those in New Mexico, with the ultimate design of annexing the whole southwestern region, including Colorado and southern California, to the domain of the Confederacy. It was even contemplated to seize and annex some of the states of northern Mexico to secure an outlet for the South on the Pacific. One of the first steps taken by Gov. Gilpin was to buy through his agents all the guns of every sort among the people, but in this work he was confronted with the active competition of the Confederate sympathizers. One thing was checked at the very beginning, and that was the open organization of an armed force to coöperate with the expected invasion from the South. As in California and other western states and territories men left Colorado quietly and unostenta-

tiously, singly and in small groups, to join the Confederate armies. The territory was destitute of any militia organizations and it was necessary to create a military force from the bottom up. Late in the autumn of 1861 Col. Canby, in charge of Federal military affairs in New Mexico, called upon the governor of Colorado for reinforcements and two volunteer companies were despatched to his assistance, being the first Colorado troops to leave the territory for service in the war. These two companies, popularly known as "Capt. Jim Ford's Independent Company" and "Capt. Dodd's Independent Company," were recruited in and around Cañon City, where they rendezvoused during the fall of 1861. Their ranks were filled in December and the members were mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Garland the same month. They were intended to be the beginning of a future organization to be known as the 2nd regiment Colorado volunteers. These two independent companies both participated in the New Mexico campaign and on their return to Colorado in the spring of 1863, became Cos. A and B in the 2nd Col. infantry, later known as the 2nd Col. cavalry, after its consolidation with the incomplete 3d regiment of infantry in the winter of 1863-64. Two companies of home guards were also organized in Denver in the fall of 1861 for six months' service, and were mustered out in the spring of 1862 upon the expiration of their term. The third and principal organization of Colorado troops raised in 1861, which also owed its existence to the vigorous initiative of Gov. Gilpin, was the 1st infantry, commanded by Col. John P. Slough, a prominent lawyer of Denver. Maj. Chivington of this regiment, and later its colonel, forsook his work as presiding elder of the Rocky Mountain district of the Methodist Episcopal church to accept his commission as major, and no more dashing soldier entered the service from the West. As one who knew him wrote: "Chivington developed extraordinary military ability, although he had no military training before he abandoned the pulpit for the battle-field. In action he became the incarnation of war. The bravest of the brave, a giant in stature and a whirlwind in strife, he had, also, the rather unusual qualities that go to make soldiers personally love such a leader and eager to follow him into the jaws of death. The admiration and devotion of his men became unbounded. He was their ideal of a dashing, fearless, fighting commander."

This organization, together with the independent companies of Capts. Ford and Dodd, previously mentioned, took a leading and highly honorable part in the campaign which drove Gen. Sibley and his army from New Mexico. Some three years after the close of the war, the people of New Mexico erected in the plaza at Santa Fe a soldier's monument with appropriate inscrip-

tions in honor of the patriotic dead who fell on her battle-fields, and at the laying of the cornerstone of this monument, with impressive and elaborate ceremonies, was participated in by a committee from Colorado representing the soldiers of Colorado regiments and the people of the territory generally.

While the Colorado troops were absent in New Mexico, the work of recruiting new companies had been going on at home. The enthusiasm and loyalty of Gov. Gilpin in organizing and maintaining the troops raised in Colorado in 1861 had led him into certain difficulties with the authorities at Washington. The treasury of the territory was practically empty and the Federal authorities had placed no funds in his hands with which to raise troops, nor had it conferred upon him any authority to create indebtedness on Federal account. In the emergency the governor believed he was justified in issuing negotiable drafts directly upon the national treasury at Washington though he had no legal authority for the step. In all he issued about $375,000 of such drafts, which were willingly accepted by those to whom money was due on military account, but which were promptly repudiated by the treasury department when they were presented in Washington. In reply to the bitter public sentiment which was aroused against him at home, Gov. Gilpin declared that he had been assured by those high in authority at Washington that his irregular procedure would be overlooked by reason of the emergency and the drafts would be honored. There is no reason to doubt that he had been given some such assurance, and a considerable part of this indebtedness was ultimately paid by the Federal government, though the treasury department never recognized the validity of the drafts in any manner. The purity of Gov. Gilpin's motives is not now questioned, though some scandal resulted at the time in his removal from office and the appointment of his successor, Gov. John Evans, who arrived in the territory in May, 1862, and continued in office throughout the remainder of the war.

During Evans' administration the 2nd and 3d regiments of cavalry, and McLain's independent battery of artillery, were recruited in Colorado and mustered into the U. S. service. The 2nd cavalry was formed in Oct., 1863, by the consolidation of the 2nd infantry with the incomplete 3d infantry.

The total number of troops furnished by Colorado during the war was 4,903. Says Whitford: "The number of deaths from disease among the Colorado troops, from the time they were mustered into the service until the defeat and retreat of Gen. Sibley's army, was remarkably small, not exceeding 8 or 10, a fact in which was reflected the excellent physical character of the men." Heavy losses were sustained by McLain's battery and

the 2nd cavalry during their long and arduous campaigns in Missouri and elsewhere. As an indication of the gallant service rendered by these two splendid organizations of Colorado volunteers, the official report of Col. Ford commanding the 4th brigade, 1st division, Army of the Border, during the Price campaign, states that from Oct. 16 to Nov. 9, 1864, the 2nd cavalry lost 70 killed and wounded, and McLain's battery 5.

Despite the war the population of Colorado increased at a rapid rate, due to the enormous influx of immigrants, led thither by reports of the abundance and richness of the gold and silver mines among the mountains. The territory was only second to California in its production of the precious metals, and the constant stream of gold and silver which it poured into the nation's coffers had an important bearing in sustaining the government's credit during the "dark days." The volunteers of Colorado were a potent element in holding in check the disloyal elements within the territory, who were never able to perfect any effective military organization in aid of the Confederacy. To the heroic achievements of Colorado men is largely due the credit for defeating the bold and comprehensive scheme of the Confederacy to acquire possession and control of all the vast southwestern region of our country, including a passage to and a foothold on the Pacific coast. In the short, sharp and decisive campaign of 1862, which drove the Confederates from New Mexico across the Rio Grande, defeated and demoralized, the wavering allegiance of the inhabitants of this great region was finally determined, and the dream of the South to add to their slavery empire was forever dissipated. The services of Colorado troops in holding the Indian tribes in check were also of vast moment, as were their brilliant performances in Indian Territory, Missouri and Kansas.

Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854, was still a territory at the outbreak of the Civil war, with a population of 28,541, exclusive of some 5,000 tribal Indians within its borders. Of this population there were only about 9,000 males between the ages of 20 and 50 years, and yet the territory furnished during the war 3,307 officers and men, embraced within the 1st cavalry, 1,370 rank and file; 2nd cavalry, 1,384; the Curtis Horse, 341; the Pawnee Scouts, 120; and the Omaha Scouts, 92. In addition to these, when the territory was invaded by powerful bands of hostile Indians in the summer of 1864, the governor called out four companies of militia and a small detachment of artillery, which served from two to six months within the limits of the territory. The chief executive officers of the territory during the war were Alvin Saunders, governor, and Algernon S. Paddock, secretary, both of whom were men of unswerving loyalty to the Union and promptly responded to every demand of the govern-

ment for assistance. When the militia was called out during the Indian outbreaks of 1864, the territory paid all expenses except those of arming and subsisting the troops. For this work it incurred an indebtedness in excess of $40,000, and as the treasury of the territory was practically empty it issued bonds in 1865 to the amount of $36,000 to satisfy these military claims. The 39th Congress in 1866 appropriated the sum of $45,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to reimburse the territory for its expenditures in connection with the suppression of these Indian hostilities.

New Mexico, which formed a part of the extensive domain acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, had a population in 1860 of native Mexicans and Indians, with a small admixture of emigrants from the states and foreign countries. According to the United States census for that year the population numbered 80,567, exclusive of Indians, of whom only 1,168 were natives of other parts of the United States, and 5,479 were of foreign birth. The vast majority of the New Mexicans took little or no interest in national politics, and indeed knew very little about the great issues which threatened to disrupt the Union, their general attitude being one of apathy and almost complete indifference. As far as the people gave any expression to their views on national questions, they were inclined to lean toward the South, as most of the army officers and territorial officials with whom they had come in contact were strongly imbued with southern principles. A few popular leaders led the masses politically, and these leaders manifested little liking for Republicans, or abolitionists, as it was the fashion to term the members of the new party. Despite all this, when the test came and the Confederates in arms were everywhere successful; while New Mexican soil was apparently within the firm grasp of the victorious Texan invaders; the masses displayed unexpected Union proclivities and furnished 5,000 to 6,000 volunteers and militia to drive out the invaders. Only a few prominent natives, among whom the influential Armijo family were conspicuous, gave aid and comfort to the enemy. Nevertheless, it is more than probable that the New Mexicans were more influenced by their traditional hatred for the Texans, rather than by any deep seated love for the Union, though the people as a whole maintained their loyal attitude throughout the war. African slavery as such cannot be said to have prevailed within the territory before the war, as the people, like other Mexicans, were opposed to slave labor as an institution. A system of peonage, or servitude for debt, prevailed, and there were large numbers of captive Indians held in practical bondage, though with the exception of a few body servants, introduced into the territory by mil-

itary and civil officials, there were no negro slaves and the native New Mexicans desired none. Although the need for such legislation was in no way apparent, the political leaders, inspired by southern patisanship, enacted some ultra pro-slavery laws, which were repealed in Dec., 1861, on the governor's suggestion that they were too harsh in their provisions. About the close of the war the law which prohibited the residence of free negroes or mulattoes in the territory for longer than 30 days was also repealed.

Some reference has already been made in other portions of this work to the ambitious plans of the Confederacy to annex practically all of that territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. The South placed a good deal of reliance on the strong southern sentiment known to prevail in southern California, the mining camps of Colorado, and the Arizona portion of New Mexico. It was also believed that the native New Mexicans would rally to the secession standard at the first reasonable show of success, but the South was disappointed in this particular as already mentioned. Union sentiment, prejudice against African slavery, and hatred for the Texans, proved unexpected stumbling blocks to the hopes of the Confederacy. In their plans for the occupation of New Mexico the enemy also expected considerable aid from the warlike Apaches and Navajos. These powerful tribes, if not actually in alliance with the Confederate forces, were expected to keep the small Union army in New Mexico fully employed. Both tribes had been actively hostile since 1858, and the successive military commanders in New Mexico—Garland, Bonneville, Fauntleroy, Loring and Canby—had been engaged in an almost continuous succession of campaigns against them since that date. Space forbids more than a bare reference to the matter, but it is now known that for more than a year before South Carolina seceded, Sec. of War Floyd, in Buchanan's cabinet, caused to be sent to the various army posts in New Mexico and other southwestern points large quantities of military supplies and an unusually large number of regular soldiers, commanded to a great extent by officers from the Southern states. These supplies and officers were to be utilized in promoting the secession movement when the time should arrive. The officers were to resign their commissions and join the southern army and it was believed that most of the soldiers of their commands would follow the lead of their officers and go over to the Confederacy. Prominent among these southern officers were Col. W. H. Loring, in command of the military district of New Mexico at the outbreak of the war, Col. George B. Crittenden and Maj. H. H. Sibley, all of whom promptly espoused the southern cause. When Loring resigned in June, 1861, Col. Edward R. S. Canby,

of the 19th U. S. infantry, succeeded to the post relinquished by Loring. It may be stated here that the rank and file of the soldiers, almost without exception, remained true to their allegiance and declined to follow the lead of their recalcitrant officers. At this juncture the secretary of the territory, Alexander M. Jackson, resigned his office to go south, and subsequently became Gen. Sibley's assistant adjutant-general during the New Mexican invasion. Sibley wrote from El Paso, June 12, 1861: "We are at last under the glorious banner of the Confederate states. * * * I regret now more than ever the sickly sentimentality by which I was overruled in my desire to bring my whole command with me. I am satisfied of the disaffection of the best of the rank and file in New Mexico." On July 8 Sibley, then a brigadier-general, was charged by the Richmond authorities with the "duty of driving the Federal troops from New Mexico, and of securing therein all the arms, supplies and materials of war." For this purpose he was ordered to proceed without delay to Texas, there raise a brigade as speedily as possible to accomplish the above objects, and, in the event of his success, he was to organize in northern New Mexico a military government. Sibley's preparations for the invasion of New Mexico were not completed until the close of the year. Meanwhile, steps had been taken by the Confederacy to occupy, annex and organize the territory of Arizona, comprising all that portion of New Mexico south of latitude 34 degrees. Early in July, 1861, Lieut.-Col. John R. Baylor, in command of several companies of Texas mounted rifles and artillery, entered New Mexico by way of El Paso. Within a month all the military posts in the lower part of the Rio Grande valley in New Mexico, garrisoned by U. S. troops, were evacuated, except Fort Craig, and fell into the hands of the invaders. By the close of September the Union forces were successively defeated in small skirmishes at Mesilla, Cañada Alamosa, and near Forts Thorn and Craig. Fort Bliss, a large and well built fort at El Paso, Mesilla, Fort Fillmore, and Forts Buchanan and Breckenridge were abandoned to the enemy. Immediately after the fight at Mesilla, Maj. Isaac Lynde, of the 7th infantry, who was in command of the southern district of New Mexico, and who had a force of 500 or 600 men at Fillmore, basely abandoned his post and fled to San Augustine springs, 25 miles distant in the Organ mountains, where on July 27, either through cowardice or treachery, without firing a shot, he surrendered his whole force of regulars to Baylor. This disaster opened southern New Mexico to the invaders and compelled Col. Canby to gather all his forces at Fort Craig, which then became the initial point of his offensive and defensive operations during the remainder of the campaign. On Aug. 1 Baylor issued a proclamation to the people of the

lower half of the territory, stating that he took possession of the entire region "in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America;" that he designated Mesilla as its seat of government, and that in organizing it temporarily he appointed all its civil officers. Later he announced that his jurisdiction also included practically the whole upper half of the territory of New Mexico. Baylor's action was subsequently ratified in its essential details by the Confederate government, which early in 1862 declared the New Mexico territory to be organized as the territory of Arizona, and Baylor was confirmed as military governor and commander of the forces within its limits. Its northern boundary was defined by the 34th parallel of north latitude. Of the advance of the California column in 1862 from Fort Yuma, under command of Gen. Carleton, and the retreat of Capt. Hunter's little force of Texans across the Rio Grande into Texas, sufficient mention has been made in connection with the military annals of California. It may be added with reference to this branch of the New Mexican campaign, that the Californians occupied Tucson in May, 1862, and were then busied for a time with the hostile Apaches. When they finally advanced to the Rio Grande in July and August, they were too late to materially assist in driving Sibley's invading force across the river.

On Dec. 14, 1861, Sibley assumed command in person at Fort Bliss of the forces he had enlisted in Texas. These consisted of three regiments of mounted infantry, five companies under command of Lieut.-Col. Baylor, two batteries and three independent companies—a total force of about 3,500 men. This force was an unusually efficient and courageous body of men, composed of hardy Texan rangers and frontiersmen. On the 20th Sibley addressed a proclamation to the people of New Mexico, stating that, "by geographical position, by similarity of institutions, by commercial interests, and by future destinies, the territory pertains to the South." He appealed "in the name of former friendship," to his "old comrades in arms" still in the ranks of the Union's defenders, to renounce allegiance to "the usurpers of their government and liberties," and to aid in enforcing permanently the authority he represented. He also added: "I am empowered to receive you into the service of the Confederate states —the officers upon their commissions, the men upon their enlistments." He declared that, by virtue of the power vested in him, he abrogated "the laws of the United States levying taxes upon the people," whose coöperation he solicited.

Meanwhile Col. Canby made every effort to enlarge and strengthen the defenses of Fort Craig, reinforcing the garrison with both regulars and volunteer New Mexican troops. Steps were also taken to protect the government depot at Albuquerque

and the barracks at Santa Fe, while Fort Union, which had been located and built to resist Indian attacks, was strengthened with extensive earthworks to resist the assaults of trained soldiery and made the chief center of military operations in the northern portion of the territory. Extensive storage facilities were also provided into which were removed from Albuquerque and Santa Fe the Federal munitions of war and the more valuable of the other government property. These army supplies had been wagoned across the plains at great expense and would afford a rich prize to the enemy in case of capture. Consequently the garrison of Fort Union was strongly reinforced and its commander was ordered to be on his guard against surprise by any Confederate force which might enter New Mexico from Texas by way of either the Pecos or the Canadian river, to coöperate with Gen. Sibley.

In 1861 the military force of New Mexico consisted of only about 1,000 unorganized militiamen; but the people were speedily aroused from their apathy by the Texan invasion and during the latter half of 1861, five regiments of New Mexico volunteers were organized. Most of the officers of these regiments were native New Mexicans, and were men of ability and dauntless courage, the colonel of the 1st regiment being the celebrated "Kit" Carson. The ranks of the first two regiments were practically filled by the close of the year, while the others were only partly filled. The legislature had authorized Gov. Henry Connelly to call into service the whole force of the territory to aid the U. S. troops in repelling the invasion and in addition to the volunteer regiments above mentioned a large number of militia companies were organized and mustered into service for three months. Much to the chagrin of their officers, the militia proved unreliable in the face of the enemy, and the same was true of a part of the volunteers. Col. Gabriel R. Paul, of the 4th N. M., was placed in command of Fort Union, and under date of March 16, 1862, Col. Canby instructed him to hold the post at all hazards, but to order Fort Garland, Col., to be entirely destroyed if the enemy menaced it by moving on northward. Capt. Ford's independent company of Colorado volunteers arrived at Fort Union in Jan., 1862. In February Sibley advanced up the Rio Grande on the western side by way of Mesilla and Fort Thorn and appeared before Fort Craig on the 18th. He had with him a force of about 2,600 men, and to oppose this force Canby had concentrated at Fort Craig five companies of the 5th, three of the 7th, and three of the 10th infantry, two companies of the 1st and five of the 3d cavalry, McRae's battery and Dodd's independent company of Colorado volunteers. The New Mexican troops consisted of the 1st regiment (Carson's), seven companies of the

2nd, seven of the 3d, one of the 4th, two of the 5th, Graydon's Spy company, and about 1,000 hastily collected and unorganized militia, making on the morning of the 21st an aggregate present of 3,800, of whom only about 1,200 were regulars. Canby in his official reports repeatedly stated that he had no confidence in the militia and could place only limited dependence on the volunteers. The first severe engagement between Union and Confederate forces in the southwest took place at the Valverde, 6 miles above Fort Craig, Feb. 21, 1862. The battle raged from 10 o'clock in the morning until sundown, when the Federal forces retreated in good order across the Rio Grande and returned to Fort Craig. Despite their victory, the Confederates did not believe themselves strong enough to capture Fort Craig and after the battle of Valverde pushed rapidly north along the river, occupying the larger towns, including Albuquerque and Santa Fe, the capital of the territory. On their way from Valverde none of the Confederate detachments met with any further resistance, but Sibley was nevertheless sorely disappointed by the cool and almost hostile reception awarded him by the vast majority of the people. In retaliation, all the wealthy and prominent Union sympathizers were mulcted in large sums of money and their property confiscated. Two of the Armijo brothers were exceptions to the general rule and placed their stores of merchandise, valued at $200,000, at the disposal of Sibley's troops. When the capital of the territory was abandoned, Maj. Donaldson, in command of the District of Santa Fe, fell back upon Fort Union, his small force of about 200 men acting as escort to the large amount of public property then being removed from Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Gov. Connelly came with them and established his temporary capital at Las Vegas, 30 miles west of Fort Union.

Meanwhile relief for the invaded territory was soon forthcoming. A strong column from California under command of Gen. Carleton, brought about the early collapse of Baylor's "Territory of Arizona" (see California Military Affairs), and in March, 1862, the Colorado regiment under Slough and Chivington arrived. Says Gov. Connelly, writing to Sec. Seward under date of March 11 from Fort Union: "Col. Slough, fom Denver City, arrived here last night with 950 men, who from all accounts can be relied upon. These, with 300 or 400 that are already here, will give Col. Canby a force of 2,000 regular troops; that is, American troops. He still has the fragments of three regiments of Mexican volunteers, I think to the amount of 1,500 men, which would make his force fully 3,500. The militia have all dispersed and have gone to preparing their lands for the coming harvest, and this is by far the best use that could be made of them." Writing again on March 30, Gov. Connelly was able to report

the bloody, but indecisive, engagements at the Apache Cañon and Pigeon's ranch, in which Colorado troops formed the main part of the Union forces engaged, and nobly sustained Gov. Connelly's estimate of them as soldiers that "can be relied upon." While neither side gained a decisive victory at the battles of Apache Cañon and Pigeon's ranch, the enemy suffered heavily in killed and wounded, was completely foiled in his attempt to reach and capture Fort Union with its invaluable supplies, and sustained an irreparable loss in the capture and destruction of his whole train of some 70 or 80 heavily loaded wagons, filled with ammunition, subsistence, forage, baggage, clothing, medical supplies, etc. In addition, between 500 and 600 horses and mules, found corralled in a ravine near the train, were killed. After these losses further advance by the enemy was impossible and he promptly retreated to Santa Fe in search of provisions. When the news of the disaster reached Sibley at Albuquerque, he realized that his campaign in New Mexico had failed and that he must return with all speed to Texas with the skeleton of his army. On April 1 Canby marched northward from Fort Craig with 860 regulars and 350 volunteers to unite his forces with those from Fort Union, which had started southward on the 6th, as he had ordered. Canby's troops made a demonstration against Albuquerque on the 8th, to which point the Confederates had fallen back, then turned to the right and effected a junction with the Fort Union forces at Tijeras on the 13th. The enemy continued his retreat down the river and on the 15th there was skirmishing at Peralta between the opposing forces throughout the day. In this engagement the Confederates fired their last shot at Union soldiers during Sibley's disastrous campaign in New Mexico, for Canby permitted the enemy to escape from the territory without further hindrance from him, "although his force was double that of Sibley's." The two forces moved down the Rio Grande on opposite sides of the stream and nearly opposite each other on the 16th and 17th. On the night of the 17th the enemy, instead of moving rapidly on Fort Craig and capturing it with its weak garrison as originally intended, "suddenly decided to take a more difficult and hazardous route, 20 miles farther to the west, through the San Mateo mountains, and return to the river at a point 30 miles below Fort Craig, near Alamosa." In this desperate retreat Sibley abandoned most of his wagons and supplies, and left behind him many of his sick and wounded, whom Canby reported as found "without attendance, without medicine, and almost without food." For his failure to capture, or at least decisively defeat Sibley's demoralized and broken command, and for his apparent unwillingness to even greatly harass him during his final retreat, Col. Canby was never forgiven by the Union people of New Mex-

ico, nor by many of his own soldiers. His real reason probably was that it was much better to allow Sibley's army to retire from the territory into Texas, than to capture it and be forced to subsist another large body of men on the limited supplies he was able to command. As it was, Canby found himself with nearly 500 prisoners on his hands, a large proportion of whom were sick or wounded. In one of his reports Canby stated that Sibley had left behind him, "in dead and wounded, and in sick, prisoners and missing, one-half of his original force." Sibley finally reached El Paso with only 7 wagons of the 327 reported to have been taken northward by him from Mesilla five months previous, and the only artillery saved were the 6 guns of McRae's battery captured at Valverde.

Before the end of July the last of the Texans withdrew from the territory and New Mexico was not again troubled or invaded by Confederates during the war. With the departure of Sibley's and Baylor's forces, many men of the territory who sympathized with the Southern cause also left New Mexico and subsequently became closely identified with the Confederacy. By the close of 1862 the Colorado troops had left for home, their place being taken by Carleton's California volunteers, which, with the New Mexico volunteers and a few regulars, were henceforth deemed sufficient for the protection of the territory. In Sept., 1862, Gen. Carleton succeeded Canby in command of the Military District of New Mexico, and it is unnecessary here to follow in detail the series of Indian campaigns instituted by Carleton, in which the New Mexican volunteers under Col. Carson bore an honorable and conspicuous part.

At its session of 1862-63 the legislature passed resolutions thanking "the brave California and Colorado troops for their timely aid in driving the traitors and rebels from our soil;" and calling a public meeting in each county to provide for strengthening Forts Union and Craig as a precaution against another invasion. At the following session the Colorado volunteers were again thanked for their services, as Gov. Evans of Colorado had complained that the resolutions of the previous session had done an injustice to them in a paragraph especially complimentary to Gen. Carleton and the Californians. Evans declared that the California troops were too late to be of much assistance in the campaign, and that the Colorado troops were really entitled to the chief credit for expelling the invaders. Consequently the legislature solemnly affirmed that "it is not the intention to place these brave soldiers second to none." This legislature also made provision for militia and volunteer expeditions against the hostile Indians, and for obtaining reports covering their depredations. The legislatures of 1866-67, and 1867-68, appropriated something

over $3,000 for the erection in the plaza at Santa Fe of a soldier's monument, having four marble tablets, on two of which are appropriate inscriptions that honor the soldiers of the Federal army who fell in the engagements with the Confederates in the territory. The corner stone of this monument was laid Oct. 24, 1867, amid elaborate and impressive ceremonies, and within it was deposited a parchment roll bearing the names of all the Union officers who fought in the battles of Valverde, La Glorieta and Peralta.

The finances of the territory remained prosperous throughout the war. The territorial debt in 1860 was only $3,673, which constantly diminished, until in 1864 the treasury reported a surplus of over $5,000. A direct war tax of $62,648 per year was imposed on the territory by Congress in 1861, but was never collected, as it was offset by the capitol and road appropriations a little later. A large number of claims against the United States on the part of New Mexican citizens arose out of the war. These were for destruction of property by the Confederates, the result of Indian depredations, and for militia service both against the Confederates and the Indians. The matter of these claims came up at nearly every session of the legislature for many years and the attention of Congress was directed to them by repeated memorials of the legislature, but the writer is not aware that any of these claims were ever paid. Certain it is that they received scant courtesy at the hands of Congress for many years after the war.

Dakota, like Nevada and Colorado, was organized as a territory in March, 1861, shortly before the outbreak of the Civil war. It was a sparsely settled region at this time, possessed of a white population of only 4,837 souls. There were, however, 39,664 tribal Indians within its limits, giving it a total population of 44,501. The governor of the territory until March, 1863, was William Jayne, who then took his seat as delegate in the 38th Congress, to which he had been elected the preceding year. His successor in the executive office was Newton Edmonds. During the Sioux hostilities of 1863-64, a few Dakota volunteers were enlisted in the Federal service against the Indians. The territory is credited with furnishing 206 men, who were organized in two cavalry companies.

District of Columbia.—A total of 16,872 men was furnished by, and credited to the District of Columbia during the war. The quotas assigned to the District under the various calls for troops only aggregated 13,973 men, hence it furnished 2,899 men in excess of all requirements. These troops were embodied in one regiment and one company of cavalry; two regiments and thirty-three companies of infantry. During the early weeks of the war, when all was confusion at the seat of government, the uniformed

militia of Washington were called into the service of the United States in large numbers. By Special Orders, No. 58, from the headquarters of the army, dated April 6, 1861, Bvt. Col. Charles F. Smith of the regular army was assigned to the command of all the troops stationed in the city of Washington and at Fort Washington, Md. On the 9th was constituted the Department of Washington, to consist of the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland, and Col. Smith was assigned to the command of the same. On the same day Sec. Cameron of the war department issued the following order to Maj.-Gen. R. C. Weightman, commanding the militia of the District of Columbia: "Under the 24th section of the act approved March 3, 1803, the president desires that you call out, to be mustered into the service of the United States, ten companies of militia, constituted preferably of the uniformed volunteer companies. Maj. McDowell, assistant adjutant-general, will muster the troops into the service of the United States as soon as presented." Under date of the 13th, five more companies of uniformed militia were called out and an additional company on the 15th. Col. Charles P. Stone, inspector-general of the militia of the District of Columbia, was assigned on the 16th to the command of the District of Columbia volunteers. Altogether, thirty-three companies of infantry and one of cavalry were mustered into the U. S. service before the end of April, 1861, for three months. These troops, with the exception of Capt. Owen's company of cavalry, were organized into battalions, their field officers being assigned by Col. Stone. The cavalry company was not attached to any battalion, but reported direct to the headquarters of the district and was detailed as a guard for the president, being known as the "President's Mounted Guard." The various infantry battalions were stationed at the navy-yard, the Capitol, and at different points within the district, where they performed guard duty. Capt. Owen's cavalry company, and the 2nd, 3d, 5th and 8th battalions participated in the Rockville expedition, under Col. Stone, in June and July, 1861. The volunteer militia companies were mustered out in July, on the expiration of their terms of enlistment, as the emergency which called them into being no longer existed.

NOTE.—The territories of Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Indian Territory and Montana are not credited by the war department as having furnished the general government with any troops which bore the designations of these territories. Most of the above mentioned territories, as well as Wyoming, were organized either during or after the war, and it is quite probable that some who claimed their residences within the limits of each or all of them, as afterward constituted, served with the organizations of other states or territories.

RECORD OF TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

First Washington Infantry.—Col., Justin Steinberger; Lieut.-Col., Thomas C. English; Maj., Calvin H. Rumrill. This regiment was recruited partly in Washington and partly in the state of California. The several companies were mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Vancouver and Fort Steilacoom, Wash., and Alcatraz island, Cal., from Oct. 19, 1861, to Dec. 5, 1862, for three years. The original members were mustered out as their terms of service expired, and the remaining members were consolidated into a battalion of three companies (E, H and I) March 7, 1865. Cos. E and H were consolidated July 22, 1865, and designated Co. E. Of the two companies remaining in service, Co. I was mustered out Nov. 20, 1865, and E Dec. 11, 1865. The regiment was stationed by detachments at the various posts in the territory and a portion of it coöperated with the Oregon cavalry in several expeditions against the Shoshones, Snakes and other Indians, during which long and exhausting marches were made and many privations endured.

First Nevada Cavalry Battalion.—Lieut.-Cols., A. A. C. Williams, Milo George; Majs., A. A. C. Williams, Milo George, Noyes Baldwin. This battalion of six companies was organized at Fort Churchill, Nev., where it was mustered into the U. S. service between June 17, 1863, and April 5, 1864, for three years. Cos. D and E and a detachment of 20 men of Co. F were mustered out at Fort Churchill Nov. 18, 1865; A, B and C were mustered out July 12, and F July 21, 1866, being the last organization from Nevada in the service of the United States. It participated in the Indian fights at Pyramid lake, where it had 1 man wounded, and Table mountain, where it lost 2 killed and 1 wounded. Small detachments of the command had numerous skirmishes with the Indians while on scouting duty, and the battalion saw much arduous service while garrisoning the exposed frontier posts, or performing escort duty along the overland emigrant route.

First Nevada Infantry Battalion.—Capts., Co. A, M. R. Hassett, William Wallace; Co. B, George A. Thurston; Co. C, John G. Kelly. As authority had been received to recruit a full regiment, Charles Sumner was commissioned colonel, A. W. Briggs lieutenant-colonel, and John G. Paul major, but none of these officers was ever mustered into service, because the organization was never completed and all recruiting for the regiment was ordered discontinued in May, 1865, by special order from the war department. At that time Cos. A, B and C had been organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Churchill for three years. Some additional recruits for Co. D were thereupon transferred to the other companies. Co. B was mustered out of service at Fort Ruby, Nev., Dec. 15, 1865, and A and C at Fort Churchill, Dec. 22-23, 1865. The command sustained a few casualties by disease and accident, but there were no losses in battle.

First Colorado Cavalry.—Cols., John P. Slough, John M. Chivington; Lieut.-Col., Samuel F. Tappan; Majs., John M. Chivington, Edward W. Wynkoop, Jacob Downing, Scott J. Anthony. Early in the summer of 1861 Colorado offered to furnish the war department with several companies, either of infantry or cavalry, composed of "men inured to toil

and hardship," but the offer was curtly refused by the Federal authorities. Gov. Gilpin and other patriotic men of the territory nevertheless resolved to go ahead and perfect the organization of an infantry regiment. In July, 1861, Capt. Samuel H. Cook and two associates raised a mounted company in the South Clear creek mining district for service under Gen. "Jim" Lane in Kansas. Cook and his men were persuaded to remain in the territory and join the new regiment, of which they became Co. F. Recruiting offices were opened in Denver, the Clear Creek mining towns, Boulder City, Colorado City, and at other points. During the fall of 1861 ten companies were recruited, which rendezvoused at "Camp Weld," near Denver and were there mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 26 to Dec. 14, for three years, as the 1st regiment Colorado infantry. Its designation was changed to 1st regiment Colorado cavalry Nov. 1, 1862. The members were chiefly recruited from Denver, the Buckskin Joe mining district, Central City, Black Hawk, Oro City, Laurett, Nevada, Empire City and the Clear Creek mining camps. Co. I consisted almost entirely of Germans. Cos. C and D, organized at Nevada, Denver, Golden City and Central City, from Sept. 2 to Dec 1, 1861, for the 2nd infantry were assigned to this regiment as Cos. L and M in Dec., 1862, and April, 1863. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was consolidated into a battalion of seven companies. It was mustered out by companies at different dates from Oct. 26 to Nov. 18, 1865. The personnel of the regiment was of an unusually high order, the men being hardy and well seasoned, self-reliant and accustomed to danger, but were lacking in military experience. Late in the autumn three companies under command of Lieut.-Col. Tappan were sent to garrison Fort Wise (afterward renamed Fort Lyon), while the remainder of the regiment remained in quarters at Camp Weld. On Feb. 10, 1862, the regiment was ordered to New Mexico to reinforce Col. Canby and early in March while en route learned for the first time of the Union defeat at the battle of Valverde and the capture of all the field guns of the Fort Craig forces. The enemy was reported advancing in triumph northward along the Rio Grande, confident that Fort Union with its great store of military supplies would soon fall into their hands. Gen. Sibley was already in possession of Albuquerque and Santa Fé, where he was fast enlisting volunteers, while Fort Union was only defended by some 400 regulars and an equal number of volunteers. On receipt of the above news the command, though already worn by their long march, hastened forward in light marching order and reached Fort Union March 10. Only one or two of the companies were mounted, yet the regiment had frequently made 40 miles a day, and in one stretch of 36 hours had marched a total of 92 miles. The command remained at Fort Union until the 22nd and received a complete supply of clothing, arms and ammunition from the government stores. Col. Slough assumed command of the post by virtue of his seniority, and so construed Canby's orders to Col. Paul, the former commander at Fort Union, that he resolved to advance against the enemy, instead of waiting to be attacked at the post. His total force numbered 1,342 men, made up of the 1st Col., Capt. Ford's unattached Colorado company, one company of the 4th N. Mex. vols., a battalion of regular infantry, three detachments of cavalry, and 2 light batteries of 4 guns each. On March 25, Maj. Chivington, in command of about one-third of the column—418 men—was ordered ahead to make a reconnoissance in force, with the primary object of surprising and expelling the small force of the enemy then occupying Santa Fé. With Chivington were Cos. A, D, E and F of the 1st Col. and a detachment of regular cavalry. On the night of the 25th some Texan scouts were captured at

Pigeon's ranch and it was learned that the advance of Sibley's forces was at the western end of La Glorieta pass, en route to Fort Union. On the morning of the 26th Chivington's advance surprised and captured an advanced scouting party of the enemy in Apache cañon. About a mile farther back in the cañon the vanguard of Sibley's brigade, about 300 strong, under the command of Maj. Pyron, with 2 field pieces, was encountered and a fierce battle ensued between the hardy frontiersmen on either side, in which the Union forces achieved a glorious victory. The enemy lost 75 in killed and wounded, and 71 captured. The Union loss was 5 killed and 14 wounded, among the latter being the gallant Capt. Cook, who with Co. F, charged back and forth through the flying enemy three times—"as gallant an onset in war as was ever made." The next day the entire Union force was reunited at Kozlowski's ranch on the Pecos, 27 miles from Santa Fé. On the 28th Col. Slough advanced against the enemy through the Apache cañon in two columns. One detachment under Maj. Chivington, consisting of 430 men, in which were included Capt. Wynkoop's battalion (Cos. A, E and H) of the 1st Col. and Capt. Ford's independent company, took a trail over the mountains which led them to Johnson's ranch at the western end of La Glorieta pass, where it surprised a force of 200 of the enemy guarding a wagon train of 80 wagons, captured and destroyed the wagons, together with one 6-pounder gun, and took 2 officers and 15 men prisoners. The loss of this train was a severe blow to the enemy, depriving him of his baggage, ammunition and provisions. Meanwhile, the main column under Col. Slough engaged the enemy under command of Lieut.-Col. Scurry about 1,200 strong at Pigeon's ranch (also called the battle of La Glorieta). The engagement lasted over 5 hours, the Federals fighting a defensive battle throughout. A truce was declared at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to bury the dead and remove the wounded. Reports are conflicting as to the losses sustained, but the total Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was in the neighborhood of 150, about 100 of which was sustained by the 1st Col. Col. Slough claimed that the enemy's loss in the two battles of the 26th and 28th aggregated 350 killed, wounded and prisoners. The second day after the battle at Pigeon's ranch Col. Slough started for Fort Union, as he did not feel strong enough to hazard another engagement with the enemy in their strong position in the mountains and his instructions were to protect Fort Union "at all hazards and to leave nothing to chance." Col. Slough resigned his command April 9, and Maj. Chivington was appointed in his place a few days later. On April 6 a column under command of Col. Paul, of which the 1st Col. formed a part, left Fort Union and formed a junction with Col. Canby at Tijeras on the 13th. The Colorado troops had their last skirmish with Sibley's forces at Peralta on the 15th, and from that point participated in the pursuit of the demoralized enemy as far as Fort Craig.

Early in May Col. Chivington with his regiment was placed in charge of Fort Craig, Chivington being also given the command of the southern district of New Mexico. On July 4 he was relieved by Col. Howe and reported in person to Canby at Santa Fé, where he procured an order to move the 1st Col. to Fort Union. Chivington then obtained leave of absence and went to Washington for the purpose of having the regiment made a cavalry organization and transferred if possible to the Army of the Potomac. He succeeded in having it transferred to the cavalry arm and also secured an order for its return to Colorado, but failed in his effort to have the command sent east. The regiment arrived in Colorado by detachments about Jan. 1, 1863, was mounted and continued in service in Colorado and the adjacent territories during the remainder of the war. Some of its detached companies rendered efficient service in the Indian campaigns, but it had little further opportunity to distinguish

itself after the New Mexican campaign. A list of its Indian engagements includes Cedar bluffs, Smoky hill, Fremont's orchard, Atkin's ranch, Pawnee fork, Big Sandy, Valley Station and Little Lermio.

Second Colorado Cavalry.—Cols., Jesse H. Leavenworth, James H. Ford; Lieut.-Cols., Theodore H. Dodd, Samuel S. Curtis; Majs., James H. Ford, Samuel S. Curtis, J. Nelson Smith, Jesse L. Pritchard, J. C. W. Hall. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 2nd and 3d Col. infantry in Oct., 1863, as directed in Special Order No. 278, Headquarters Department of Missouri. The 2nd infantry was organized at Fort Garland, Central City, Fort Lyons and Denver from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1862. Cos. A and B, commanded by Capts. James H. Ford and Theodore H. Dodd, respectively, were mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Garland Dec. 14 and 24, 1861, for three years. They were the first Colorado organizations to leave the territory and served as unattached companies throughout the New Mexican campaign in 1862 under Col. Canby. They were designed to form the beginning of the 2nd infantry, then in process of formation, eight more companies being recruited and mustered in during 1862. Two of these companies—C and D—were assigned to the 1st regiment on its return from New Mexico at the beginning of 1863, when it became a cavalry regiment, forming Cos. L and M. On the return of Ford's and Dodd's companies to Fort Lyon (Old Fort Wise) at the beginning of 1863, they took their place as Cos. A and B in the 2nd infantry, which then consisted of eight companies, under command of Col. Leavenworth. What was originally known as the 3d infantry was never fully organized, six companies being recruited for it and mustered in at Denver City and Camp Weld from Sept., 1862, to Jan., 1863, for three years. The 2nd and 3d infantry were both ordered to take the field in the spring of 1863, when six companies of the 2nd, under Lieut.-Col. Dodd, and five companies of the 3d, under Lieut.-Col. Curtis, marched across the plains to serve in Missouri and the District of the Frontier. Some fractional companies under Maj. Pritchard remained in Colorado to recruit. On Nov. 20, 1863, after the order for the consolidation and mounting of the regiment, the detachment still in Colorado, designated Cos. F, G and K, started for Kansas City, Mo., under command of Maj. Pritchard, and arrived at its destination early in Jan., 1864. When organized as a cavalry regiment its officers were James H. Ford, colonel; Theodore H. Dodd, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel S. Curtis, J. Nelson Smith, majors. The command then numbered over 1,100 officers and men, Cos. A to G being formed from the 2nd infantry, and H, I. K, L and M from the 3d infantry. Cos. A and B were mustered out Dec. 19, 1864, and Jan. 2, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. E and F were mustered out June 15-16, 1865, and the remaining companies were retained in service until Sept. 23, 1865, when they were also mustered out. During their service as independent companies in New Mexico, Capt. Dodd's company formed a part of Col. Canby's immediate command, and participated in the engagements at Fort Craig, Valverde, Albuquerque and Peralta. It suffered heavily in the disastrous action at Valverde, where its loss was 4 killed and mortally wounded, and 26 wounded. Capt. Ford's company was in the fight at Apache cañon, and in the later pursuit of the forces under Gen. Sibley down the Rio Grande. Both companies then were employed in garrison and fatigue duty at Fort Craig, Santa Fé and Fort Union during the remainder of 1862. In 1863, and before their consolidation as a cavalry regiment, the detachments of the 2nd and 3d infantry saw hard service in the Indian Territory and Missouri, engaging at Cabin creek, Honey springs and Webber's falls, Ind. Ter., and at Dayton, Mo. In the engagement at Honey springs, Capt. Green with his command captured the flag of the 29th Tex. During a part of this time portions of the Colorado troops were stationed at

Fort Smith, Ark., and at Pilot Knob, Mo. After becoming a cavalry organization the 2nd was placed on duty in western Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City, where it was employed in guarding the Kansas-Missouri border, and was engaged in numerous skirmishes with guerrillas and other irregular forces of the enemy. It was active at Sni hills, Pleasant Hill, on the Little Blue and fought with Thornton's forces at Camden Point and Fredericksburg. When Gen. Price invaded Missouri in the fall of 1864 and threatened to overrun Kansas, the 2nd Col. had just been ordered to report to the Kansas Department for active service against the Indians. A part of it was at Fort Leavenworth when, on Oct. 18, martial law was declared in Kansas. The 2nd at once took the field and for several days before Gen. Blunt moved toward Lexington, Col. Ford scoured the country thoroughly with his cavalry. From this time on the gallant 2nd, or some part thereof, was in every battle and skirmish of the campaign against Price. At the battle of the Little Blue the regiment met with a severe loss in the death of the brave Maj. Smith, on the Big Blue, Capt. Green with his famous gray-horse squadron was sharply engaged with a body of the enemy's cavalry that had taken the main Kansas City road instead of the one at Byram's ford, and the same command opened the engagement at Westport, where it performed its full share in the glorious results of that day. At Trading Post Green's and Kingsbury's squadrons opened the fight by driving in the enemy's pickets at 4 a. m. and this early movement of the advance of the 1st division precipitated the engagement which prevented the enemy from reaching Fort Scott, their objective point. Beyond Trading Post, in the second fight that marked that day on the Marias des Cygnes and Little Osage, the same gallant squadrons were foremost in the charge upon the enemy's guns, and they were in the brilliant cavalry charge at Mine creek, which resulted in the capture of Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell, 7 guns, and a large body of prisoners. At Newtonia, under Maj. Pritchard, the regiment was in the thick of the fight and materially contributed by its audacious bravery to the splendid victory. Here it formed a part of the 900, "who faced ten times their number, stubbornly flung themselves against the foe, and for hours stood like a rock unyielding against the storm of bullets and the hurling tide of battle which fiercely dashed against our meager lines, until the arrival of Gen. Sanborn made certain the victory which had already gleamed about us." The regiment joined in the pursuit of the defeated and demoralized army of Gen. Price until it retreated across the Arkansas into Texas, and then returned to headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. In his official report of the 38 days' campaign, Maj.-Gen. Curtis presents the roll of honor of those who especially distinguished themselves in the campaign. In the list are the following members of the gallant 2nd Col.: Col. James H. Ford; Majs. J. Nelson Smith, J. L. Pritchard and S. S. Curtis; Capts. Greene, Kingsbury, Elmer, Boyd and Moses; Lieuts. W. H. Pierce, R. S. Roe, William Wise and J. Fenton Seymour; Surg. I. J. Pollok, and Asst.-Surgeons Vance and Akin. During the remainder of the war, and until its final muster out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 23, 1865, the regiment was stationed by detachments at Forts Riley, Zarah, Ellsworth, Larned, and other posts, actively employed in holding the numerous bands of hostile Indians in subjection and in escort and scouting duty. Among its numerous skirmishes with Indians during this period may be mentioned Point of Rocks, Fort Larned and Cow creek. The 2nd Col. established for itself a record of which it may well be proud. It was renowned for its bravery and dash, in which respects it was excelled by few, if any, regiments in the service. Like the 1st cavalry, its members were of exceptionally fine physique and were capable of great endurance.

Third Colorado Cavalry.—Col., George L. Shoup; Lieut.-Col., Lea-

vitt L. Bowen; Majs., William F. Wilder, Samuel M. Logan, Hal Sayr. This regiment was organized at Denver from Aug. 20 to Sept. 21, 1864, to serve for 100 days, and was mustered out Dec. 28 to 31, 1864, on the expiration of its term. With the exception of the engagement fought with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians at Sand creek, Col., it had no opportunity to distinguish itself in battle. All the mounted men of the regiment, numbering about 450 under command of Col. Shoup, were ordered by Col. Chivington of the 1st Col. to proceed to Fort Lyon as part of an expedition he had planned against a body of hostile Indians encamped not far from that post. The remainder of Chivington's force consisted of Wilson's and Anthony's battalions of the 1st Col. cavalry, the whole numbering some 1,000 men. Says Col. Chivington in his official report of the engagement: "Of the conduct of the 3d regiment, 100-days' service, I have to say that they well sustained the reputation of our Colorado troops for bravery and effectiveness, were well commanded by their gallant young colonel, George L. Shoup, ably assisted by Lieut.-Col. L. L. Bowen, Maj. Hal Sayr, and Capt. Theodore G. Cree, commanding 1st, 2nd and 3d battalions of that regiment." The camp of the Indians, consisting of about 130 lodges, was located on Sand creek, about 40 miles north of Fort Lyon. After a forced march from the fort the troops surprised them on the morning of Nov. 29, 1864, and after a fierce battle in which desperate bravery was displayed on both sides, the Indians were routed with great slaughter. Col. Shoup, in his official report of the engagements says: "I dismounted my men and fought them for some time on foot. At this point Capt. Talbot of Co. M fell severely wounded while bravely leading his men in a charge on a body of Indians who had taken refuge under the banks on the north side of the creek. Here a terrible hand-to-hand encounter ensued between the Indians and Talbot's men and others who had rushed forward to their aid, the Indians trying to secure the scalp of Capt. Talbot. I think the hardest fighting of the day occurred at this point, some of our men fighting with clubbed muskets, the 1st and 3d Col. regiments fighting side by side, each trying to excel in bravery and each ambitious to kill at least one Indian. Many valuable lives of officers and men were saved by others just as the fatal knife was raised to perform its work of death." The loss of the 3d in this engagement was 9 men killed, 44 wounded and 1 missing. Among the wounded were Capt. Talbot and Lieut. Hawley.

McLain's Colorado Battery.—Capts., William D. McLain, George S. Eayre. This battery was recruited and organized at Denver, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years Dec. 15, 1862. It was mustered out Aug. 31, 1865. The battery performed garrison duty in Colorado until the spring of 1864, when it was ordered to Fort Larned, Kan. In May, 1864, near Smoky hill it was attacked by 400 Cheyennes and after a fight lasting over 7 hours drove them from the field with a loss of 25 warriors and 3 chiefs. The loss of the battery was 4 killed, 3 wounded. During Gen. Price's invasion of Missouri in the fall of 1864, the battery rendered brilliant service, being attached to the 4th (Ford's) brigade, 1st (Blunt's) division, Army of the Border, and took an important part in all the principal engagements from Lexington to the operations about Fayetteville, Ark, when Price's defeated and demoralized army was driven across the Arkansas river. Though the battery was repeatedly in action, its casualty list was small, amounting to only 5 killed and wounded out of 116 men with which it entered on the campaign. The battery was armed with five 3-inch rifled guns, and 1 mountain howitzer and was in the thick of every fight, being repeatedly commended for its bravery and soldier-like conduct in action. Among those especially included in the roll of honor appended to the official report of Maj.-Gen. Curtis, are Capt. McLain, Lieut. Eayre, and Lieut. Melanc-

thon S. Beach of the battery. Capt. McLain resigned April 16, 1865, and Lieut. Eayre was commissioned captain May 17, retaining the command until the battery was finally mustered out in August.

Denver Home Guards.—Capts., Joseph Ziegelmuller, James W. Iddings. During Sept. and the early part of Oct., 1861, two companies of home guards were organized in Denver for six months' service, and were designated No. 1 and No. 2. They performed duty during their term of service in the city of Denver and at Camp Weld. They were duly recognized by the war department, were paid for their services, and were mustered out March 24 and April 1, 1862, on the expiration of their term of service.

First Nebraska Cavalry.—Cols., John M. Thayer, Robert R. Livingston; Lieut.-Cols., Hiram P. Dowans, William D. McCord, Robert R. Livingston, William Baumer; Majs., William D. McCord, Robert R. Livingston, William Baumer, Allen Blacker, George Armstrong, Thomas J. Majors. This regiment, recruited from the territory at large, rendezvoused at Omaha and was there mustered into the U. S. service by companies, from June 11 to July 21, 1861, as the 1st Nebraska infantry, for a term of three years. By Special Orders, No. 278, headquarters Department of Missouri, Oct. 11, 1863, it was changed to cavalry and designated the 1st Nebraska cavalry. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out at Omaha Aug. 24-25, 1864, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in service. By authority of the war department, the 1st battalion Nebraska veteran cavalry (four companies) was consolidated with it July 18, 1865, and the consolidated force was designated the 1st regiment Nebraska veteran cavalry. It was mustered out at Omaha July 1, 1866, after a total period of service of nearly five years. The 1st battalion, under command of Col. Thayer embarked at Omaha for St. Joseph, Mo., July 30, 1861. From St. Joseph it moved to St. Louis and thence to Pilot Knob, where it was joined Aug. 15 by the remainder of the regiment. It served at various points in Missouri until Feb., 1862, its winter quarters being established at Georgetown, Mo., from which point it engaged in scouting after bushwhackers, in expeditions to Warrensburg and Milford, Mo., and in the skirmishing and hard marches which resulted in the capture of about 1,300 Confederates who were on their way to join Gen. Price's army. On Feb. 2, 1862, it was ordered to Tennessee and arrived at Fort Henry on the 11th, whence it moved to Fort Donelson on the 13th. It was assigned to Gen. Wallace's (3d) division, Col. Thayer being in command of the 3d brigade, to which it was attached, and Lieut.-Col. McCord commanding the regiment. Says Col. Thayer, in his report of the action on the 15th, speaking of the 1st Neb.: "I am pleased to be able to say that every officer and soldier behaved very gallantly throughout. * * * I cannot omit to speak in high terms of the soldierly bearing and efficient conduct of Lieut.-Col. McCord and Maj. Livingston during the engagement." Gen. Wallace said: "Too much praise cannot be given Lieut.-Col. McCord and his sturdy regiment." During the last sally of the enemy, Lieut. Wood's artillery company and the 1st Neb. sustained and repulsed the attack of three regiments of infantry and a squadron of horse. They met the storm without a man flinching, and drove the enemy back in confusion. Though subjected to a hot fire for nearly an hour, the enemy fired too high and the regiment lost only 3 killed and 7 wounded. After the surrender of Fort Donelson the regiment returned to Fort Henry, whence it moved March 13 to Crump's landing. On April 7 it was again actively engaged at Shiloh in the second day's fight, where it once more rendered glorious service and received the highest praise from Gen. Wallace for its bravery and gallantry. Says Col. Thayer: "Nobly did the 1st Neb. sustain its reputation, well earned on the field of Donelson. Its prog-

ress was onward during the whole day, in face of a galling fire of the enemy, moving on without flinching, at one time being an hour and a half in front of their battery, receiving and returning its fire, its conduct was most excellent." The loss of the regiment in this battle was 4 men killed, 5 officers and 17 men wounded, 2 men missing. The regiment next participated in the advance upon and siege of Corinth, after which it was ordered to Memphis and arrived there June 17. A week later it embarked for Helena, Ark., and on its arrival went into camp on Graveyard hill. Here it was engaged in several scouts and expeditions until Oct. 5, when it moved to Sulphur springs, Mo., and at the close of the month marched to Pilot Knob and encamped. On Nov. 2 it moved to Patterson, Mo., where it performed fatigue duty on the fortifications and shared in several expeditions. During the remainder of the winter the 1st engaged in many severe marches with Gen. Davidson's forces to various points in Missouri and Arkansas, and on March 11, 1863, was ordered to Cape Girardeau. It was active here in April, during the attack of Gen. Marmaduke, and later followed in the pursuit, being engaged at Chalk bluff and St. Francis river. Returning to Cape Girardeau, it remained there on guard, picket and fatigue duty until Aug. 28, when it moved to St. Louis and was quartered at Camp Gamble until Nov. 1. While here the regiment was recruited to the full complement of a cavalry regiment and was changed to that arm of the service as already mentioned. Having been mounted and equipped during Nov., 1863, it was assigned to a brigade commanded by Col. Livingston, who was in charge of the Batesville district of Arkansas. The command arrived at Batesville on Dec. 25, and was engaged in scouting and picket duty until Jan. 18, 1864, when it assisted in the capture of a detachment of the enemy on Black river. The next day it charged into the town of Jacksonport, Ark., where a number of Confederates were killed and some prisoners taken. Soon after a detachment of the regiment was engaged in a three days' running fight with a force of the enemy under Col. Freeman in the Sycamore mountains, severely punishing them. On Feb. 11 it went on a scout to Pocahontas and on April 23 proceeded to Jacksonport, where on the next day it had a sharp skirmish with the enemy including a running fight of 7 miles. It continued scouting and skirmishing in this vicinity until May 25, when it moved to Devall's Bluff, where it arrived May 30. In the summer of this year the veterans went home on 30 days' furlough, and on the expiration of their furlough the regiment was assigned to duty in Nebraska with headquarters at Fort Kearny. In Sept., 1864, a detachment of the regiment went on a scout after hostile Indians on the Republican and Solomon forks of the Kansas river, during which it marched 800 miles in 23 days. The remainder of its term of service was by detachments at different points in Nebraska in scouting and escort duty, guarding the overland mail and stage route, and engaging in frequent skirmishes with bands of hostile Indians. The welcome order to proceed to Omaha for muster-out was received June 10, 1866, and the final muster-out took place there on July 1. The regiment marched during its term of service over 9,000 miles and including transportation by water and rail traveled about 15,000 miles. While the war of the rebellion was in progress it rendered faithful service on many a hard fought field. When the war closed it hastened to the protection of Nebraska, which was threatened with disastrous raids by hostile Indians, and engaged in this arduous service for more than a year.

First Battalion Nebraska Cavalry.—Maj., George Armstrong. This organization, known as the 1st battalion Nebraska veteran cavalry (four companies) was organized at Omaha, from Jan. 14 to Aug. 31, 1864, to serve for three years. It was consolidated with the 1st Neb. cavalry on July 18, 1865 (see 1st cavalry), and was mustered out with the last named organization July 1, 1866.

Second Cavalry.—Col., R. W. Furnas; Lieut.-Col., William F. Sapp; Majs., George Armstrong, John Taffe, John W. Pearman. This regiment, recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Omaha, and was there mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 23, 1862, to March 24, 1863, for nine months. It was mustered out by companies at different dates from Sept. 4 to Dec. 23, 1863, on the expiration of its term of service. During its year of active duty it rendered efficient service against the Indians. The regiment was called into being on account of the grave menace to the pioneer settlers of the territory, occasioned by numerous bands of hostile Indians, who had been plundering and capturing the settlers of western Minnesota during the summer and fall of 1862, and threatened to cross the Missouri river, to continue their depredations in Nebraska. Through the vigorous initiative of Acting-Gov. A. S. Paddock, the regiment was soon organized and in the field. On June 20, 1863, Co. D had a fight with the redskins at the Pawnee reservation, losing 1 killed and 2 wounded. In the latter part of Aug., 1863, as a part of Gen. Alfred Sully's northwestern expedition, it left the mouth of the Little Cheyenne river in search of the enemy. On Sept. 3, the scouts of the expedition reported 600 Indian lodges about 10 miles distant. Preparations were hastily made to attack them the same night, and the bloody battle of White Stone hill ensued, the strength of the Indians being estimated at about 1,000 warriors. Both officers and men of the 2nd behaved with great gallantry, resisting several desperate charges, and finally driving the enemy in headlong flight from the field. Col. Furnas estimated their loss in killed was not less than 150, and their wounded at twice that number. He reported his own loss as 7 killed, 14 wounded and 10 missing. The Indians in their hasty flight abandoned all their tents, clothing and supplies of every sort and only the exhausted condition of both men and horses of the regiment saved them from further pursuit and punishment at the hands of the gallant 2nd. The victory gained at White Stone hill was entirely due to the coolness and courage of the regiment and came as a fitting close to a hard and toilsome campaign of several months. Soon after this battle its term of service expired and the command returned to Omaha. On its departure it received the warmest commendation from Brig.-Gen. Sully for its valuable services.

Nebraska Battalion ("Curtis' Horse").—Lieut.-Col., Mathewson T. Patrick; Maj., Carl Schaffer de Boernstein; Capts., Co. A, John J. Lowe; Co. B, John T. Croft; Co. C, J. Morris Young; Co. D, Harlon Baird. This battalion was recruited during the summer and fall of 1861, and pursuant to Special Order No. 74, Department of Missouri, to carry out special instructions from the secretary of war directing the organization of a cavalry regiment to be called the "Curtis' Horse," it was united with other detachments and companies from Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri, and the regimental organization completed in Jan., 1862, Capt. W. W. Lowe of the regular army being designated its first colonel. June 25, 1862, the regiment of Curtis' Horse was assigned to the State of Iowa, and called the 5th Ia. cavalry (see history of the 5th Ia.).

Pawnee Scouts.—Capt. Frank North. This organization, also known as independent Co. "A," was composed of Pawnee Indians from the Pawnee reservation, and was first called into service Aug. 31, 1864, by authority of the provost-marshal-general. It numbered 90 men rank and file, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Columbus, Jan. 13, 1865, for one year. It was mustered out April 1, 1866. The command served mounted and rendered excellent service during the Indian campaigns of 1864-6.

Omaha Scouts.—Capt., Edwin R. Nash. This was also an independent organization, known as Co. A, Omaha Scouts, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Omaha May 3, 1865, for a term of one year.

It numbered 85 men rank and file, Omaha Indians, and gave a good account of itself while in the service, engaging with some loss at Tongue river, Aug. 28, 1865. It was mustered out July 16, 1866.

Nebraska Militia Companies.—During the summer of 1864 the territory of Nebraska was for a second time invaded by bands of hostile Indians, which seriously threatened the sparse frontier settlements, making it necessary to call into service for short terms four companies and a small detachment of artillery of the militia. Co. A, 1st regiment, 2nd brigade, Capt. Thomas B. Stevenson, numbering 53 men, rank and file, was mustered into service Aug. 12, 1864, and was mustered out Dec. 21, 1864. It was stationed at Pawnee ranch, on the road to Atchison and Leavenworth, 54 miles southeast of Fort Kearny. Like the other militia companies it formed part of the forces commanded by Col. Livingston, eastern subdistrict of Nebraska. Co. B, 1st regiment, 2nd brigade, Capt. Isaac Wiles, numbering 53 men, was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 13, 1864, for four months. It was stationed at Junction City, on the north side of the Platte river, 42 miles east of Fort Kearny, and was mustered out Feb. 13, 1865. Co. C, 1st regiment, 2nd brigade, Capt. A. J. White, numbering 57 men, was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 24, 1864, for four months. It was stationed at Little Blue Station, on the Little Blue river, about 80 miles southeast of Fort Kearny. Co. A, 1st regiment, 1st brigade, Capt. John R. Porter, numbering 47 men, was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 30, 1864. It was stationed at Midway, about 65 miles west of Fort Kearny. On Oct. 28, 1864, Porter's company had a spirited engagement with a band of Pawnees, who had attacked and driven in a party of haymakers at work for the Overland Mail Company. Two of the Indians were killed and 3 captured. A detachment of artillery, numbering 13 men, under command of Capt. Edward P. Childs, was also mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 30, 1864, by order of Maj.-Gen. Curtis, and served two months and 12 days. Col. Livingston, commanding the eastern sub-district of Nebraska, thus speaks of the militia organizations: "I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of the soldierly conduct of the four companies of Nebraska militia under my command. They have endured privations and done duty without murmuring, only one company, Capt. Stevenson's having manifested any disorderly conduct, and that was promptly remedied by Col. O. P. Mason, Nebraska militia. Their services entitle them to the thanks of their fellow citizens, and the territory may justly feel proud of such gallant men." They were also warmly commended by Adj.-Gen. Knox in general orders, who said: "Leaving behind them all the comforts of home, they, citizen soldiers of Nebraska, marched cheerfully, and without a murmur, and whenever duty called, were to be found ever on the alert to repel the skulking attack of the treacherous Indian foe. The battles of Plum creek and Cottonwood attest their bravery, scouts and skirmishes without number bear witness to the hard and perilous duties they had to perform, and testify also the eager willingness these citizen soldiers ever manifested."

First New Mexico Infantry.—Cols., Ceran St. Vrain, Christopher Carson; Lieut.-Col., J. Francisco Chaves; Maj., Arthur Morrison. This regiment was organized at Fort Union and Santa Fe, N. Mex., from July 1 to Aug. 13, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. The officers and men not selected for retention in service were mustered out May 31, 1862, and the remaining members were consolidated with portions of the 2nd, 4th and 5th N. Mex. infantry to form a a new regiment, designated the 1st N. Mex. cavalry (q. v.). The regiment formed a part of the force gathered at Fort Craig by Col. Canby to oppose the advance of Sibley's brigade of Texans, which had entered New Mexico by way of El Paso early in Jan., 1862. Under the gallant

Col. Carson it rendered effective service at the battle of Valverde, losing 1 killed, 1 wounded, and 11 missing. Eight companies participated in the action, and in the latter part of the battle assisted in supporting Hall's battery on the right of the Union line. In a furious attempt of the enemy to capture the battery the 1st poured in a well directed fire at short range which materially assisted in driving the enemy in confusion from that part of the field and the guns were saved. When at the close of the long and bloody engagement the order was given to retreat and recross the Rio Grande, the movement was executed in good order. The regiment, together with detachments of the 2nd and 4th, garrisoned Fort Craig until after the final defeat and retreat of Sibley's forces in April, 1862. At the end of May, 1862, the original 1st infantry ceased to exist as a separate organization as above stated.

First New Mexico Infantry, No. 2.—Cols., Henry R. Selden, Francisco P. Abreu; Lieut.-Col., Edward B. Willis; Maj., Nicolas Quintana. This regiment, recruited in the territory at large, was mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 1, 1863, to Feb. 29, 1864, for three years. It was mustered out from Sept. 12 to Nov. 7, 1866, with the exception of certain members, who were consolidated with a portion of the 1st N. Mex. cavalry and retained in service to form a battalion of cavalry and infantry, designated 1st battalion New Mexico volunteers, said transfer and consolidation to date from Aug. 31, 1866. The regiment performed garrison duty by detachments at Fort Craig, Fort Union, and other posts in New Mexico and Arizona; took part in the campaigns against the Navajos and Apaches, and engaged without loss at Pinal mountains in Aug., 1864.

Second New Mexico Infantry.—Col., Miguel E. Pino; Lieut.-Col., Manuel Chavez; Majs., Jesus M. Baca y Salazar, Manuel D. Pino. This regiment sprang into being at the time of the first Texan invasion of New Mexico in 1861, being organized at Santa Fe in July and August, to serve for three years. The officers and enlisted men not selected for retention in service were mustered out May 31, 1862, and the remaining portion was consolidated with parts of the 1st, 4th and 5th N. Mex. infantry to form a new regiment, designated the 1st N. Mex. cavalry. The 2nd—seven companies—formed part of the force concentrated at Fort Craig by Col. Canby to oppose the further advance of Gen. Sibley at the beginning of 1862. At the battle of Valverde the regiment was first employed on the eastern side of the Rio Grande while Sibley advanced to Valverde from below Fort Craig, under orders to watch the movements of the enemy, threaten his flanks and rear, and impede his movements as much as possible. Later in the day it was called to the western bank of the river and ordered to the upper crossing, where it was directed to again cross the river as a reserve for the Union left and an additional support for McRea's battery. Canby in his official report of the battle commends the zeal and energy of Col. Pino and Lieut.-Col. Chavez, but states that the immediate cause of the disaster to the Union arms was "the refusal of one of the volunteer regiments (Pino's) to cross the river and support the left wing of the army." After the capture of McRae's battery Canby's force retreated to the west bank of the river. Says the report: "On the west bank of the river the troops that had escaped from the battle were found to be much scattered, but the regular troops were easily collected and sent forward in the direction of the fort. Pino's regiment, of which only one company (Sena's) and part of another could be induced to cross the river, was in the wildest confusion and no efforts of their own officers or of my staff could restore any kind of order. More than 100 men from this regiment deserted from the field." Said Maj. Donaldson of Canby's staff, in a report to the adjutant-general at Washington, speaking of the New Mexico volunteers: "They have a traditionary fear of the Texans and will not face them in the field." The

loss of the 2nd at Valverde was 1 killed, 3 wounded and 4 missing. After the battle of Valverde and until its muster out at the end of May, 1862, the 2nd performed garrison duty at Fort Craig and other New Mexican posts.

Third New Mexico Infantry.—Col., Jose G. Gallegos; Lieut.-Col., Jose Maria Valdez; Majs., Faustino B. y Ulibarri, Louis M. Vaca. This regiment, like the other volunteer organizations of 1861-62, was hastily recruited to assist in repelling the Texas invaders. As originally organized it was composed of fourteen companies, several of them mounted, which were mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Union and Albuquerque, from Aug. 30 to Oct. 10, 1861, for six months. Capt. Vigil's company was broken up Oct. 11, 1861, Ortiz', Lovato's and Romero's Dec. 20, 1861, and Mortimore's Feb. 28, 1862, the enlisted men being distributed among the remaining companies. The regiment was mustered out at different dates from March 9 to 20, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service. Seven companies of the 3d, under command of Lieut.-Col. Valdez, were stationed at Fort Craig, forming part of the force concentrated at that post to oppose the further advance of Sibley's Texan brigade. The regiment participated in the battle of Valverde, where it was employed chiefly as a reserve force and in supporting McRae's and Hall's batteries. The picked company commanded by Capt. Mortimore especially distinguished itself, its commander being three times wounded. The loss of the 3d in this action was 6 killed, 4 wounded and 1 missing. Its term of service having expired, the regiment was mustered out shortly after this engagement.

Fourth New Mexico Infantry.—Col. Gabriel R. Paul; Maj., Adolph H. Mayer. The organization of this regiment was never completed. Six companies were mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Union from Sept., 1861, to Feb., 1862, to serve for three years. It was consolidated into a battalion of three companies April 5, 1862. The officers and enlisted men not selected for retention in service were mustered out May 31, 1862, and the remaining portion was consolidated with like members of the 1st, 2nd and 5th N. Mex. infantry to form a new regiment, designated the 1st N. Mex. cavalry (q. v.). Col. Paul was a graduate of West Point and an officer of the regular army. He was given the command of the eastern district of New Mexico, with headquarters at Fort Union, but was superseded in the command of the forces gathered at this post by Col. Slough, of the 1st Col. infantry, on the arrival of the latter at Fort Union, March 10, 1862. One company of the 4th was with Col. Canby's forces at Fort Craig, and participated in the disastrous action at Valverde. The remainder of the regiment formed part of the garrison at Fort Union, and after the battle at Pigeon's ranch formed part of the column commanded by Col. Paul, which left Fort Union April 6, 1862, to form a junction with Canby. The last skirmish with the enemy was at Peralta, where Sibley's forces were finally driven out of New Mexico utterly routed and demoralized.

Fifth New Mexico Infantry.—Col., Benjamin S. Roberts. This regiment, whose organization was never completed, was mustered into the U. S. service at Albuquerque in Nov., 1861, to serve for three years. The officers and enlisted men not selected for retention in service were mustered out May 31, 1862, and the remaining portion became part of the 1st N. Mex. cavalry. Col. Roberts was a West Point graduate and lieutenant-colonel of the 3d U. S. cavalry when commissioned colonel of the 5th. He had been one of the officers stationed in New Mexico at the opening of the war and was a soldier of recognized loyalty and gallantry, who had refused to join his associate officers in entering the service of the Confederate government. He is credited with having influenced most of the junior officers and nearly all the private soldiers in the Federal

army to remain true to their allegiance. Two companies of the 5th, Capt. Hubbell's and Capt. Barrientos', were stationed at Fort Craig when Sibley's brigade advanced up the valley of the Rio Grande. Hubbell's company was one of those selected to accompany the Federal advance under Col. Roberts, to occupy and hold the upper or Valverde ford, 7 miles above Fort Craig. In the bloody battle of Valverde which ensued this company took an honorable and conspicuous part, losing 3 killed, 1 wounded and 4 missing. Col. Roberts, in his official report, especially commended Lieuts. Charles Meinhold and William W. Mills, who served as his aides during the battle. Hubbell's company was subsequently transferred to the 1st N. Mex. cavalry, on the formation of that regiment.

First New Mexico Cavalry.—Col., Christopher Carson; Lieut.-Cols., J. Francisco Chaves, Ethan W. Eaton, Julius C. Shaw; Majs., Arthur Morrison, A. H. Meyer, Joseph Cummings. Ethan W. Eaton, Francisco P. Abreu, Jose D. Seno, Rafael Chacon, Edward H. Bergmann, Albert H. Pfeiffer, John Thompson. This regiment, with the exception of Cos. L and M, was organized May 31, 1862, by the consolidation of certain members of the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th N. Mex. infantry, to serve for three years. Co. M was organized at Fort Garland, Col. Ter., Oct. 4, 1862, and Co. L, at Santa Fe, N. Mex., Jan. 29, 1863, each to serve for three years. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out July 31, 1864, by reason of expiration of their term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. Co. M was consolidated with Co. G Jan. 19, 1866. The remaining companies were mustered out of service from Sept. 19 to 30, 1866, with the exception of certain members who were consolidated with a portion of the 1st N. Mex. infantry and retained in service to form a battalion of cavalry and infantry designated 1st battalion N. Mex. volunteers (q. v.), said transfer and consolidation to date from Aug. 31, 1866. New Mexico was not again invaded by the Confederates after the expulsion of the Texans in 1862, but the numerous Indian tribes of the Territory and the adjacent eastern plains took advantage of the war to indulge in frequent uprisings. The 1st cavalry was almost continuously employed during its term of service in expeditions against the hostile Navajos, Apaches, Comanches, Kiowas, Utes, etc., and detachments of the regiment were stationed as garrisons at the various military posts of the territory, such as Forts Bascom, Canby, Stanton, Wingate, Sumner and Whipple, according to the varying exigencies of the Indian service. The regiment, under its famous colonel, "Kit" Carson, performed excellent service in rounding up the hostile tribes, and in conformity to the established policy of Gen. Carleton, who had succeeded Canby as department commander, thousands of the Indians were placed on reservations provided for them. A list of the Indian fights in which the regiment, or a portion of it, participated includes Jornado Del Muerto, Warm springs, Rio Hondo, Conchas springs, Pueblo, Col., Rincon de Mascaras, Sacramento mountains, St. Vrain's old fort, Rerocks, Black cañon, Skull valley, San Andres mountain, Abo pass and Rio Verde. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing, in these numerous Indian engagements aggregated over 50 officers and enlisted men. The following officers were among the killed in action: Maj. Joseph Cummings at Pueblo; Lieut. L. A. Bargie at Jornado del Muerto; Lieut. Henry W. Gilbert at Sacramento mountains. The following officers died from disease or accident: Lieut.-Col. Julius C. Shaw, Capt. James Graydon, Capt. Joseph Berney, Capt. Francis McCabe, Capt. Nicholas Hodt.

Independent Companies, New Mexico Cavalry.—Minks' Company. —Capt. John Henry Minks; First Lieut., Felipe Sanchez; Second Lieut., Matias Medina. This organization was mustered into the U. S. service

at Santa Fe, July 20, 1861, to serve for three months. It was mustered out Oct. 29, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of service. In the latter part of September the company proceeded 40 miles south of Fort Craig to occupy the little town of Cañada Alamosa, where it was surprised by a detachment of the enemy under command of Capt Coopwood. The greater portion of the company fled early in the action, and escaped by crossing the river and taking to the mountains. A feeble resistance was offered by Capt. Minks, and the handful of his men who had not run away, but most of them were killed, wounded or captured.

Graydon's Company.—Capt., James Graydon; First Lieuts., Felipe Gonzales, Juan Arroyo; Second Lieuts., Juan Arroyo, John Longmuir. Capt. Graydon had been a soldier in the regular army, and on the approach of the enemy up the Rio Grande valley was authorized to organize an independent spy company, which was mustered into the U. S. service as such at Fort Craig, Oct. 29, 1861, to serve for three months. It was mustered out Jan. 29, 1862, on the expiration of its term of service. Its members were nearly all native New Mexicans and the organization served unattached. It was reorganized and mustered into service at Fort Craig Feb. 9, 1862, for another three months' term, and was mustered out of service May 29. Capt. George H. Pettis, of the 1st N. Mex. infantry, relates the following incident that occurred the night before the battle of Valverde: "On the evening of Feb. 20, when the enemy were encamped opposite Fort Craig, Graydon was allowed to make a night attack upon them. Without explaining the details of his plan he had prepared a couple of wooden boxes, in each of which half a dozen 24-pounder howitzer shells were placed, with the fuses cut. These boxes were securely lashed on the backs of two old mules, and the captain, with 3 or 4 of his men, crossed the river just below the fort and proceeded in the darkness toward the Confederate camp. Graydon's project was to get the torpedo mules within sight of the enemy's picket line without being discovered, when he was to light the fuses, and the mules, being directed toward the picket line, would move in the direction of the animals there. He finally arrived within 150 yards of the picket line, and, everything being in readiness, the fuses of the boxes were fired, and the captain and his party commenced their retreat, when to their consternation they found that the mules, instead of going toward the enemy, were following themselves. The shells soon began to explode, the Confederate camp was quickly under arms, and Graydon's party made its way back to Fort Craig without the mules." Col. B. S. Roberts, who commanded the Union forces at the battle of Valverde until nearly 3 p. m., says in his official report: "Capt. James Graydon, with his independent spy company, rendered me eminent service by his vigilant watch of the enemy's movements, and great energy, enterprise and daring during the entire day." The company participated in the skirmish at Albuquerque and appears to have been the only Union organization which followed the demoralized army of Gen. Sibley during its final desperate retreat from the territory through the Sierra de San Mateo.

Vigil's Company.—Capt., Antonio Maria Vigil; First Lieut., Jesus Maria de Henera; Second Lieut., Henry Clay Pike. This company was mustered into the U. S. service at Santa Fe, July 12, 1861, to serve for three months. It took part in no engagements and was mustered out on the expiration of its term of service, Oct. 12, 1861.

Hubbell's Company.—Capt., Santiago L. Hubbell; First Lieut., Charles M. Hubbell; Second Lieut., Francisco Aragon. This company was mustered into the U. S. service at Albuquerque July 23, 1861, for a three months' term. It took part in skirmishes with Baylor's forces near Fort Craig, and was mustered out on the expiration of its term of service, Oct. 30, 1861. Upon the organization of the 5th N. Mex. infantry this

company reënlisted as a part of the same and took part with some loss in the battle of Valverde. On May 31, 1862, it was consolidated with other volunteer organizations to form the 1st New Mexico cavalry (q. v.).

First New Mexico Battalion.—Lieut.-Col.. Christopher Carson; Capts., John Thompson, Albert H. Pfeiffer, Donaciano Montoya, Edward H. Bergmann. This battalion, composed of four companies, two of cavalry and two of infantry, was organized Aug. 31, 1866, by the transfer and consolidation of certain members of the 1st N. Mex. cavalry and the 1st N. Mex. infantry.

New Mexico Militia.—In the latter part of 1861, when the Texans under Gen. Sibley were about to invade the territory, the legislature authorized Gov. Connelly to call into service the whole military force of the territory to assist the regulars under Col. Canby in expelling the enemy. By the middle of Feb., 1862, over 1,000 militiamen, hastily collected and unorganized, had reported for duty to Col. Canby at the general rendezvous, Fort Craig. The larger part of this militia force consisted of the 1st regiment—six companies—under Col. Armijo and Lieut.-Col. Diego Archuleta; four companies of the 2nd regiment under Col. Nicolas Pino, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Baca y Salazar and Maj. Charles E. Wesche. Col. Canby reports that no dependence could be placed on the militia in the presence or under the fire of the enemy, and these troops proved of little or no service to him at the battle of Valverde, where large numbers of them deserted much to the chagrin of their officers, who were for the most part brave and gallant men. A large detachment of the 2nd regiment, under Col. Pino, was captured by the enemy at Socorro in Feb., 1862. On the appearance of the enemy 150 militiamen promptly went into hiding, but came out after the terms of surrender had been arranged. In addition to the 1st and 2nd militia regiments a number of other New Mexican organizations were mustered into service for short terms during the latter part of 1861. Perea's Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Francisco Perea, was organized in the territory at large in Nov. and Dec., 1861, and Jan., 1862, to serve for three months. It was mustered out Feb. 28, 1862. Among the independent companies formed were the Mora County militia, Capt. Jose Ignacio Martiez, organized at Mora, Nov. 14, 1861, to serve for three months; Capt. Nestor Gonzales' company, organized at Fort Craig, Nov. 23, 1861, to serve for three months; Capt. Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid's company, organized at Santa Fe, Dec. 10, 1861, to serve for three months; and Capt. Luis Tafolla's company, organized at Fort Craig, Nov. 20, 1861, to serve for three months. All four of these companies were mustered out in Feb., 1862.

First Dakota Cavalry Battalion.—Co. A, Capt. Nelson Miner, was organized at Yankton, in April, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. It was mustered out May 9, 1865, on the expiration of its term of service. Co. B, Capt. William Tripp, was organized at Sioux City, Ia., March 31, 1863, and mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. It was mustered out Nov. 15, 1865. Both these organizations were employed in the campaigns against the hostile Sioux Indians and served in Dakota, in the Department of the Northwest.

First District of Columbia Infantry.—Col., James A. Tait; Lieut.-Cols., Lemuel Towers (not mustered), Robert Boyd; Maj., Charles J. Morrison. This regiment was organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Washington, D. C., from July 23 to Oct. 25, 1861, to serve three years. It was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, in accordance with orders from the war department of April 2, 1863. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until Feb. 28, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 2nd D. C. infantry.

First District of Columbia Cavalry.—This regiment, known as Baker's cavalry, was an independent organization, and was originally designed for special service in the District of Columbia, subject only to the orders of the war department. It was commanded by Col. L. C. Baker. Eight companies were organized at Augusta, Me., from Oct., 1863, to March, 1864, to serve for three years, and assigned as Cos. D, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, rendering it to all intents and purposes a Maine organization. Capt. Cloudman, whose company was the first to leave the state of Maine for Washington, was commissioned major by the president and served during the seven months' term. The regiment was engaged in important service in and about Washington until May, 1864, when half of the regiment was ordered to Portsmouth, Va., and dismounted for a short time. The other half was assigned to the army of Gen. Butler and participated in Gen. Kautz's cavalry raid on Petersburg in the early part of June. In July it participated in the engagement at Malvern hill and on Aug. 2 crossed the Appomattox river and established headquarters at Sycamore Church, with four companies stationed at Cox's mills, 2 miles below. It was engaged in skirmishing and doing picket duty on the Weldon and Petersburg railroad from Aug. 8 to Aug. 23, and on the latter date engaged and drove the Hampton Legion, inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. It took part in the action at Reams' station; returned to Sycamore Church, and on Aug. 27, by a special order of the war department, all the Maine officers and men were transferred to the 1st Me. cavalry. They did not join the latter regiment at once, but remained on duty on the extreme left of the army. On Sept. 15, the regiment was attacked simultaneously at three points on their extended line, by an overwhelming force of the enemy and after a heroic resistance was compelled to retreat with some loss. Nine officers and over 150 privates were taken prisoners, in addition to several killed and wounded. Majs. Baker and Cloudman were captured. The remaining men then joined the 1st Me. cavalry (q. v.).

NOTE.—In addition to the regiments mentioned above, the District of Columbia is credited in the official records with three cavalry companies—Whitney's, Orton's and the "President's Mounted Guard;" eight battalions of infantry; McKenney's infantry company; the Defenders of Washington; the Washington Clay Guards; eight militia organizations, and a company known as the "Loyal Legion." Most of these served at various times in the defenses of Washington and were not in any serious engagements with the enemy.

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